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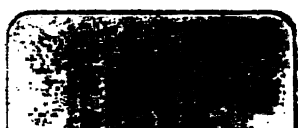
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**GENEALOGICAL AND MEMORIAL
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF THE
STATE OF MARYLAND**

**A Record of the Achievements of Her People in the Making
of a Commonwealth and the Founding of a Nation**

Under the Editorial Supervision of

RICHARD HENRY SPENCER, LL.B.

**Corresponding Secretary of The Maryland Historical Society; Author of
"Carlyle Family"; "Thomas Family of Talbot County,
Maryland, and Allied Families," etc., etc.**

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**GENEALOGICAL
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JOHNS HOPKINS

JOHNS HOPKINS, founder of the Johns Hopkins University, was born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, May 19, 1794. His given name, Johns, came from the old Maryland family of that name, of which he was a descendant. He was of Quaker ancestry on both sides. His father, Samuel Hopkins, was a farmer. His mother, Hannah (Janney) Hopkins, of the Virginia Janney family, was a woman of superior intellect and will, and a guiding spirit of the Baltimore yearly meeting of Friends.

Johns Hopkins spent his youth on the farm, attending school in winter. At the age of seventeen he went to Baltimore with his uncle, Gerard T. Hopkins, to learn the grocery business. He developed ability, and when nineteen, the uncle left the young man in charge of the business. The British army was then in the neighborhood, but the young man increased the business, notwithstanding the excitement and derangement caused by the war. At the age of twenty-four he had saved eight hundred dollars, and went into business for himself, with his uncle's indorsement, renting a small store and forming a partnership with Benjamin P. Moore, under the firm name of Hopkins and Moore. The firm was dissolved in 1822, and he associated with himself two of his younger brothers, under the name of Hopkins and Brothers. After remaining in this business for twenty-five years, and having extended it into Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and adjoining States, Mr. Hopkins retired in 1847, leaving it in the hands of his brothers and two of their clerks.

Mr. Hopkins continued to manifest great interest in the commercial life of the city of Baltimore. After the resignation of James Swan, he was elected president of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, and filled this position until his death.

Here he had many opportunities to favor young business men; he aided those who showed the qualities of diligence, good sense and integrity, and the liberality with which he thus lent his credit to firms and individuals entitled him to general gratitude. He was a stockholder in the First National, the Mechanics', Central, National Union, Citizens' and the Farmers' and Planters' banks. He was a director of the Merchants' Mutual Marine Insurance Company, and a large stockholder in the George's Creek Coal Company and the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company. He was a large stockholder in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, became a director in 1847, in 1855 was made chairman of the finance committee, and was instrumental in sustaining the credit of the company and in insuring the completion and success of the road. When the road was embarrassed prior to 1857, because of internal dissensions and the financial crisis, and was unable to provide for the heavy obligations arising from extensions, Mr. Hopkins voluntarily endorsed the notes of the company, thus risking his private fortune in the enterprise. Again, during the panic in the fall of 1873, he furnished the company with nearly a million dollars in cash, enabling it to pay its interest. By these and similar actions, by his means, personal efforts and credit, he was instrumental in averting from Baltimore the financial disasters that swept other cities in the panic of 1873. He was also interested in supplying the wants of the growing commercial activity of Baltimore, and erected expensive buildings in suitable localities for warehouses and offices, among them being the Rialto, and was director of the Baltimore Warehouse Company.

The great philanthropic work for which his name was held in honor was based upon an incorporation formed at his instance, on August 24, 1867, under a general statute, "For the Promotion of Education in the State of Maryland." These

trustees organized, and it appeared on the death of the founder that, after providing for his near kin, he had bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to the two institutions which bear his name, The Johns Hopkins University and the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Each received an endowment of three and one-half million dollars. The university received his country estate at Clifton, consisting of three hundred and fifty acres of land, fifteen thousand shares of the common stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with a par value of \$1,500,000, and other property valued at \$750,000. The property assigned to the hospital consisted of about one-half real estate and one-fourth each of the bonds and stocks and bank stock; the income of the two institutions was to be kept distinct. Mr. Hopkins made provision for students from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, in recognition of the fact that these three States had contributed most materially to his financial success in life. Few conditions were attached to the administration of the university. He wisely selected a board of trustees who were liberal minded, with broad foresight and good business capacity. The trustees on February 6, 1874, proceeded to the organization of the work entrusted to them, prepared an outline of the proposed institution, and elected the trustees who had been selected by the founder. They were fortunate in their choice of a president, Daniel C. Gilman, then president of the University of California. He was chosen December 30, 1874; the work of organization was continued, and the first students admitted in October, 1876. There had been no attempt in the management of the university to evolve an institution of first grade with a single effort. The university as it is to-day is the product of time and brains. The college and university work is sharply differentiated. At this time little attention was given in this country to post-graduate work, and original research was rare. This was now made the lead-

ing feature of the Johns Hopkins University, and a three years' graduate course was established, leading to the degree of Ph.D. An undergraduate or collegiate course was added leading to the A.B. degree. The Johns Hopkins Hospital was opened in 1889, and in 1893, in connection with it, a medical school, which has achieved great reputation. Both the hospital and the medical school are conducted under the auspices of the university. Women are admitted to the medical classes on the same conditions as men, Mary Garrett, of Baltimore, having raised a special fund to enable the trustees to do this. There are fifteen buildings in the hospital group, which occupies a hill of thirty acres on Broadway, in East Baltimore, not far from the manufacturing center of the city. The hospital is said to be the finest in its appointments and arrangements in the world. Although the hospital and the university are distinct corporations under separate boards of trustees, several members are common to both boards. These boards have always worked in entire harmony with each other. The working relations of the hospital to the medical department of the university are so clearly set forth in the letter of Johns Hopkins, are so thoroughly established in practice, and are so definitely and unanimously agreed upon by the two boards, that there can be no possibility that they will ever be disturbed. The university and the hospital being thus closely linked together through the medical school, which in a sense belongs to each, there naturally follows a sharing of the expense of maintenance of the school, those departments of medical science which are not directly concerned with the work of the hospital, such as anatomy, physiological chemistry and pharmacology, being sustained by the university from the special revenues of the school, while those departments which are indispensable for the conduct of the hospital, such as pathology, medicine, surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, are

sustained in part from the endowment of the hospital, which thus, in addition to the facilities for clinic instruction afforded, is a direct contributor to the support of the medical school. In order to maintain the highest degree of efficiency, the professors in the Johns Hopkins Medical School are expected to devote their energies to the work of teaching, of investigation and of hospital practice, and not to have professional engagements outside the hospital otherwise than in a consulting capacity. The patients in the hospital and the students in the school are entitled to the first consideration and to the best service in time, energy and thought on the part of the members of the medical staff.

Mr. Hopkins also provided by will for a convalescent hospital in a country neighborhood within easy reach of the city, and a home in Baltimore county for colored children having but one parent, and in exceptional cases for such other children as might need assistance.

There are few points of interest and none of romance in the life of Johns Hopkins. His property was acquired by slow and sagacious methods. He led a prosaic and monotonous life, the life of the business man, moving in the same routine day after day. He bought a large library and many oil paintings, but he did not live in costly fashion; he never married, and had no immediate family. The significance of his life lies in the fact that he labored to accumulate a fortune with a direct and definite object in view—to do good to his fellowmen. He died in Baltimore, December 24, 1873.



REVERDY JOHNSON

REVERDY JOHNSON was born at Annapolis, Maryland, May 21, 1796, and was the son of John Johnson, a leading lawyer and eminent jurist, who filled the offices of Attorney-General, Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Chancellor of Maryland. His mother's maiden name was Ghiselin, and her father Reverdy Ghiselin, was the commissioner of the land office of Maryland. Miss Ghiselin was a noted beauty, as well as a woman of rare intellectual powers.

Reverdy Johnson entered school at the early age of six years—the primary department of St. John's College—and graduated at the close of his collegiate course in 1812, at the age of sixteen. He began the study of law with his father, and was for a time a student under Judge Stephen. He was admitted to the bar in 1815, and began the practice of law in Prince George county next year. It is promising to all young law practitioners to know that when this afterward great, competent and self-possessed lawyer delivered his first speech before a jury, he was so embarrassed that he made an utter failure. The Attorney-General of the State appointed him one of his deputies for Prince George county, an office equivalent to that of the present State's attorneyship. Though so young, he performed these duties in a most creditable manner.

In 1817 Mr. Johnson removed to Baltimore and began to practice for himself, unaided by the fees of a public office. Here he met with success, and his talents attracted the attention of the public along the line of its general welfare, and he was elected to the State Senate in 1821, under the old system of a senatorial electoral college. He at once distinguished himself by his brave, intelligent and comprehensive discussion of public matter—characteristics that marked his public and professional career throughout life. He knew

Federal issues as well as he understood the narrower limitations of State politics. His professional career had brought Mr. Johnson in contact with Robert Goodloe Harper, William Pinkney, Luther Martin, Roger B. Taney and others, "who had already made the bar of Maryland famous." It was during this period that Mr. Johnson was elected State Reporter to the Court of Appeals, and in conjunction with Thomas Harris published seven volumes of reports, embracing the cases from 1800 to 1827.

Mr. Johnson was re-elected to the Maryland Senate in 1826, served two years, and then resigned to devote himself to his profession, in which he speedily reached "a rank and reputation unsurpassed at the American bar." He was frequently before the Supreme Court in important cases, and his professional abilities were often in demand in distant parts of the United States and even in England and France. In 1845 he was elected as a Whig to the United States Senate and served until 1849. Already Reverdy Johnson had made his mark as a most independent character, disregarding at all times the partisan interest of the organization to which he belonged, when the superior demands of his country called for patriotic action. In 1833 he met with a serious and painful accident. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, had challenged John Stanley, a member from North Carolina, to fight a duel, and Mr. Johnson was one of Mr. Wise's seconds. While practicing for the affray, a ball struck a tree, rebounded, and struck Mr. Johnson in the left eye, destroying its sight.

Mr. Johnson, as a member of the United States Senate, at once reached a high standing, and particularly on account of his courage against the general sentiment of the Whig party, to which he belonged, in supporting the Mexican War. On the accession of General Taylor to the presidency, Mr. Johnson was made Attorney-General, under date of March

7, 1849, and he was continued by President Fillmore until July 20, 1850. In 1854 Mr. Johnson was employed by English claimants to argue a case in London before an Anglo-American commission. During his residency of several months in England he was received with great courtesy by the barristers and judges, and left a fame that had not been forgotten when he returned fourteen years afterward as the representative of the United States at the Court of St. James. Mr. Johnson was opposed to the proscriptive principles of the Know-Nothing party, and that led him into the ranks of the Democrats, and he became a supporter of Buchanan for the presidency. Four years later he favored the election of Stephen A. Douglas.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Johnson was a member of the Peace Congress of 1861, which endeavored to avert the horrors of internecine strife. When that failed he took a decided stand for the war, in support of the Federal Government. In 1862, then being a member of the Maryland Legislature from Baltimore county, he was re-elected to the United States Senate, where he supported the conduct of the war, and at its conclusion favored an immediate readmission of the Southern States to the Union. During the war he participated in all the great debates of the Senate, and always opposed harsh and retaliatory measures toward the South. Sometimes his position led him to vote with the Democrats and sometimes with the Republicans. He voted in 1864 for the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery.

While he opposed the military reconstruction of the South, yet, when the President vetoed the first reconstruction bill he voted for it on its return to the Senate, because he was convinced that the Southern people could secure no better terms. During his senatorship he was made the umpire, by the Government, of question that had grown out of the Civil War at New Orleans. In 1868 he was appointed by Presi-

dent Johnson to be Minister to England, and was confirmed by the Senate. He resigned his seat as Senator and repaired to England, where he received honors and attentions that had never been accorded to any American minister before. Among the questions arising at that time was the settlement of the Alabama claims of the United States against England. This received masterly management at the hands of Mr. Johnson, and he negotiated the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, which was defeated as a purely party measure by the Senate. This treaty obtained for our Government all it ever secured in this matter, and it settled its Alabama claims on the basis laid down in the treaty made in Mr. Johnson's mission.

In 1869 General Grant became president and recalled Mr. Johnson. He was now seventy-three years old, but he returned to his law practice with a vigor of body and energy of mind worthy of a youth. In 1872 Mr. Johnson supported Horace Greeley for president. His practice now was large and important, and his reputation as a great constitutional lawyer unrivaled. His arguments are deemed to be among the best expositions of our organic law, and "it may be said that he will live in American history as one of the foremost expounders of the Constitution."

He was a ready and accommodating public speaker. On many an important public occasion his voice was heard for the public weal, and he appeared in all the harrassing cares of his profession or onerous duties of public life, always to have time to serve his fellow-citizens as the orator in their public gatherings. May 2, 1844, when the Whig party ratified the nomination of Henry Clay for president in the monstrous meeting in Baltimore on that date, Reverdy Johnson was one of the speakers. On Saturday, May 23, 1846, at the outbreak of the Mexican War, an immense "war meeting" was held in Monument Square. Sam Houston, Senator from

Texas, was introduced, after Mr. Johnson had delivered a patriotic and eloquent address in favor of the war with Mexico. An immense meeting was held in Monument Square on May 3, 1848, to give expression to public sentiment in approval of the recent revolution in France, and Reverdy Johnson was one of the speakers. January 10, 1861, he was orator at a meeting held at the Maryland Institute, favorable to the perpetuation of the Union of the States. In 1869, July 12th, the eleventh festival of the Northwestern Saengerbund commenced in Baltimore. On the 14th there was a grand picnic at the Schuetzen Park, at which Reverdy Johnson made an address. On many an occasion the superior abilities of this eminent lawyer and distinguished statesman were at the command of his fellow-citizens, who gave honor to the prophet, even in his own country.

Mr. Johnson died February 10, 1876. He was in Annapolis to appear as counsel in an important case in the Court of Appeals. Governor Carroll invited him to dinner at the executive mansion. Here he was the central figure, and charmed all present by the brilliancy of his conversation and his delightful fund of wit, humor and anecdote. His spirits never left him. During the evening he left the company. He was found shortly afterward in the area of the Governor's mansion, between the upper end of the garden and the house, where he had fallen a distance of four or five feet. He was then unconscious, with a wound on his head. He never returned to consciousness, and died in a few hours, some attributing his death to apoplexy.



ARTHUR PUE GORMAN

ARTHUR PUE GORMAN was born in Woodstock, Howard county, Maryland, March 11, 1839. He went to the public schools of his county until the age of thirteen, when he became a page in the United States Senate, through the influence of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, he was made postmaster of the Senate, and served until September, 1866, when he was appointed a revenue collector in Maryland, holding the office until March, 1869, when General Grant became President, when he was removed. He was chosen director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company in June of the same year, and later was made president.

He was elected a member of the Maryland House of Delegates as a Democrat in 1870 and 1871, and was a member and speaker in 1872. He was elected a State Senator from Howard county in 1875 and 1879, and United States Senator in 1880, and was twice re-elected. At the age of fifty-two Senator Gorman was recognized as one of the most conspicuous political leaders in this country, alike as a wise manager and broad statesman. In several great national conflicts he proved his exceptional capacity for leadership. Although handicapped by limited book schooling, by wide and studious reading and practical experience from youth with the national methods of legislation, by observant intercourse and association with the ablest men of the nation in the Senate and House, and through a long and varied personal service in the highest State and National councils, he was enabled to secure a knowledge of public affairs that so disciplined his native gifts for government administration as to make him one of the most sagacious and practical statesmen of his time. His power and skill in the vast and difficult chess game of politics were extraordinary, and were remarkably shown in crucial con-

tests. The election of Grover Cleveland as a Democratic President after his party's defeat for a quarter of a century, and the failure of the election bill, that Republican partisan measure, in the Fifty-first Congress, through Mr. Gorman's cool and able agency, were two crowning examples of his signal capacity as a manager. He clearly proved his title to rank as the most astute and consummate party administrator of his party in the nation. To a thorough equipoise of temper and command of his faculties under any pressure, he added an unfailing readiness of resource and wisdom of plan equal to any call. Courage, self-reliance, honesty and clean ways marked his management, inspired respect and won triumphs. In the famous Pittsburgh riots, when he was president of the canal company, a place of immense party responsibility and patronage, his sagacity enabled him to settle the difficulty. He was a speaker of clearness and force, with a voice of peculiar distinctness and metallic resonance. A master of parliamentary law and constitutional principle, and exhaustive student of the subjects of legislation, a calm, sententious and powerful debater, both fearless and judicious, using gentleness and aggressiveness as the occasion demanded, avoiding errors either of impulse or unpreparedness, Senator Gorman impressed himself strikingly upon National matters. His name was almost universally and spontaneously in the public mind for years, and was voiced in the press of the land for the presidency.

Senator Gorman died in the middle of his third Senatorial term, in Washington City, June 4, 1906, and his remains were interred at Laurel, Maryland.



SEVERN TEACKLE WALLIS

SEVERN TEACKLE WALLIS was born in Baltimore, September 8, 1916, and was the second son of Philip and Elizabeth Custis Teackle Wallis. His mother was the daughter of Severn Teackle, of Talbot county, Maryland. Philip Wallis, the father of Severn Teackle, was the only child of Samuel Wallis, of Kent county, who settled there in the eighteenth century.

Severn Teackle Wallis received a collegiate education at St. Mary's College, which, in 1841, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He graduated in 1832 with the degree of A.B., at the age of sixteen, and obtained his M.A. degree two years later. He commenced his legal studies with William Wirt and finished them with John Glenn, in 1837. Mr. Wallis was graduated in the law at nineteen, and permitted to practise it, though he could not formally enter the bar until he reached his majority.

His knowledge of Spanish obtained for him, in 1843, membership in the Royal Academy of History of Madrid. In 1846 he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen. In 1847 he made a trip to Spain and published "Glimpses of Spain; or, Notes of an Unfinished Tour." In 1849 he paid a second visit to Spain, holding a commission from the Secretary of the Interior "to report upon the titles of public lands in Florida as affected by Spanish grants during the pendency of negotiations with this country in 1819." He wrote on his return: "Spain: Her Institutions, Politics and Public Men." He made visits to Europe in 1856 and 1884.

The friend and cotemporary of Reverdy Johnson and John Nelson, he had early reached the very forefront of the profession of his State and Nation. He was frequently before

the Court of Appeals of Maryland and the Supreme Court of the United States. His powers of description, his biting wit and profound learning, coupled with his undaunted courage, invested even the most unimportant questions of law that he argued with the most entertaining and agreeable attire of forensic and oratorical drapery.

In politics Mr. Wallis was a patriot before he was a partisan, and whenever he espoused a cause, he did it with all the ardor of a brave and ardent nature. His first inquiry was, "Was it right?" That settled, all other questions were relegated to the rear while he unsheathed his keen and spotless blade of war. Unfortunate was the opponent who crossed swords with him: he was a swordsman as strong to defend as he was powerful in attack.

Mr. Wallis entered politics as a Whig, but when the prospective Know-Nothing clan sprang from the ashes of the party of Clay and Webster, Mr. Wallis went boldly into the ranks of his old Democratic antagonists. In 1857 he was offered by President Buchanan the position of United States District Attorney, but declined it. In 1858 he wrote the reform address, which movement led to the election of a Democratic Legislature and the reforms of 1860, when the police force of Baltimore was placed under the State control and a reform city government established. He supported these measures before the Court of Appeals, which determined their legality.

In 1861 Mr. Wallis was one of that large body of influential Marylanders who hoped and acted to prevent the Civil War. After the riot of the 19th of April, Mr. Wallis was one of a committee to visit President Lincoln to try to stop the passage of troops through Baltimore. When the special election for members of the Legislature took place in the spring of 1861, Mr. Wallis was elected a member from Balti-

more city and was made the chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations. He reported on order that "the House of Delegates had no power to pass an ordinance of secession." In May he reported an order for commissioners to visit the President to secure the opening of communications with the North. He also further reported that it was "inexpedient to call a convention to consider secession." This order that the House adopted, should have settled with the Government, for the time at least, the intentions of the House; but not so. On the night of September 12th Mr. Wallis was arrested by the order of General John A. Dix, United States Army. Soon afterward other members of the Legislature were seized. While the Legislature of Maryland had taken no steps to inaugurate secession, it had tried, against the overwhelming odds of the Government, to vindicate the rights of the State. Mr. Wallis, as the chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, was the chief exponent of the State's views and the champion of its privileges. He wrote the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, a most trenchant and convincing arraignment of the administration for its usurpations of power. The feeling against this report was manifested by the Federal soldiers burning thirty thousand copies of it at Frederick that the State had ordered to be printed. Conveyed to Fortress Monroe, transferred to Fort Lafayette, and thence to Fort Warren, Mr. Wallis remained a prisoner until 1862, resolutely refusing to take any and all oaths offered him as a precedent qualification for his liberty. At last the prison doors opened without conditions, and Mr. Wallis was again a free man.

Though debilitated by his long imprisonment, Mr. Wallis returned to the profession he graced with ardor and success, and the best efforts with his pen and his most important labors for political reform in the State were made at this

period and continued until his death. In passing from the stormy days of the Civil War, it is curious to note that Mr. Wallis, like a famous prisoner of old, never had any accusation laid against him why he was arrested, and he and the other members of the Legislature never knew, beyond suspicion, why they had been incarcerated in military prisons.

Mr. Wallis was impelled to a public life by a high sense of duty to the young men—the obligation of setting them an example of, and encouraging them to show, independence in political action. He accepted the presidency of the Civil Service Reform and the Reform League, which positions he relinquished only at his death. He was the candidate, in 1875, of the Independent and Republican parties for Attorney-General. That he was elected was no question. The men who robbed the people of their choice, years afterward, confessed their crime; but, as in Mr. Tilden's case, another man than the one who had been elected took the office of Attorney-General. His celebrated letters in that campaign are amongst the choicest of the choice polemics of Maryland's famous political campaigns, both of Colonial and Republican periods. Mr. Wallis's addresses number amongst them:

Valedictory before the School of Medicine, 1868.

Address upon George Peabody.

Address to the Law Class of the University of Maryland.

Address upon the unveiling of the statue of Robert Brooke Taney, 1872.

Address on the Lee Memorial Association, 1875.

The address of Mr. Wallis on George Peabody was repeated by request of the Legislature before that body in 1870. In 1844, he delivered a lecture "On the Philosophy of History and Some of Its Popular Errors." Amongst his poems are: "Blessed Hand," "The Last of the Hours," "Truth and Reason," "The Spectre of Colalto," "In Fort Warren," "Henon," "God's Acre," and "Midnight."

Mr. Wallis was a lover of home, books and friends. A Wallis Memorial Association, in 1896, published a memorial edition of his works. His State included him in the group of her distinguished sons of the legal profession, which is to be chiseled in the frieze of the Supreme Court Room of the new Court House in Baltimore. Mr. Wallis did not marry. He died April 11, 1894.

ROSS WINANS

ROSS WINANS, famous as an inventor, particularly in the line of locomotive engines, was born at Vernon, New Jersey, in October, 1796. Nothing is told of his early life or education; but he became a farmer and displayed inventive talent by making a new plow. From this time he devoted himself to the study of mechanism, more particularly that of railroads. He invented the friction wheel for cars and the outside bearing on axles, now used altogether by the railways of this country. He also invented the eight-wheel car system.

In 1830 he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, and subsequently the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, recognizing his ability, sent him to England under instructions to study the railway systems of that country. He remained a year, gaining information which proved of the greatest importance not only to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, but to railroad enterprise in general throughout the country. He constructed the first locomotive which was successfully used on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and he invented the style of locomotive known as the "camel-back." He organized the great railway machine shops of Baltimore, the largest in the country, and with the assistance of his sons managed them with great success. Being invited by the Russian Government to build the rolling stock for the Moscow and St. Petersburg Railroad, in 1843, he declined the proposition in favor of his two sons. In 1858 he and his son Thomas constructed the first of the so-called cigar steamers. In a circular issued at that time, this was described as being wholly of iron, and the length "is more than eleven times its breadth of beam, being sixteen feet broad and one hundred and eighty feet long." Others were built in England by his son, but they were not successful. At the time of the Civil War he was also an

inventor of a cannon which was put to use by the Confederates but which proved to be of no lasting worth.

Mr. Winans was an active Democrat; he strongly favored the Southern Confederacy during the Civil War. In 1861 he represented Baltimore in the extra session of the Maryland Legislature. For a time he was imprisoned in Fort McHenry, on account of his opposition to the Federal Government. He made a number of selections from the works of eminent writers on scientific topics, and himself published a number of pamphlets on religious subjects.

His wife, Julia Winans, died May 24, 1850. His two sons, Thomas De Kay and William L. Winans, inherited his mechanical genius. Mr. Winans died in Baltimore, Maryland, April 11, 1877.



WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY

WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY was born in Frederick county, Maryland, October 9, 1839, son of John Thomas and Georgiana Schley. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1860, and was assigned to the frigate "Niagara." In 1861 he was made master, and sent to the store-ship "Potomac," at Ship Island. In 1862-63 he served in the West Gulf blockading squadron, and fought a field battery on the Mississippi river at Port Hudson, Louisiana, and during this time was promoted to lieutenant. In 1864-66 he was with the Pacific squadron, distinguishing himself during an insurrection of Chinese coolies on the Chincha Islands, and in San Salvador in the protection of American persons and property during a revolution. In 1866 he was made lieutenant-commander, and for three years was an instructor in languages at the Naval Academy. In 1870 and for three years he was on the China station, and led the assaulting column against the forts on the Sulee river. In 1873-76 he was again on the instructional staff at the Naval Academy, meantime being advanced to the rank of commander. In 1877, commanding the "Essex," he rescued a shipwrecked company on Tristan d'Acunha Island. He was lighthouse inspector, 1880-83, and in the latter year was attached to the bureau of equipment.

Perhaps the most notable achievement of Commodore Schley was his search for Greely and his exploring in the Arctic regions, in 1884. Greely, with twenty-five men, had sailed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, in June, 1881, and disappeared from view. Two ineffectual attempts had been made to find the party, when Schley (then a commander) volunteered to make an attempt, and on May 12, 1884, he sailed from St. Johns with three vessels, and, overcoming what would have been regarded by a less courageous soul as insuperable

difficulties, in the last part of June he found seven of the survivors, in an awful condition, their only sustenance for weeks having been water in which had been boiled strips of their sealskin garments. The survivors were safely brought home, and also the bodies of nine of their dead companions. In honor of his humane and hazardous achievement, Commander Schley received from the State of Maryland the thanks of its Legislature, and a gold watch, and from the Massachusetts Humane Society, a gold medal of the first class, and the land near which he had made the rescue was named Schleyland. From 1885 to 1889, Schley (now captain) was at the head of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. In 1889-91 he commanded the "Baltimore" during the difficulties with Chili, and later was sent to Sweden with the remains of the famous John Ericsson; and for this service received from King Oscar a gold medal. In 1892 he served again as lighthouse inspector, and commanded a cruiser from 1895 to 1897, when he became chairman of the lighthouse board. In February, 1898, he was promoted to commodore.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Commodore Schley was ordered to the "Brooklyn," as commander of the Flying Squadron. Then followed the operations about Cienfuegos and Santiago, and Schley's discovery of the Spanish fleet in the latter harbor, and the conflict, in which the four Spanish vessels were run aground under the fire from the Americans. Commodore Schley was absent at the outset, but arrived before the action was over. Schley's early movements were criticized in some quarters, but he was exculpated by an examining board, and the popular verdict was most favorable to him. Promoted to rear-admiral, at the close of the war, he was made a member of the military commission in Porto Rico, and, this duty discharged, he returned home and was received in several principal cities with the highest

honor, and was made the recipient of various valuable gifts—a gold and jeweled sword at Philadelphia, from the people of Pennsylvania; and another by citizens of New York; and a gold medal set with jewels by the people of Maryland, the Governor of the State making the presentation. In 1885, in collaboration with Professor James R. Soley, U. S. N., he wrote "The Rescue of Greely."

Commodore Schley married, at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1863, Anna Rebecca, daughter of George E. Franklin, and to them were born three children: Lieutenant Thomas Franklin Schley, U. S. A.; Virginia Wortley, and Dr. Winfield Scott Schley. He died suddenly on the street in New York City, October 2, 1911, and his remains were interred at Washington, D. C.



JOHN WORK GARRETT

LONG prominent among those who have made a permanent impress upon the history of Baltimore are the Garretts, and the influence of their leadership and enterprise has extended over a large part of the United States. Their activities include the creation of a great banking business, the development of one of the leading railway systems reaching from the Mississippi to the Atlantic tidewater, the establishment of foreign steamship lines, the building of modern terminals, the increase in mining, manufacturing and agriculture, the encouragement of the arts, and the extension of education on advanced lines. So long as Baltimore continues to be a commercial and industrial city, and so long as it remains a center of education, the results of the foresight and energy and broad initiative of the Garretts must be appreciated. Of sturdy qualities, full of the pioneering spirit, reverential and conscientious, staunch upholders of the Presbyterian faith, and eager for achievement, the members of this family projected upon the entire community a force that has been felt for generations, and that has been rich in its consequences to the larger life of the city, State and Nation.

John Garrett, the first of this famous family to emigrate to America, was a native of the North of Ireland. He married Margaret MacMechen, born in Scotland. John Garrett was taken ill during the voyage to America, and died before land was reached. His widow and their children continued the journey to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where they settled. Mrs. Garrett bought a farm and cultivated it successfully. In 1798 she removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and bought another farm, and on this her children grew to maturity.

Robert Garrett, son of John and Margaret (Mac-

Mechen) Garrett, was born at Lisburn, County Down, Ireland, May 2, 1783, and died February 4, 1857. In him and his descendants have been united the vigorous traits of this Irish and Scotch ancestry. He was seven years old when his family came to America, and the early death of his father made him a close helpmate of his mother even at that tender age. For nine years he worked on the farm in Cumberland county, and afterwards on the other farm in Washington county, and then at the age of sixteen joined his elder brother in a trading expedition among the Indians. They followed the Monongahela river to its junction with the Ohio. Owing to the intense cold they were obliged to pass the winter in an Indian hut at Marietta, which in later years became the eastern terminus of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. They were well treated by the Indians, and exchanged their goods for various kinds of furs. They reached home in the spring, satisfied with the results of their trip. Close to the scene of this first trading expedition, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad later built an iron bridge across the Ohio river, a son of Mr. Garrett being president of the company. The success of the trading expedition was of great value to Mr. Garrett, for it directed his attention to the West and Southwest and their opportunities, and inspired the work that was to make him a large factor in their development. Shortly after the opening of the nineteenth century he moved to Baltimore, and was a clerk in the produce and commission house of Patrick Dinsmore, in which capacity he remained some four years, when he became a partner in the firm of Wallace & Garrett, which continued up to the year 1812, when it was dissolved. Here he gained further experience in the handling of Western trade. Mr. Garrett removed to Middletown, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and entered into business there, but returned to Baltimore about 1820 and engaged in commercial pursuits.

He opened a business on Franklin street, and later removed to Howard street, between Fayette and Lexington streets, which was headquarters for the Western and country trade. The experience he had gained in the West was of great benefit to him in his new and broader undertaking, especially in the judgment of distances and the best modes of shipment. He soon became a power in the wholesale grocery, produce, commission and forwarding business, to which he devoted himself. He was in competition with some of the oldest and strongest local firms, but he was able to more than hold his own and found a specialty in which he was easily first. This was the serving of the Western trade by better facilities. He made shipments by pack horses over the Allegheny Mountains, and later by fast wagon trains arranged to run by day and by night over turnpikes and plank roads and connect with the Pennsylvania canal for Pittsburgh. The fostering of this Western trade had its influence upon the foreign trade of Baltimore. Increased demands from the West necessitated larger importations, and Mr. Garrett established direct communication with the East and West Indies and with South America for goods especially suited for the West, and also with the most important ports of Europe for the exportation of American products. He became the American agent for large shipowners of this country and Great Britain, and in due time he was considered one of the most prominent and substantial merchants and shippers of Baltimore. In those early days transportation for men and wares was done by pack-horse, wagon and stage coach. Other ports had better highways and were nearer the sea than Baltimore, and Mr. Garrett realized that Baltimore's hope of competition with the superior facilities of its rivals lay in the establishment of the best possible connections with the West. So this idea he held forth and advocated on every possible occasion. From

1820 to 1825 he was active in the support of the movement, then just gaining headway, for quicker service between Baltimore and the growing western country. This plan was the precursor of what is today the indispensable Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Mr. Garrett, when the railroad project began to assume shape, threw to its support all his influence and enthusiasm, and it is a fine chapter of family purpose and zeal that tells how his son was the chief instrumentality in securing for the western land the transportation facilities which he had urged with such clear vision and with such unfaltering resolution.

The firm of Robert Garrett & Sons was formed about the year 1839, and its first location was 34 North Howard street. The new firm, to which the sons of Mr. Garrett were admitted, had connections with the largest financial and exporting houses in London, Belfast, Dublin, and other important points of Europe, and handled a steadily increasing part of the mercantile and financial transactions of the times. In the course of years the firm confined itself exclusively to the banking business, and although the membership of the firm has changed, the name has remained the same, and the prestige of the house has been faithfully maintained. As Mr. Garrett's wealth increased, he contributed more and more to the welfare and advancement of the city in which he had made his home. Many instances of the enlightened policy of his bank might be cited, but one will serve to show the sentiment which guided him. In the financial troubles of 1853 the securities of the Central Ohio Railroad were excluded from sale in New York. The road was important to Baltimore, and the firm of Robert Garrett & Sons furnished the funds necessary to support it over its greatest difficulties, without thought of personal gain, but solely because they considered it a matter of necessity for Baltimore's Western trade. Mr. Garrett was one of the earliest

advocates of the building of the Connellsville route, later put through by his son, holding that it was the best and shortest line to the West. In fact, through all his work and in all his years of effort and public spirit he used his arguments and his financial success to bring about the facilities to the West which he had early seen would be so vital to the growth and life of Baltimore.

Mr. Garrett's business interests became many and varied. He entered loyally into the active development of the city. He was a director of the Baltimore Water Company, the Baltimore Gas Company, the Baltimore Shot Tower Company, and the Savings Bank of Baltimore. In 1836 he was one of the organizers of the Western (now Western National) Bank, serving as a director until his death, and being succeeded by his son, his grandson and his great-grandson. In 1847 he was one of the leading spirits in the establishment of the Eutaw Savings Bank of Baltimore. He became one of its directors, and gave it his personal service, which continued until he died. He purchased the Eutaw House in 1845, and made it a hotel of the first rank. Five years later he bought the Wheatfield Inn, on Howard street, and replaced it by a new hotel on the site of the present New Howard Hotel. In order to draw more western trade to Baltimore he saw there must be good accommodations for the visitors, and so he built these new hotels to increase the commercial opportunities of the growing city.

In 1850, after the close of the Mexican War, he became interested in California. In association with others he built the "Monumental City," which was the largest ocean steamship that had ever been constructed in Baltimore, for traffic between Baltimore and San Francisco. The harbor of Baltimore had not then been dredged to its present depth, and there was considerable difficulty in handling the new ship.

Robert Garrett married, on May 19, 1817, Elizabeth, born September 18, 1791, died July 17, 1877, daughter of Henry Stouffer, for many years a prominent merchant of Baltimore, and a member of the City Council. Mrs. Garrett was a woman of most estimable character, devoted to her home and family, yet finding time for many charities and good deeds. In 1824 she was one of the organizers of the Society for the Relief of the Indigent Sick, and at the semi-centennial celebration of this institution she was one of the two surviving founders. The idea upon which this society was established were the basis of the organization of the Baltimore Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. Among the children of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett were: Henry S., born March 6, 1818, died October 10, 1867, unmarried; John Work, a sketch of whose life follows; Elizabeth B., born July 25, 1827, married, July, 1892, Dr. E. H. White.

Mr. Garrett's life was of rare usefulness to Baltimore. His clear and far-seeing mind grasped the problems of the future, and the boldness of operation in his projects was matched only by the indomitable perseverance which carried his undertakings to success. He had a wonderful capacity for judging the merits and motives of men, a genius for details, patience and respect for the opinions of others, a large view of life, and an unfailing self-reliance. He had no pleasure greater than uniting with his wife in doing good and in furthering the welfare of the people of Baltimore. To charity and religion he gave prompt and liberal support. He was a splendid type of the American citizen whose interests are broad, who won success by honorable enterprise, who recognized the responsibilities of wealth, and who left a heritage of power and purpose for the city which he loved and which he did so much to advance.

John Work Garrett, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Stouf-

fer) Garrett, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1820, and died at Deer Park, Garrett county, Maryland, September 26, 1884. After what has been said of Robert Garrett it would seem somewhat embarrassing to claim for his son a larger fame, and yet it is not inconsistent, for the son was the complement of the father, and what the father saw the son accomplished in a way that gave him recognition and reputation throughout the world. In the effect upon the development and progress of Baltimore, the services of John Work Garrett, especially in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, possessed a value which is simply incalculable. No other American ever did more for his city.

His early education was in the schools of Baltimore and this was supplemented by a course in Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania. He was a student there in 1834 and 1835, but he did not graduate. He is recorded as a non-graduate of the class of 1838. In 1865 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the college, and in 1866 he was a member of the board of examiners of the Pardee Scientific Department of Lafayette College. He presented a valuable papyrus-scroll to the college library. From college he entered his father's business, and became a partner in the firm at the age of nineteen. From the first he showed himself to be a man of prodigious energy and of live interest in vital things. He had the faculty of applied intelligence, and he inherited from his father an abundance of rugged determination. He had great natural ability for banking, and gradually the entire management of the bank's affairs devolved upon him and his brother. Under their enterprise and vigilance the business was rapidly extended, and it became the American agency of George Peabody & Company, of London, and of other large and well-known firms of Europe, and attained rank as one of the most influential institutions of the United States.

From his early youth, Mr. Garrett had seen opportunities in the development of transportation, and as far as lay in his power had made a personal study of conditions; he realized that with a great continent and a growing population the question would become one of the most tremendous and far-reaching the nation had to solve. He particularly considered Baltimore, and argued that with its geographical location it should be a leader in railway traffic. After mature deliberation he began to buy shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and this was the beginning of a connection that was to endure throughout his life. The Baltimore & Ohio had many difficulties to contend with, not least of which was the competition of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal. Obstacles had to be overcome, extensions made, improvements inaugurated, and most of this had to be pioneer work. There were few precedents worth bothering about or worth following. Even before his election as a director, in October, 1857, Mr. Garrett had been considering original lines of thought and policy, and when he spoke those in control of the road listened. At that time politics controlled the company, and in his first speech as a director, Mr. Garrett was so radical and definite and the impression he created was so deep, that the political power in the management of the road was at once curtailed and the benefits were welcomed by those interested in the true welfare and progress of the company. Johns Hopkins, the famous merchant and philanthropist, was so taken with Mr. Garrett's plan that upon his motion Mr. Garrett was made president. This was November 17, 1858, and president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, John Work Garrett remained until his death, twenty-six years later.

He went into the presidency of the company in a year of financial difficulties, but he lost no time in introducing economies and business methods, with the result that his first

annual report showed a gain in net earnings. From that year the success of the road continued. It had, of course, its periods of stress, and when Mr. Garrett was dead, the finance committee of the company placed on record this fact: "More than once did John W. Garrett come to the rescue of the Baltimore & Ohio Company with his whole private fortune, and but for his courage and public spirit, its safety and the success it has attained could not have been." This is the literal truth, and it shows how Mr. Garrett made the welfare of the road his own life, living it day by day, and raising it from a weakly managed affair, controlled by party politics, to a great independent system that for years was the training school for the best railroad and transportation men of the world. Another fact shows the quality of Mr. Garrett's devotion. When he became president his salary was four thousand dollars a year. The success and prosperity of the road becoming assured, as the result of his executive ability, the board of directors unanimously voted to increase this salary to ten thousand dollars. Mr. Garrett declined the increase, as also the offers of two other railway corporations, one of which meant an annual salary of thirty thousand dollars and the second of fifty thousand dollars. His aim always was to dedicate every possible resource to the advancement and efficiency of the road, and in his refusal to accept larger compensation for himself was shown the rare unselfishness that makes the leader and the builder.

It is not within the limits of this article to detail the many and remarkable operations in which Mr. Garrett was engaged during his connection with the Baltimore & Ohio; they belong more appropriately to railroad history, but it may be said that for more than a quarter of a century he was one of the ablest and best-known Americans, constantly in the public eye because of his activities in the business world. During

the Civil War the Baltimore & Ohio was one of the important means of transportation for troops and supplies. The traffic was enormous, and the construction corps, which was kept constantly employed to make repairs in those troublous days, accomplished wonders. A deputation of Baltimoreans, who did not like Mr. Garrett's politics, went to Washington and requested President Lincoln to remove Mr. Garrett from the management of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The sharp reply of the President was: "When any or all of you have done half as much to aid this Government as John W. Garrett has done, I may consider your request." Mr. Garrett was a close friend of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, and was as much part of President Lincoln's Cabinet as any man in it. He was often called to its meetings when questions of great moment were discussed.

Under Mr. Garrett's management the stock of the Baltimore & Ohio rose to high values, and the company was enabled to invest its surplus in branches, steamship lines and real estate. Mr. Garrett gave considerable attention to the related enterprises which interested his road. Mainly through his advocacy a line of steamships was established between Baltimore and Europe. He was one of the leading spirits in the construction of the dry docks, warehouses and grain elevators at Locust Point. During his presidency the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph was established, and it was afterwards allied with the Bankers' and Merchants' and the Postal Telegraph Companies. He was also associated with John W. Mackay and James Gordon Bennett in the laying of the new Atlantic cable to Europe. Under his administration there was negotiated in 1884 the loan which enabled the Baltimore & Ohio to extend its main line to Philadelphia, and then by the Philadelphia & Reading to reach New York City. To the end he was busy with plans and purposes for the advancement of the Baltimore & Ohio.

Mr. Garrett was a statesman who never held political office. He helped ably and constantly in the management of the Democratic party, but he would take no office, even though the governorship of the State was offered to him. For many years he was connected with the Associate Reformed Church, presiding over its trustees. He was a close personal friend of Johns Hopkins, who appointed him one of the trustees of the Johns Hopkins University. He was a friend of George Peabody, and was an officer of the Peabody Institute. In many ways he contributed to the improvement and adornment of Baltimore, and did much to increase its attractiveness. He was a patron of the fine arts, and his home held foreign and American pictures that were valuable and widely representative of the best schools. He was one of the organizers of the Employees Relief Association of the Baltimore & Ohio, and its development and usefulness were due in large measure to his initiative and support. With a keen interest in horticulture and agriculture, he paid especial attention to the importation and improvement of famous breeds of horses and cattle. He presided at the meeting for raising funds for the erection of a new building for the Young Men's Christian Association, and his address became the keynote of the campaign that ended successfully. These are a few of the many good causes which he served and to which he liberally contributed.

Mr. Garrett married Rachel Ann Harrison, born January 17, 1823, who died at Montebello, the family seat in Baltimore county, November 15, 1883, as the result of injuries received by being thrown from a carriage. She was the daughter of Thomas Harrison, a prominent merchant of Baltimore in the days before the Civil War. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett were: Robert, Thomas Harrison, Mary E., and Henry S.. Sketches of Robert and Thomas Harrison appear in other pages of this work. Miss Mary Garrett enjoys nat-

ional esteem for her work in charity and education. Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore is a lasting monument to her philanthropy, and her contributions to Johns Hopkins Hospital, by which the admission of women was secured, and to other institutions, have won for her warm praise.

Mr. Garrett lived a fine life and lived it well, and he was happiest when he was busiest. In appearance he was handsome, impressive and vigorous. Self-command and poise were among his characteristics. In any relation and in any emergency he was prompt and dependable. He had confidence and courage and he was always ready to meet any obligation. He had the clear conception of things and the right regard for what was best in the exercise of human activities. With all the elements of a strong character he took up the exacting responsibilities left by a remarkable father, and by his prudence, foresight and industry largely increased them in value and kept them intact for the benefit of the family. Thus, in all his relations—business, public and personal—he measured up to the stature of a great executive, a splendid citizen and a noble father.



GEORGE BROWN

GEORGE BROWN, of the second generation of the distinguished family whose name is identified with the greatest of American banking houses, was the second son of Alexander Brown, the founder of the business which still bears his name, being known to-day, as it was a century ago, as the firm of Alexander Brown & Sons.

George Brown, second of the four sons of Alexander and Grace (Davison) Brown, was born in 1787, in Ballymena, Ireland, and was fifteen years old when he came to the United States. During the lifetime of his father he was associated with him in the management of the Baltimore house, and was always a devoted son as well as a most efficient partner. Upon the death of his father, George Brown became the head of the house, and for a quarter of a century upheld its high standard of financial honor. As a business man he was distinguished by prudence, by sterling integrity, by quickness of perception, and by indefatigable application. When, in 1827, the Mechanics' Bank was reduced almost to insolvency by bad management, he consented to become its president, and in a short time raised it to a state of great prosperity. He was the founder and for some time the president of the Merchants' Bank, and he was one of the moving spirits that inaugurated the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

As a citizen, his conduct was marked by a high degree of public spirit and benevolence. The House of Refuge was a special object of his care, and the monument to his memory erected there by the liberality of the late Benjamin Deford worthily attests his generosity and valuable services to that institution. He was the first president of that excellent charity known as the Baltimore Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, and as long as he lived he took

a warm interest in the Peabody Institute, of which he was one of the original trustees. Although his modest and retiring disposition always made him shrink from public view, when summoned to the front by the call of duty, he never failed to respond. When on the verge of his fiftieth year, and a merchant and banker of the highest standing, he faithfully served, first as a private soldier and after, as first lieutenant, in a volunteer cavalry company which was raised after the great riot of 1835, by a number of our best citizens, with the laudable object of preserving the peace of the city.

Mr. Brown married Isabella McLanahan, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Brown was a woman whose name was associated in the public mind with all that is true and elevated in religion and lovely in woman. Her husband, true to a principle which had actuated him during life, that his charities should be distributed as unostentatiously as possible, made no provision for them in his will beyond making her the almoner of his bounty. Well and faithfully, as many can testify, has she executed the responsible and difficult trust. She caused to be erected the beautiful Presbyterian church, known as the Brown Memorial Church, "in memoriam" of her husband, as expressed on a marble tablet in the rear of the pulpit. It is an appropriate monument to him who regarded religion as pre-eminent above all other things, and loved his church with all the ardor of his noble nature. In numberless ways Mrs. Brown executed the trust committed to her by her husband, fulfilling his most cherished wishes.

Mr. Brown died August 26, 1859, at his home in Baltimore, possessed, it is believed, of the largest fortune ever held, up to that time, by a citizen of Maryland. This great wealth he held as a trust, and the world can testify that he was a most faithful steward. Foremost in all great and good enterprises, comprehensive in his views of business, he was one of the most

valuable citizens Baltimore ever had. He was characterized by deep domestic affections and by sincere benevolence. The tenor of his life and work is beautifully expressed in a sentence inscribed on the monument erected to his memory at the House of Refuge:

In spirit eminently charitable; cautious in judgment, in action prudent; wise in council, and an earnest helper in all good works.



WALTER BOOTH BROOKS

WALTER BOOTH BROOKS, who died January, 1896, in Baltimore, Maryland, is a notable example of the fact that a number of the best traits are inheritable, and in addition to those he possessed by this right are many others which are equally as good. He rose far above the standard in business matters, and in the affairs of state his advice was sought. The business operations with which he was connected for so many years were of a most extensive and varied character, and assisted greatly in making Baltimore the great commercial center it is at the present time.

Walter Booth Brooks was born in Baltimore, May 27, 1823, and died at his home, "Cloverdale," Eutaw Place, Baltimore, January 17, 1896. He was named for General Walter Booth, who had been his father's intimate friend and earliest business partner, and was educated in a private school in Connecticut. He was very young when he took his first step in business life, commencing in the wholesale dry goods house of his father, and when he attained his majority, in 1844, he was admitted to a partnership in the firm at the same time as Derick Fahnestock, who was his lifelong friend. For the six years following, the business was conducted under the style of C. Brooks, Son & Company, later this became Brooks, Fahnestock & Company, the large warehouse of the firm being for many years on Baltimore street between Howard and Eutaw streets. Mr. Brooks was clear-headed, energetic and enterprising, and when the outbreak of the Civil War put a stop to their trade with the South for the time being, the firm determined to open a branch business in a westerly direction. Accordingly Walter B. Brooks was sent to Zanesville, Ohio, there to establish the proposed branch concern, and personally look after the conduct of affairs, while Mr. Fahnestock was

to remain in Baltimore and attend to the interests at that end and in Pennsylvania. In 1865 Mr. Brooks withdrew entirely from the business in Baltimore, became entirely identified with the branch he had established in Zanesville, which was known as W. B. Brooks & Company, and remained in Zanesville until 1867. The business prospered under his capable management, and he proved beyond a doubt that he had inherited the business qualities and executive ability of his father in no small degree. He then returned to Baltimore, and for a number of years after his return was principally engaged as assignee for a number of business firms whose affairs had become hopelessly involved, and which he succeeded in winding up in a satisfactory manner. Among these business firms were the dry goods house of Howard Cole & Company, and Kirkland, Chase & Company, who were importers of coffees and sugars. Both of these had been very expensive failures, involving large interests and immense sums of money, and the ability which Mr. Brooks displayed in unraveling the tangled state in which he found matters, drew upon him the attention of the prominent men of the business world. Subsequently Mr. Brooks turned his attention to real estate matters, foreseeing that the growth of the city was a matter of but a few short years, and in this idea he was not mistaken, as events proved. He became associated with the Canton Company, to the presidency of which he was elected in 1877, to succeed Charles J. Boker, and he was identified with this enterprise for many years. The real estate transactions of this firm were frequently of enormous proportions, and they were located in the eastern suburb of Baltimore, where they owned large tracts of land. The ready understanding and sound judgment of Mr. Brooks speedily made themselves manifest in this enterprise, and under his management the affairs of the concern, which had not been very flourishing at the time he took hold of matters,

changed in a very short time. When Mr. Brooks assumed the management, the shares of the company were selling at a very low price, and the company heavily in debt. At the time of his death he had paid all indebtedness and the stock was on a substantial basis and selling at a high price. He loved work for work's sake and found pleasure in facing difficult financial problems, and overcoming them. He was connected with a number of other financial and commercial enterprises, among them being the following: Director and stockholder in the Western National Bank, the Eutaw Savings Bank, Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Consolidated Gas Company, Howard Fire Insurance Company, and the Central Ohio Railroad Company. For some years he had also been interested in the Central Passenger Railroad of Baltimore.

When he was engaged with business matters, his entire attention was given to the matter in hand, but he entertained the fixed idea that it is not at all necessary for a business man to exclude himself from social intercourse, and he lived according to this principle. He was of a genial, whole-souled disposition, and was one of the incorporators of the Merchants' Club in 1880, was chosen president when the club was reorganized in 1885, and it was there that his fine spirit was seen to the best advantage. His quiet courtesy and tactful affability smoothed the rough places on the road of life of the club as soon as he assumed the management, which was at a time when the affairs of the club were in such sad financial condition that it was about to be sold at auction. Mr. Brooks changed all this entirely, and by the system he introduced placed the club on a paying basis, and it is now the gathering place for about six hundred merchants and the most desirable locality for entertaining their visiting business friends. While Mr. Brooks had always taken a serious and decided interest in the political affairs of his city, State and country, he had

never solicited public office and was not anxious to serve in any. In 1887, however, while he was absent from the city, he was made the Republican nominee for the office of Governor of Maryland, and when he was informed of this honor, he declined to return to the city for the time being, and it was a considerable length of time before he would allow himself to become convinced that it was for the best interests of the State that he should accept the nomination of his party, and in this manner, with the assistance of the Independent Democrats, who had offered their support when they became acquainted with the name of the Republican candidate, help to break up the Democratic "ring." The election was a hotly contested one, but the influence of the Democrats was too great, and Governor Jackson was elected. As trustee of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church for many years, Mr. Brooks was a liberal subscriber to the institution, and equally liberal in connection with the numerous charities which it supervised.

Mr. Brooks married, 1852, a daughter of Abram G. Cole, for many years a well-known dry goods merchant of Baltimore. In the course of his long life Mr. Brooks gave employment to many hundreds of people, and by all of them he was regarded more in the light of a fatherly friend, to whom they might go for counsel and help when in need, rather than as a mere employer. His kindly heart was ever ready to listen to plans for the betterment of humanity in general, and his private charities, which were numerous, were bestowed in a simple, unostentatious manner which was thoroughly appreciated by the recipients. His death was a great loss, not alone to his immediate family and friends, but to hosts of others who had been affiliated with him in business matters.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NEWCOMER

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NEWCOMER was, during a long and active career, one of the most enterprising men of his day, and the success which he achieved may almost be characterized as phenomenal. His greatest achievements were in large railroad affairs, and he was the principal factor in the building up of the Atlantic Coast Line System, which lay at the foundation of the development and prosperity of an immense region bordering upon the Southern Atlantic. In religion and education he had an abiding interest, and his benefactions to churches, schools and libraries were many and liberal.

The family of Newcomer is of German-Swiss ancestry, and its history in this country begins with Wolfgang Newcomer, who with his parents came from Switzerland, about 1720. Their landing was at Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade as a carpenter. He removed later to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He was the father of five daughters and three sons. Of the latter, Christian became a bishop of the United Brethren church. Henry was father of thirteen children, among whom were Samuel and Henry.

John Newcomer, son of Henry Newcomer, was born December 18, 1797. He was a man of great ability and prominence. He was a large real estate holder in Washington county, personally superintended his farm, and operated a flour mill on Beaver Creek. He also founded the flour and grain commission firm of Newcomer & Stonebraker, in Baltimore. He was sheriff of his county in 1836, State Senator 1840-46, County Commissioner 1846, delegate to convention which framed the new State Constitution in 1850, and County Commissioner again in 1859. He was not only highly regarded for his ability, but for his sterling personal character; many

disputes were committed to him, and his decisions were always marked by unimpeachable fairness. He died April 21, 1861. He married his cousin Catherine, born December 18, 1802, daughter of Samuel Newcomer. She was of a beautiful Christian character, and to her training and example her son, Benjamin F. Newcomer, attributed much of the development of his own character and of those qualities which brought him success in life. She lived to see with pride the result of her love and care in the success and prominence of her son, and died February 3, 1883, in her eighty-first year.

Benjamin Franklin Newcomer, son of John and Catherine Newcomer, was born at Beaver Creek, Washington county, Maryland, April 28, 1827, in a log house which long ago disappeared. In 1829 his parents removed to Hagerstown, returning in 1834 to Beaver Creek, where young Newcomer entered the country school at the age of seven years. His youth was spent industriously; he worked on the farm and in the mill, in which he frequently spent the night, awakening to look after the machinery when it came to a stop. While his father was serving as sheriff, the young man (familiarily called Frank), traveled with him all over the county, and at times beyond its bounds, summoning jurors and witnesses, often riding in severest winter weather. It is curious to note that the lad was actually sworn in as a deputy sheriff when only ten years of age. In 1837 the family again returned to Hagerstown, where Frank attended the academy one year, in 1840, intending to become a civil engineer. The following year the family returned to Beaver Creek. Frank was offered the choice of remaining at the academy or of returning to the farm. He chose the latter—a choice he afterwards spoke of as boylike and foolish, but destiny had directed his steps aright. His father, wishing to send some one to Baltimore to look after his interests in the newly established firm

of Newcomer & Stonebraker, the son proffered his services. This led to his taking up his residence permanently in that city, and changed the entire direction of his life. He engaged in his new undertaking with all the energy of his nature, and soon built up a large business, the firm transacting about one-tenth of all the flour business of the city. When about eighteen years of age he purchased his father's interest in the firm, giving his notes at six per cent. for the book valuation, and agreeing to also pay \$1,000 per annum for the use of his name until he himself came of age, and all this indebtedness was paid. In 1862, Mr. Stonebraker withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Newcomer continued the business alone, under the name of Newcomer & Company. The firm underwent various changes by admission of new partners, until Mr. Newcomer retired from the active management, but continuing to keep in the name of the firm his accounts and the funds for his other enterprises. Meantime, in 1853, Mr. Newcomer aided in the organization of the first Corn and Flour Exchange in Baltimore, was one of its first directors, and was a prime factor in purchasing the present Chamber of Commerce site. Notwithstanding his retirement from mercantile life, Mr. Newcomer retained his membership in this organization until the close of his life.

While making his beginning in mercantile affairs, Mr. Newcomer, realizing that a lad of fifteen was too young to consider his education completed, joined the Mercantile Library, became a regular leader there, and attended its lectures on philosophy, astronomy and chemistry. Later he became a director of the library.

While yet engaged with his firm in mercantile business, his activities extended into other fields. In 1854, at the age of twenty-seven, he became a director of the Union Bank, afterward the National Union Bank of Maryland; he was

the youngest man on the board, and outlived all his fellow directors of that date, and every bank officer from teller to president. He was an incorporator of the Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Baltimore, served as its president for thirty-three years (the first eleven years without salary), and stamped upon it his own individuality to a remarkable degree. His interest and pride in the company were completely apart from any question of personal interest; he spared himself in nothing, and held others to a like strict account. After his death, the board of directors entered upon their records that "it was as president of this company that he was most appreciated in this community, and its history is the record of the most active part of his long, useful and busy life; its growth and its standing is the most enduring monument to his wisdom and intelligence, to his integrity and industry, and to the loyalty with which he guarded every interest confided to his care." He was also a director of the Savings Bank of Baltimore, and of other financial institutions. He was an accomplished financier and his judgment upon the merits of stocks and bonds was highly valued. A most significant tribute to his ability is found in the fact that, during the Civil War period, General Simon Cameron, then a member of President Lincoln's Cabinet, offered to establish in Baltimore the first national bank in the country, if Mr. Newcomer would accept the presidency, but this flattering offer he declined as being too remote from the line of his private business.

Mr. Newcomer's great abilities were noticeably conspicuous in railway affairs. For many years he was in close touch with the Pennsylvania Railroad system, and was an intimate personal friend of President Scott, Roberts, Thompson and Cassatt. Though never an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad itself, he was prominently connected with various of its subsidiary companies. In 1861 he was elected a director of

the Northern Central Railway Company, and was made chairman of its finance committee, which position he held continuously until his death, except during his voluntary retirement from 1874 to 1878. For forty years he conducted the negotiations for most of the real estate purchased by the company in Baltimore; at times, when there was reason for the company to remain unknown, title was vested in his name, at one time to the value of more than a million dollars. He was a director of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, and of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Company for many years, and in 1895, after the death of Oden Bowie, succeeded to the presidency of the last named.

The story of his connection with the southern railroads now comprised in the Atlantic Coast Line, is interesting and absorbing. The close of the Civil War found all southern roads practically obliterated. In 1868, Mr. Newcomer was solicited to act as trustee for a syndicate and conduct operations for the rehabilitation of the Wilmington & Weldon and the Wilmington & Manchester railroads. He was then engaged in the flour and grain business, and demurred until it appeared that the project would lapse unless he consented to act. He finally agreed, on condition that W. T. Walters would serve with him as co-trustee. The syndicate paid in a capital of \$1,200,000; new railway charters were secured, and, besides reorganizing the roads above named, the Southern Railway Security Company was formed, with a capital of \$960,000, completing the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. The properties acquired also included the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, the Richmond & Danville, and other parts of the present Southern Railway; these were disposed of from time to time, and never became a permanent part of the Atlantic Coast Line. After repeated embarrassments and failures, in 1898, the railroads controlled by the

syndicate were consolidated—those in South Carolina as the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad of South Carolina, and those in Virginia as the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of Virginia. In May, 1900, these properties were consolidated as the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. Mr. Newcomer was the prime factor in all these gigantic operations. He was president of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company from December 1, 1888, to February 12, 1890, and after the consolidation hereinbefore named, was vice-president and for many years treasurer of the Atlantic Coast Line Company, and director of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and subsidiary companies. During these years his duties took him all over the South, and other interests to the Middle West. During his busy life he visited almost every State in the Union, also Canada, Alaska and Cuba, and made two tours of Europe.

Regarding Mr. Newcomer's benefactions it is difficult to speak without violation of the very principle of modesty upon which he worked. His sympathies for the blind were intensified by the fact that he had a brother and sister so afflicted. He became one of the incorporators of the Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, was the first secretary, in 1864 was made treasurer, and in 1881 succeeded J. Howard McHenry as president. Mr. Newcomer's services covered a period of forty-four years, twenty years as president. In 1886 the title was changed to Maryland School for the Blind. Mr. Newcomer gave freely of his time and attention, and a gift of \$20,000 to the building fund. One of the pupils gave evidence of a remarkable talent for music, and Mr. Newcomer sent him to the Peabody Conservatory at his own expense. In like spirit he contributed the sum of \$20,000 to the Baltimore Hospital for Consumptives. One of his characteristic gifts was that which founded the Washington Free Library in Hagerstown, he, in his modesty, declining to permit his name to be

used in its title. Again, the Washington County Home for Orphans and Friendless Children at Hagerstown owes its existence to a conversation between him and his brother, and to their liberal aid. He was a member of the board of trustees of Johns Hopkins University, on account of his personal friendship for President Gilman. Besides his larger gifts, many a young man was assisted by him to an education and a beginning in business life, in many cases without knowing whence came the aid.

A member of the Christian church (the Disciples, or Campbellites), Mr. Newcomer usually attended the Lutheran church, of which his wife was a member. He was a reverent and careful Bible reader, and his religion was carried into his daily life and in it found beautiful expression. His work for the good of others knew no end. The greater part of his time was devoted to assisting others, many of whom had no claim upon him. His views of right and wrong were absolutely uncompromising; if an act seemed to him wrong, he could not in any way countenance it. His intense conscientiousness was eloquently attested at a period during the Civil War. He could have secured a profitable contract for furnishing flour to the Federal Government, but to procure it, it was necessary for him to take the oath of allegiance, which, as a Southern sympathizer, he resolutely refused to do.

A few years before his death, Mr. Newcomer fell through a hatchway, cutting his head, wrenching his arms, and narrowly escaping death. He was picked up unconscious but at once recovered his senses and insisted upon walking upstairs to his office. Declining all assistance, he went to his desk, called his secretary, gave him certain instructions, and then answered that he was ready for a physician. The shock to his system at his advanced age (beyond three-score and ten) was very severe, but he recovered rapidly, and there seemed

to be no permanent ill effects. Shortly afterwards a cataract formed upon his eyes, and which in time left him blind—an affliction which he bore with touching patience. On the last Friday in March, 1901, he was in his office as usual. That night he suffered a slight stroke of apoplexy, and two days later death brought relief, on March 30, 1901. His demise affected the entire community, and all the bodies with which he had been connected paid fervent tribute to his worth.

On November 14, 1848, the year in which he attained his majority, Mr. Newcomer married Amelia Louisa, daughter of the late John H. Ehlen, one of the earliest stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and for many years a director of that corporation, and of the Chesapeake Bank and the Firemen's Insurance Company. She was remarkably well suited to him—a gentle, lovable character, with high aims and ideas, giving him hearty co-operation in all his efforts. She died October 20, 1881. On February 9, 1887, Mr. Newcomer married Mrs. Sidonia Kemp, widow of Morris J. Kemp, and daughter of the late Charles Ayres. She died February 7, 1898.

ODEN BOWIE

JOHAN BOWIE, the first of his name in the annals of Maryland, was born 1688, died 1759. He emigrated from Scotland, according to family tradition, about the year 1705-06, at the invitation of his maternal uncle, John Smith, who, preceding him many years, had settled on the Patuxent river, a few miles north of the present village of Nottingham. He married, in December, 1707, Mary, daughter of James Mulliken. Children: John, born in 1708, died 1753; Eleanor, 1709; James, 1714; Allen, 1719; William (see forward); Thomas, 1723; Mary, 1726.

Captain William Bowie, son of John and Mary (Mulliken) Bowie, was born in 1721, at the home of his parents, "Brookridge," a few miles from Nottingham, Prince George's county, Maryland. His father bought and deeded to him a large tract of land about two miles from Nottingham when he reached the age of twenty-one years, called "Brooke's Reserve," which in after years was known as "Mattaponi." Here he erected a large brick house in the old Colonial style. Many grand entertainments have its old walls witnessed, while the hospitality and ready welcome extended by its owners to hosts of guests have endeared "Mattaponi" to five generations. It is probable that William Bowie commanded one of the militia organizations maintained by the Province, though no record of his commission has been discovered. In 1753 he was appointed tobacco inspector for Nottingham, and later a justice of the peace, a member of St. Paul's vestry, and in 1767 warden of the parish. In 1770, it being rumored that ships were en route from Great Britain, loaded with European goods, and might soon be expected to reach the Patuxent, the inhabitants of Prince George's county thought it necessary to support "The Association" by prohibiting the landing of these cargoes, and

called a meeting for April 10, 1770, at Upper Marlborough, selecting representatives to keep an eye upon events, and to provide guards at points on the Patuxent river where ships were likely to touch. Only the most resolute and responsible citizens were delegated by the people for this purpose, and the ones for "Patuxent" (or Nottingham) were William Bowie and his brother, Allen Bowie. William Bowie was a delegate sent from Prince George's county, to a convention held at Annapolis, June 22, 1774, which passed strong resolutions in favor of upholding the rights of the Province, if necessary by force of arms, against Great Britain. In November of the same year, a meeting of freeholders was held at Upper Marlborough, where a committee was appointed which was instructed to see that the resolutions of the "Association of the American Continental Congress" were enforced within Prince George's county. Among the men selected for this committee were William Bowie and his brother, Allen Bowie, as well as Walter and Robert Bowie, sons of William. The latter was also placed on a committee of correspondence, and it was further "resolved that Captain William Bowie and Walter Bowie (with others) are selected as delegates of this county to attend a convention to be held at Annapolis and are authorized to vote in the convention for delegates to attend a congress which will assemble at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of May next." In June, 1775, these representatives met at Annapolis, and on July 26, 1775, this convention issued the celebrated "Declaration of the Association of the Freemen of Maryland," the name of the Bowies being affixed to this memorable document, which antedated by one year the general "Declaration of Independence," and is now framed and hanging in the State House at Annapolis. What further part William Bowie took during the Revolution is not shown, as the records for the county during the succeeding few years are

very meagre, but it is safe to presume a man as active as he had been, and who had shown such fearless patriotism, was not idle. He was too old for the army, but he doubtless continued to take part in the councils of his people, and to aid them as advisor. The land records and his will show Captain William Bowie a man of wealth for his day, owning tracts of land in various parts of the country, much stock of all kinds, and many negroes.

Captain William Bowie married, in 1745, Margaret Sprigg, born April 20, 1726, daughter of Osborne Sprigg and his first wife, Elizabeth Sprigg. Osborne Sprigg was the grandson of Thomas Sprigg, the emigrant, who died in 1704, and who was the first owner of the fine estate in Prince George's county known as "Northampton." Children: 1. Elizabeth, born in 1746. 2. Walter, see forward. 3. Governor Robert, born March, 1750, died 1818; married Priscilla Mackall. 4. William Sprigg, born 1751, died 1809; married Elizabeth Brookes. 5. Osborn Sprigg. 6. Ann, 1760. 7. Margaret Sprigg, 1765.

Walter Bowie, son of Captain William and Margaret (Sprigg) Bowie, was born at "Mattaponi," near Nottingham, Prince George's county, Maryland, in 1748, died November 9, 1810. He was probably educated by the Rev. John Eversfield, and by the Rev. Mr. Craddock, at the latter's school, near Baltimore. His father bought him a large farm near Collington, then known as "Darnell's Grove," later, as "Locust Grove," and now "Willow Grove." At one time he was interested in a large commercial business, conducted at Queen Anne, shipping tobacco to Europe, importing merchandise from points as far as India, as is seen by an advertisement in the "Annapolis Gazette" of 1774. He became exceedingly wealthy, and the county records show him possessed of enormous plantations and large num-

bers of negroes, his land extending for many miles along either side of the public road. He was a raiser of blooded stock, and his racers carried his colors on the tracks of Annapolis, Baltimore, Bladensburg and Nottingham. His horse, "Little Davy," won fifty guineas at Annapolis in 1784, and on October 12, 1790, his famous flyer, "Republican President," won a purse of twenty guineas, and the day following, one of fifty guineas. Walter Bowie's career was an exceptionally brilliant one; possessing a faculty for directing public opinion, he held an influence over the people for a longer time than is often seen. Intellectual, wealthy and ambitious, he early became a prominent figure in the field of politics, and at the commencement of the struggle for independence stepped to the front with those other stern patriots who determined to risk both life and property in defense of their rights. In March, 1774, he, with his brother Robert, later Governor, and their uncle, Allen Bowie, were selected as members of the committee appointed to carry into execution throughout Prince George's county the resolutions of the Continental Congress. On January 16, 1775, at another meeting of Freeholders, he and his father, Captain William Bowie, were chosen as two of the delegates to represent their county at the first Provincial Convention, called to assemble at Annapolis the following June. When the Assembly convened, Walter Bowie was appointed a member of the committee of correspondence, and on July 16, 1775, the convention issued the celebrated "Declaration of the Association of Freemen," and Walter Bowie, his father, and many other distinguished men affixed their names to that famous paper. In January, 1776, he was elected second lieutenant of a company of militia, raised in his county for the defense of the province. A short time later he was commissioned major of militia, and was referred to in public papers as "Major Bowie" until after the war ended, though it is not shown what part he

took in the active campaigns beyond the borders of the State. In November, 1776, he was one of four delegates elected to represent Prince George's county at the first constitutional convention, and assisted in framing the first Constitution of the "State of Maryland." In November, 1780, he was elected to the State Legislature. The elections for members of that body were annual, and Walter Bowie was returned to the House in 1781-82-83-84, when his brother, Robert, and his first cousin, Fielder Bowie, were elected two of his associates. These three Bowies continued to be elected in 1785-86-87-88-89-90, when Robert and Fielder dropped out for a while, but Walter continued to hold his seat in the House until 1801, when he was sent to the State Senate. In 1786 he was one of "the electors for the United States Senator." In 1791 he was appointed a justice of the peace. In 1794 the Governor commissioned him colonel of militia. In 1802 he resigned from the State Senate and was elected a representative to the Ninth United States Congress, to fill the unexpired term of William Richard Sprigg. In 1793, at a County Convention held in Upper Marlborough, Colonel Thomas Contee presiding, resolutions were passed "urging Mr. Walter Bowie to stand for re-election as the Republican candidate for Congress from this district." He was elected, served until March, 1805, and then refused to accept a third nomination. After a long and continuous career of thirty-five years, his death occurred, and he was buried at "Locust Grove."

Walter Bowie married, May 16, 1771, Mary, born November, 1747, died May 16, 1812, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Townley) Brookes, who were married in 1745 by the Rev. John Eversfield. Benjamin Brookes lived near Marlborough, and is buried at the church in that village. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Bowie: 1. Margaret, born March 22, 1772. 2. William, see forward. 3. Daniel, born March 7, 1779, died

1843. 4. Elizabeth, born April 11, 1781, died August 17, 1810. 5. Walter, born 1785, died 1879. 6. Juliet Matilda, born 1788.

William Bowie, son of Walter and Mary (Brookes) Bowie, was born at "Locust Grove," Prince George's county, Maryland, January 29, 1776. He inherited a large property from his father and administered the latter's estate. He is described as a man of sound judgment and business capacity. He was the only one of his direct line who did not actively engage in politics, though he evidently took an interest in them, as is shown by the Governor appointing him a justice of the peace in 1808-10, also a member of the Levy Court, in 1820. At a convention held in Marlborough, in 1825, Dr. Joseph Kent, then Governor presiding, William Bowie was selected as a delegate to represent his county at a State convention to convene in Baltimore, for the purpose of considering plans for chartering the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. He was always a Democrat, and an attendant of the Episcopal church. On December 14, 1802, he married (first) Kitty Beans Duckett, born December 4, 1783, the only child of Baruch and Mary (Beans) Duckett. Children: 1. William Duckett, see forward. 2. Mary Margaret, born October 23, 1806, died June 2, 1809. 3. Eliza Duckett, born October 19, 1809, died April 20, 1846. 4. Walter Baruch, born September 8, 1811, died October 11, 1832. 5. Kitty, born January 11, 1816. 6. Robert, born December 23, 1817, died September 13, 1818. Mrs. Bowie died August 11, 1819. Mr. Bowie married (second), March 27, 1822, Anne Duckett Mullikin, born March 23, 1788, daughter of Belt Mullikin and Mary (Duckett) Mullikin, and granddaughter of James and Charity (Belt) Mullikin. Mr. Bowie died September 10, 1826.

William Duckett Bowie, eldest child of William and Kitty Beans (Duckett) Bowie, was born at "Fairview," Prince

George's county, Maryland, October 7, 1803. His grandfather, Baruch Duckett, devised him a valuable estate near Collington, where he settled after leaving college, but by the death of his two brothers, and by purchasing the interests of his sisters, he came into the possession of "Fairview," which he then made his home. He was his father's executor, and by the will of his uncle, Daniel Bowie, inherited all of the latter's land, which, with his own property, made him one of the wealthiest planters in Prince George's county. A tall, handsome man, with bright, dark eyes and strong features, endowed with a clear, vigorous and well-balanced mind, he was yet more highly esteemed for the sound principles which added greater lustre to his character. So generally was his worth appreciated, that he might have occupied some of the highest official positions had his ambition been for public life. Although ever interested in political matters, and a forcible speaker, his tastes led him mostly to the retired paths of his well-regulated plantations, and the comforts of domestic life, though on several occasions he was induced to allow his name to be brought before the people. In 1830, he and his uncle, Walter Bowie, Jr., were appointed by the Governor, members of the Levy Court. In 1831, he was a delegate to the Congressional Convention. In 1838 he was nominated by the Democrats for the Legislature, but defeated by his cousin, General Thomas F. Bowie, the Whig candidate. Again the following year he was defeated by General Bowie, but in 1840 he overcame the large Whig vote and was elected to the House of Delegates, in which he served two terms. He was then pitted against that old veteran Whig leader, Robert W. Bowie, of "Mattaponi," who was considered by his party to be almost invincible, but was triumphantly elected to the State Senate, and re-elected at the expiration of his term. He was among the first to recognize the benefits to be derived

by his community if a railroad should be built through Southern Maryland, and to his efforts, jointly with those of his son, Oden, and their relatives, Robert, Walter and Thomas F. Bowie, is due the construction of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad. When that company was organized he was elected one of its directors, and was regularly re-elected by the stockholders for a number of years. The Governor appointed him a colonel of militia, and later commissioned him general of the State troops, but until the day of his death he was known as "Colonel" William D. Bowie.

William Duckett Bowie married (first), February 8, 1825, at "Bellefield," Eliza Mary, daughter of Benjamin, Sr., and Rachel Sophia (West) Oden. She died in 1849 and he married (second), January 7, 1854, Mary Oden, his first wife's half-sister, daughter of Benjamin, Sr., and Harriet Black (West) Oden, the latter a sister of the first Mrs. Oden. Children of first wife: Oden, see forward; Catherine, born 1828, died November 8, 1883; William Duckett, Jr., born November, 1830, died February 2, 1888; Christiana Sophia, born 1835; Walter Baruch, born August 26, 1836, died February 17, 1837. Children of second wife: Harriet Oden, Mary, Eliza and Laura. Shortly after his second marriage Colonel Bowie conveyed "Fairview" to his eldest son, Oden Bowie, and removed to "Bellefield," near Croom, in Nottingham district, the lovely old Colonial home of his second wife, and it was here that he spent the remainder of his years, leaving it for no length of time until the winter before his death, which he spent in Baltimore. He was an enthusiastic breeder of stock, and his Southdown sheep and Hereford cattle were famous throughout the State. His wife died in Baltimore, in March, 1873, and is buried at St. Thomas' Church, Croom. Colonel Bowie died at "Bellefield," July 18, 1873, and is interred at "Fairview." Benjamin Oden, Sr., father of both

of Colonel Bowie's wives, was a very large landowner. When a young man he had charge of some of the mercantile interests of Stephen West, accumulated much property, and married two of Mr. West's daughters. He then bought "Bellefield," which had originally been the property of Patrick Sim, ancestor of Governor Thomas Sim Lee, and which was then known as "Sim's Delight." Mr. Oden was married at "The Woodyard," the famous old home of the Wests, January 27, 1791, by Rev. William Duke, who also officiated at his second wedding, August 22, 1813, when he married the younger sister. He was born in 1762, died in 1829. The West family is an old one in Maryland, tracing their lineage back for centuries to an English peer, Lord De La Ware. The first of the name to emigrate was Stephen West, son of Sir John West, of Houghton, Buckinghamshire, England, who settled in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and married Martha Hall, about 1720. Their son, Stephen West, Jr., married Hannah, daughter of Captain Williams, of Wales, and his wife, Christiana Black, of Scotland. Captain Williams bought from his wife's brother, a Mr. Black, of London, "The Woodyard," which was a large estate on which Henry Darnall, brother-in-law of Lord Baltimore, had built an enormous brick house. He was land commissioner under the lord proprietor, and named his plantation "The Delight of the Darnalls." At his death it passed to Mr. Black, of London, a relative and a large creditor of Henry Darnall, from whom it was conveyed to his niece, Hannah Williams, who married Stephen West, Jr., and thus became "West property." The house was probably the largest in Southern Maryland, surrounded by a park and English shrubbery, but was destroyed by fire shortly after the Civil War.

Governor Oden Bowie, son of William Duckett and Eliza Mary (Oden) Bowie, was born in Prince George's county,

Maryland, December 10, 1826, died December 4, 1894. He was educated by a private tutor at home until nine years of age, when, upon the death of his mother, he was sent to the preparatory department of St. John's College, Annapolis, at that time under the charge of the distinguished Professor Elwell. He remained at St. John's three years, and at twelve years of age attended St. Mary's College, Baltimore, where in July, 1845, he graduated as valedictorian of his class. Shortly afterward he began the study of law, but on the breaking out of the Mexican War, in 1846, he enlisted as a private in the Baltimore and Washington Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William H. Watson, and was promoted to a lieutenancy at the battle of Monterey, where he was highly complimented for gallantry by General Taylor. President Polk subsequently appointed Lieutenant Bowie senior captain of the only voltigeur regiment (one of the ten new United States regiments then raised by act of Congress) ever in the United States service. Captain Bowie's health, however, proved unequal to the rigor of military life, and he was compelled to return home before the end of the war. Upon his return from Mexico, he devoted himself to farming, and in spite of his active business and political career managed to find time for agricultural pursuits. He had several of the finest stock farms in the county, breeding largely thoroughbred horses, Devon cattle, Southdown and Cotswold sheep.

His business life involved many important and responsible trusts. In 1860 he was made president of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Company, and at once proceeded to push that enterprise with his customary energy, having several sections of the road under contract in 1861, when the work was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. On the return of peace the construction of the road was recommended, and was soon completed under Mr. Bowie's intelligent manage-

ment. In 1873 he was elected president of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company. When he assumed the presidency of this corporation its stock was selling at \$14, with a par value of \$25, no dividends had been declared for two years, the company owed the city a debt of over \$100,000 for arrearages of park tax, and the road stock was in a wretched condition. Later, stockholders received regular dividends, and the equipment of the road was of the best character. In 1870 he was elected president of the Maryland Jockey Club, then organized, and through his exertions the course at Pimlico was bought and established. In order to connect the city and course more closely, the Arlington & Pimlico Railroad Company was organized in January, 1881, with John Merryman as president. Mr. Merryman was ill when elected, and was confined to his house all winter, but during his sickness the road was built through the energetic efforts of Mr. Bowie, and the first train ran over it May 14, 1881.

In politics Mr. Bowie was always a Democrat, and his political career commenced in Prince George's county in 1847, when he was nominated for the House of Delegates on the Democratic ticket, and although not of age on Election Day, was beaten by only ten votes in that strong Whig county. At the following election, in 1849, he was elected to the House, the only Democrat from the county, his three colleagues being Whigs. After this he withdrew entirely from active politics until 1861, when he was nominated as the "peace candidate" for the Senate, but the polls were seized by the military, and the Democrats were not allowed to vote. In 1864 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, but was beaten by the soldier vote in the field. Mr. Bowie was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee throughout the war, and was one of the principal negotiators with Governor Swann in regaining control of the

State for the Democrats. He was a delegate to the Chicago State Democratic Convention which nominated McClellan for the Presidency in 1864, was then appointed the member of the Democratic State Committee from Maryland, and it was through his exertions and influence that the Democratic State Convention of 1868 was held in Baltimore. In 1867 he was elected to the State Senate, where he became chairman on the committee on federal relations and executive nominations, member of the committee on internal improvements, and other important standing committees. This was a very important legislative session, and Mr. Bowie rendered valuable and efficient service in the consideration and determination of the many great public questions of the hour. It was at this session that an effort was made to annul the charter of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, and the life of the road was only saved by the energy and ability of Mr. Bowie. In 1867 he was elected governor by a majority of nearly forty-two thousand votes, leading largely the remainder of the Democratic State ticket. Governor Bowie's administration was of a most successful character, and was marked by many practical and important achievements. Among them may be mentioned the settlement of the oyster difficulties with Virginia, the collection of the arrearages of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the repayment by the United States of large sums of money advanced by the State, and the obtainment of large quantities of arms and artillery from the Federal government. Not the least of the practical results of his administration was the wonderful change produced in the condition of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, which was metamorphosed from a financial wreck into an interest-paying enterprise. Governor Bowie joined the Masonic order in 1870, and was a Master Mason. He was a member of the Episcopal church.

Governor Bowie married, December 3, 1851, Alice, daughter of Charles H. and Rosalie Eugenia (Calvert) Carter, of "Goodwood," Prince George's county, Maryland, the latter of whom was a daughter of George Calvert, of Riverdale, a descendant of the early proprietors of Maryland.



HOWARD MUNNIKHUYSEN

WHILE many of our countrymen owe their success to intense concentration upon one line of effort, and while, indeed, concentration is a quality of the highest value, yet among the real leaders of American enterprise there often appears a man so endowed by nature with a genius for organization and management as to be able to carry on with ease and success a variety of momentous undertakings. Howard Munnikhuysen was one of these specially favored individuals, and no list of the important men of the Monumental City could be complete without a sketch of his life and career, a man peculiarly useful and successful in every direction in which his preference took him.

Born in Harford county, Maryland, June 19, 1842, he was the son of Dr. W. T. Munnikhuysen, of Bel Air, Maryland, a prominent physician. Dr. Munnikhuysen's father was a member of the old Holland family of that name, coming to America about the year 1775 from Amsterdam, and settling in Baltimore, where he became a prosperous merchant and established a line of ships that traded extensively with foreign ports. His wife was a Mary Howard, whose ancestors were prominent in the annals of Maryland.

Howard Munnikhuysen received his early education at the public schools and the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1863. He then studied law under Henry D. Fernandis, at Bel Air, Maryland, and in 1864 came to Baltimore, where he practiced for some time on his own account. He became associated with Robert D. Morrison and the law firm of Morrison, Munnikhuysen & Bond was formed, Nicholas P. Bond being the third member. On Mr. Morrison's death the firm name was changed to Munnikhuysen, Bond & Duffy, the latter being Edward Duffy.

Mr. Munnikhuysen's rise in the profession was rapid, and was largely due to his industry and his conscientious efforts to master the science of law. He was noted for his aptitude in grappling with details and for his accurate and keen perception and judgment, and possessing that judicial instinct which makes its way quickly through immaterial details to the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn, he was soon one of the foremost corporation lawyers at the bar.

Belonging to that class of distinctively representative American men who aim to promote public progress while advancing individual prosperity, he became counsel for, and part owner in many useful and profitable enterprises which contributed largely to the industrial growth of Baltimore. Street railways received much of his attention, and he was instrumental in the introduction and establishment of the first cable and electric systems in Baltimore. His first venture in this line was to project the Highlandtown & Point Breeze Railway, which extended from City Hall to Highlandtown, and which was afterwards absorbed by the City & Suburban Railway Company. His projection of this line was due in large measure to the fact that he represented various real estate interests at Highlandtown, most of the property belonging to the Pancoast estate, and he also was counsel for a Philadelphia party who owned much land in that vicinity. The next street railway enterprise with which he was connected resulted in the introduction of rapid transit in this city. With the assistance of others he secured through the Legislature a charter which empowered the old People's Railway Company to use new methods of traction, to build new roads and to buy others then in existence, and obtaining a controlling interest in the old Citizens' Railway, of which James S. Hagerty was president, he consolidated the two roads under the name of

the Baltimore Traction Company. In this enterprise he had associated with him Messrs. Widener and Elkins, of Philadelphia, and the Messrs. Hambleton of this city, and these horse-car lines were soon afterward converted into cable roads. He was also actively interested in the introduction of modern street railway in Washington, D. C., and was president of the system in that city up to two years previous to his death, which occurred September 6, 1896. After retiring from the presidency of the Washington company he gave his attention to the development of the Pancoast estate at Highlandtown, which under his management greatly increased in value.

Mr. Munnikhuysen was a splendid type of the alert, energetic, progressive business man, to whom obstacles serve rather as an impetus to renewed labor than a bar to progress. Quick and decisive in his methods, keenly alive to any business proposition and its possibilities, he found that pleasure in the solution of a difficult problem without which there can be no real success, as otherwise there is indicated a lack of that intense interest which must be the foundation of all progress in commercial and industrial lines. Both in public and private life Mr. Munnikhuysen was ever unostentatious, always ready to aid the needy and accord to the laborer his hire. Among the public men who were his contemporaries he stood as an example of honesty and patriotism, equaled by few and excelled by none. During the whole period of his public life he exhibited a consistency and uprightness of conduct which won for him the admiration of his fellow-citizens.

In 1881 Mr. Munnikhuysen married Bessie A. Pancoast, daughter of Dr. Joseph Pancoast, one of the most celebrated surgeons of his day in Philadelphia.

A genial, companionable man, Mr. Munnikhuysen liked to entertain his friends, and his handsome home on Charles street was the scene of many brilliant social events, both he

and his family being social favorites. He was a member of the Maryland Club for more than thirty years. His country seat at Catonsville is one of the show places of Maryland. It is impossible to estimate the value of such men to a city. Their influence ramifies all through the commercial and industrial life, extending itself to the whole social economy. Every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receives benefit from the enterprises which they devised and established; they need no eulogy, for the simple record of their careers tells its own story.





J. Melville

JAMES MALCOLM

WITHOUT the usual preliminary training, James Malcolm began the study of law, and by reason of perseverance and ambition finally overcame all obstacles, and was admitted to practice at the Baltimore bar. For twenty years thereafter he practiced his profession at that bar, and when, on May 10, 1864, his death was announced in the various courts of the city, Superior, Common Pleas, and City Circuit, each vied with the other in rendering honor to his memory. All these courts adjourned until after the funeral as a special mark of respect, and at a meeting of the Baltimore bar resolutions were adopted extolling the many virtues of their fallen comrade and acclaiming him as one whom they delighted to honor.

James Malcolm was born August 15, 1817, the son of Peter and Janet (Bell) Malcolm. Mr. Malcolm's brother, Henry Bell, was renowned for having been the first to apply steam successfully as a motive power to machinery in Great Britain. James Malcolm began his active career as a clerk in the mercantile business operated by his father, but he was ambitious to become a lawyer, and finally obtained opportunity to read law under the direction of J. Mason Campbell, of the Baltimore bar. He read and studied in Mr. Campbell's office, and finally, after passing the required examinations, he was admitted to the Baltimore bar. The time consumed in preparation for this examination was unusually short, but the years which followed were years also of application and study, and if he lost a case it was not through lack of proper knowledge of the law as laid down in text book and report. His capacity for work was enormous, and he gave to all his early cases such intense study and application that he grew in learning as well as in experience very rapidly. He



W. H. Miller

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was noted for his loyalty to a client's interest, and as he grew in argument, alive in strength, and in knowledge of court procedure, he became a most formidable antagonist. Finally came the time when he was the peer of most of his contemporaries in ability and learning. Courteous always to the court and to his legal brethren, he received equal courtesy in return, and his relations with his brethren were unusually cordial. Though associated with William Pinckney Whyte in criminal law, he was never known to take but one criminal case. He had a great aversion to dishonesty and crime of any description, and could never be induced to defend malefactors in the criminal courts. He was a man of a strong, upright and sterling character and unimpeachable integrity. He could not tolerate a lie and never broke his word nor deceived anyone in the smallest degree. No man in Baltimore had more friends than he, being gracious and kind to all who came in contact with him. He belonged to that coterie of prominent lawyers who made the Baltimore bar so famous in pre-war times by their great knowledge of the law and by their courtesy both in and out of court. He counted among his intimate friends such men as Severn Teakle Wallis, I. Nevett Steele, Mahon, and other men of distinction. He was a Southerner to the backbone, and though he did not believe in slavery, nor ever held slaves, all his sympathies were with the Confederacy in the great struggle between the States. James Malcolm was a devout and active member of the congregation of the old Central Presbyterian Church. He served for a number of years on its board of trustees, and it is said of him that he never failed to attend Sunday services.

James Malcolm married Rachel C. Cole, daughter of Hamilton H. and Evaline M. Cole, and granddaughter of George Milemon, architect of the old court house.

He was the soul of constancy, and to his dying day re-

tained the friendship of those with whom he came in contact. He was a sound adviser, and whether considered as professional man, citizen, or friend, no man ever passed from the Baltimore bar more generally regretted than James Malcolm, who passed to the jurisdiction of the Great Court from his home on Charles street, in the city of Baltimore, May 10, 1864.



JUDGE JAMES RUSSELL BRASHEARS

AT a memorial service held in the Anne Arundel County Court House in honor of a fallen comrade, James Russell Brashears, an Associate Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of Maryland, a colleague, said in part:

In connection with this gathering here today, I cannot but recall that other gathering nine years ago in the Court House at Ellicott City, when Judge Brashears was nominated. It so happened that the privilege was given to me, as one of the delegates to that convention, to place him in the nomination, and the sincere sentiments and predictions then expressed at the outset of his judicial career, perfectly harmonize today with our tributes to that career, now ended. He was the unanimous choice of the Convention, and the representatives of all three counties of the circuit took pride in acclaiming him as the man of their choice, and in pointing to his splendid qualifications for the new honor that was being bestowed upon him. It was a happy occasion, not only in felicitation of the moment, but more especially because of the brightness of the prospect that lay before our nominee. That was the auspicious beginning of his judicial career, which, with the ripening of years, even increased in lustre and strength, and at its close stands out as a monument to nobility of character and devotion to duty. Today it is in sad retrospection that we are gathered together to pay tribute to this noble life and this honored career, which had become an association and attachment to the hearts of all of us. Judge Brashears was a good man, and so pure and undefiled was his private life that it was inevitable that his professional and judicial career should reflect the same enobling characteristics. He possessed in a marked degree the four traits which Socrates said belonged to a judge: "He heard courteously; he answered wisely; he considered soberly, and decided impartially." Moreover, he fully measured up also to Lord Bacon's description of a judge: "He was more learned than witty; more reverend than plausible; more advised than confident; above all things integrity was his portion and proper virtue."

While he was beloved by all who knew him, by laymen as well as by his brethren of the Bench and Bar, it was to the younger members that he especially endeared himself by his kindly and helpful interest in them and their proper endeavors. This was true though of all persons needing encouragement and help, for having himself learned from his own experience

what it means to make one's way in life, from humble beginnings, the splendid qualities of his heart and mind were broadened as he ripened in experience, and gave him a rare understanding of and sympathy with all those with struggles and difficulties to overcome.

Always kindly and affable, and even gentle of disposition, he nevertheless commanded unbounded respect and the evildoer knew and feared him as his uncompromising foe. He was a man of positive convictions on fundamental principles and conception of duty, and of unbending courage in standing up for them, so that under his administration the noble and best traditions of this Honorable Court have been fully maintained. He was a good man, an able and conscientious judge, an enlightened and public-spirited citizen, a devoted and dutiful husband and father, a loyal and sincere friend, he was, all in all, a true Christian, and more than that could not be said.

Said an eminent judge:

His high character, unblemished life and great modesty could be studied with profit by the young men now at the Bar and entering public life. Many of our young men at their entrance into public life may feel that they have to, in order that they may achieve success, be of the world, worldly, yet in this politically tempestuous county there lived and died a man who, starting life with few advantages, except high character and industry, guided by true Christian teachings, so retiring, so modest, that I feel perfectly safe in saying that during his life he never uttered a word that could not have been with propriety spoken in the presence of his wife, mother or young son, and yet his county loved to honor him and he held very nearly every position of trust and honor that could be held by an attorney.

From the day that Judge Brashears came to the Bar until the day of his death, he constantly grew in public esteem. He enjoyed the confidence of all the people regardless of party. At the first session of the Legislature at which he served, he was, with his modesty, freedom from all petty vices of the times, and his genial disposition to take his duties seriously, regarded as out of place in that body; but in short time his sterling worth, hard work and high character advanced him to his proper place, and at the session of 1894 he was chairman of the House Committee on Judicial Proceedings, the highest honor in that body that can come to an attorney.

As State's attorney he was careful, prudent and a hard worker, constantly improving, until toward the close of his term he was a dangerous

opponent, and during his term won several notable victories in the conviction of habitual violators of the law who had grown to believe they were immune from conviction.

As Associate Judge of this circuit it is hardly necessary for me to speak after the eloquent words spoken of him by his colleague who served with him during the whole time he was on the Bench, and the members of this Bar who have spoken so beautifully of his work and exalted character.

This was how the kindly-hearted, perfectly-poised, clear-headed, clean-minded judge was regarded by the members of the profession he long adorned. With a mind without bias he worked hard to master cases in order that he might reach a proper conclusion and decide each case according to the law and the facts, and his written opinions were clear and to the point. Outside the profession he had an admiring throng of friends in all walks of life, and when the end came the people of the Fifth Judicial Circuit mourned.

Judge Brashears came of good, sturdy stock, his people were settled in Lower Anne Arundel many years before the Revolutionary War, and six days after the Declaration of Independence the Brashears and Gardiner boys were volunteering for service in the companies of Captains Tillard and Chew, then forming at West River to fight for our independence. The American ancestor, Benjamin Brasseur, came from France to Virginia, and thence to Maryland, in 1658, and was naturalized an English subject, December 4, 1662. Soon afterward he died intestate, but his widow, Mary, whose death occurred soon after that of her husband's, left a will in which she gave her residence as "The Clefts." Benjamin Brasseur, the founder, was commissioned a judge of Calvert county, May 21, 1661, according to Volume II, page 424, "Archives of Maryland." The line of descent from Judge Benjamin Brasseur to Judge James Russell Brashears, to whose memory this review is dedicated, is through the founder's son Robert, his son Samuel, his son John, his son John (2),

his son William, his son Robert, his son John William, his son Judge James R. Brashears.

The records of the land commissioner's office show that 284½ acres, a part of Anne Arundel Manor, was surveyed, June 12, 1769, for Mr. John Brashears (the anglicised form of the name) and on September 1, 1771, was patented to Mr. John Brashears. This land was devised by him to his sons, Benjamin, William and Jonathan, by his will, dated August 10, 1771. William Brashears, great-grandfather of Judge James R. Brashears, was the last of the name to own a part of "Brashears Purchase," and when he conveyed his interest to strangers he reserved the family burial ground. John William Brashears, father of Judge James R. Brashears, was a farmer, a strong and able man, who served for a time as register of wills of Anne Arundel county.

James Russell Brashears, son of John William and Willie E. Brashears, was born at West River, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, March 13, 1858, died August 19, 1917, at his home in Annapolis, Maryland. He attended public school and West River Academy until eighteen years of age, working on the home farm during vacation periods. At the age of eighteen he came to Annapolis, a strong, well-developed, modest, country boy, entering his father's office as deputy register of wills, virtually running the office. Keen and alert of mind, he soon saw that the returns from farm labor were small in comparison, and he determined to study law. Upon completing his law preparation, he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in the year 1887. Said a colleague of the bench in referring to this period:

This member of the Court enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with Judge Brashears before his admission to the Bar, and, together as young men just beginning life, we talked of our hopes and aims and plans for the future. Like most of the boys of the Civil War period, we had not enjoyed many educational advantages and agreed that we could hardly hope to ever enjoy

any of the honors then held by the older distinguished members of the bar, while both of us, having the natural reverence of the country boy for persons in high place, looked upon the members of the Court as persons apart from ordinary mortals only to be approached with awe and reverence.

At that time Judge Brashears was a young man of pleasing appearance, fair of form, physically a giant in strength, gentle manners and pleasing address, he inspired confidence and rapidly grew in public esteem.

His acquaintance gained in the office of Register of Wills was very large all over the county, and practice came to him in abundance. This acquaintance never grew less, for he held his friends, who constantly increased in number, becoming in time a valuable asset both in a professional and political way. He began early to make his influence felt in Democratic party councils, and beginning with the year 1889, and continuing until 1901, his name was on this party ticket at every State election. In 1889 he was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates, and was thrice re-elected, an unusual honor in Anne Arundel county. At the general election of 1895, although most of the Democratic candidates were defeated, he was elected State's Attorney, serving most ably a full term of four years. In 1901 he was again elected to the House of Delegates, his fourth term. During his term he served as temporary speaker on committees on Ways and Means, and chairman on Judiciary, the ranking committee of the House; chairman of the Committee on Chesapeake Bay and Its Tributaries, and chairman of the Committee on Temperance. While a member of the General Assembly he absolutely refused all passes, neither would he accept an allowance for postage.

In 1907 he was elected State Senator for a four years' term, but had hardly entered upon his senatorial duties when he was appointed by Governor Austin L. Crothers to fill the vacancy upon the bench of the Fifth Judicial Circuit Court, caused by the death of Judge James Revell. The appointment

was made April 1, 1908, and under it Judge Brashears served until the next general election, when he was elected to succeed himself, for the full term of fifteen years. He had been nominated for the office by the Democrats of the circuit comprising the counties of Anne Arundel, Howard and Carroll, and had the endorsement of the Republican Convention, a splendid tribute to receive from political opponents. With his elevation to the bench, he practically retired from all political activity.

He was truly one of those sincere, noble characters who made the world better for having lived in it. In his public career, as in his private life, he exemplified the highest ideals, and as one who loved his fellowmen he was, in turn, loved and honored by them. He was in the truest sense a Christian gentleman, and, as one of the pastors at the funeral services so feelingly said: "The Lord abode with him." Judge Brashears was thoroughly practical and an accomplished man of affairs. His boyhood experience on the farm, his later experience in the Register of Wills office, in the active practice of his profession, as State's Attorney, as member of the House of Delegates for four terms and as State Senator, and lastly his judicial career, his interest in which was shared by his delight in his home farm, all served to broaden his knowledge of men as well as of affairs, and, combined with his sterling integrity and unswerving devotion to duty, splendidly equipped him for the invaluable service he rendered to his people. He had, especially, rare discernment in picking out the true from the false, and stood as a veritable bulwark against sharp practices and unrighteous machinations, just as he stood ever ready to extend the strong arm of the law (and with justice tempered with mercy) to all those who needed and merited its help and protection.

Judge Brashears was a member and a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Annapolis, his funeral being from that church, where a great throng from city, county and State gathered to pay last homage to one whom they loved. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Improved Order of Red Men, and of the various bar associations, local, State and National.

Judge Brashears married, December 22, 1891, Matilda Brown, daughter of ex-Mayor James Brown, of Annapolis. Mrs. Brashears survives her husband with an only son, Lieutenant James H. B. Brashears, a graduate of St. John's College, now second lieutenant of the United States Marine Corps, who was stationed at Quantico, Virginia, at the time of his father's death.

The memorial service held in honor of the memory of Judge Brashears was presided over by Judges Moss and Forsythe; eulogies were offered by lawyers and judges, and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has in His Divine Providence seen fit to remove from our midst, Hon. James R. Brashears, late Associate Judge of this Court, and

WHEREAS, In view of the cordial relations that existed between Judge Brashears and the members of the Bar, it is right, fit and proper, that a public acknowledgment by the Bench and Bar of his virtues, personal and legal qualities, should be made a matter of record.

THEREFORE, Be It Resolved by the members of the Bar of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County, that we here express our deep regret at his untimely demise.

RESOLVED, That in his association with the members of this Bar that he was always courteous, considerate, careful, kind and conscientious.

RESOLVED, That in our belief, personal feelings or motives never entered into his mind in regard to any case before him, whether he was a friend or

foe, and that we believe he held the scales of justice with such an even hand that a feather's weight would turn them.

RESOLVED, That this Bar feels that his death was a distinct and sad loss to our community, and that we bow to his memory loyally with our hearts.

RESOLVED, That in his high character, he was an ornament to the Bench of the State, and that his loss to the Bench, the State and the people of Anne Arundel County, is a deep regret to those who practiced before him as a Judge and who associated with him individually.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Court and another be sent to his family.



GEORGE STEWART BROWN

GEORGE STEWART BROWN, for nearly half a century the active head of the famous old banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, in addition to the possession of the exceptional financial ability inherited from his father and grandfather, had talents which fitted him for public life, and for many years served with distinction as Paymaster-General of the State. He was identified with almost all the important financial and philanthropic interests of Baltimore, and to each one he proved himself a tower of strength.

George Stewart Brown, son of George and Isabella (McLanahan) Brown, and grandson of Alexander Brown, the founder of the house, was born May 7, 1834, in Baltimore, where he received his academical education at McNally's Institute. At the age of sixteen he entered his father's office, and at twenty was admitted to membership of the firm. Upon the death of his father, in 1859, he became the head of the house and the only surviving member of the firm. In 1867 W. H. Graham became associated with him, and in 1872 W. G. Bowdoin was taken into the firm, the name of which remained, as always, unchanged.

In 1868 Mr. Brown was appointed by Governor Swann Paymaster-General of the State, and was continued in office for many years, being reappointed by several succeeding occupants of the gubernatorial chair. His period of service was marked by the greatest efficiency, and he always manifested a peculiarly strong interest in the militia. He twice served on the Harbor Committee, and also the Committee on Manufactures. Among other positions of trust which he held were those of president of the Baltimore & Havana Steamship Company, director in the National Mechanics' Bank, the old Calvert Sugar Refining Company, and the

Union Railroad Company, and vice-president of the Canton Company. An active business man, General Brown engaged in many forms of enterprise, and in politics was a leader in the reform movement of 1859, and in similar movements in 1875 and 1889, serving in the last named year as chairman of the Nominating Committee of One Hundred. He was long identified with the Young Men's Christian Association, and was one of the most liberal contributors to its support. For many years he was one of the managers of the House of Refuge, the Blind Asylum, and the Maryland Bible Society, and was also a trustee of the Peabody Institute. Next to his anxiety for the moral and social welfare of his native city was his interest in all that could increase its beauty, and as Park Commissioner he rendered most valuable aid in this direction. Politically he was a Democrat, although at all times preferring "the right man in the right place," independent of party considerations. He was for many years identified with the First Presbyterian Church, on Madison street, to the work of which he was a liberal contributor.

General Brown married, in 1857, Harriet Eaton, of New York, and they became the parents of a son, to whom they gave the name of his great-grandfather, Alexander. General Brown was of striking appearance, being tall and straight as an arrow, with a full grey beard. He was sparsely built, but active, and always fond of athletic sports. He was one of the organizers of the Elkridge Hunt Club, and until a few years previous to his death was an ardent follower of the hounds, keeping pace with men many years his junior. More recently he turned his attention to yachting, and on board the "Ballymena" traveled all along the North American Atlantic coast. He also spent much time in Europe, his visits being frequent and of considerable duration.

General Brown died May 19, 1890, at his Baltimore resi-

dence, mourned by the entire community for the exercise of those qualities which made him, as a man and a citizen, a worthy successor of noble and public-spirited ancestors, a pillar of the prosperity of his native city, and a motive power in her advancement. As a man, admirable in every relation of life, he has left an honored memory, honored especially for those good deeds which his modesty would fain have concealed, but for which multitudes bless his name.



JUDGE WALTER I. DAWKINS

THE family of Dawkins established itself at Over Norton, Oxfordshire, England, in the time of Henry VIII. One of the family who attained prominence as a sea general, as admirals were then called, fought under Blake when Jamaica was captured. Later he became one of Cromwell's major generals who helped govern England and was placed in charge of South Wales. Another of the family, who is praised by Dr. Johnson in Boswell's biography, devoted his wealth to two objects. A classical scholar and traveller, he fitted out an armed expedition, and re-discovered Palmyra, which had been lost for centuries to civilized eyes. His travelling companion, Wood, published a large folio volume narrating the journey. Subsequently James became a secret agent of the "Young Pretender," and represented him at the Court of Frederick the Great. He is mentioned with much praise in a book by Mr. Andrew Lang, entitled "Pickles, the Spy," which is a history of the "Young Pretender's" betrayal by some of his Scotch adherents. The founder of the family in America was Joseph Dawkins, of Calvert county, Maryland, said to have been born in England, and to have come from Oxfordshire to Maryland about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Arms—Gules, a lion passant or, between two roses in pale argent and as many flaunches of the second each charged with a lion rampant sable.

Crest—A dexter arm couped at the shoulder proper, holding a battle axe bendways or, the blade rose gules.

Joseph Dawkins, the immigrant ancestor of the Dawkins of Maryland, settled in Calvert county, in the year 1668, or prior thereto. Among the documents formerly belonging to the Lords of Baltimore, which were brought from England by Dr. William Hand Brown, and are now in the Maryland

Historical Society, is the Rent Roll of Calvert County, the original book used by the Lords Proprietors. On page 21 appeared the following entry: "Hill Hall," 200 acres, surveyed April 11, 1668, for Joseph Dawkins and Robert Andrews. "Hill Hall" was probably the home plantation of Joseph Dawkins. He also acquired two other tracts known, respectively, as "Joseph's Reserve" and "Joseph's Place," as appears from the following entries in the Rent Roll, "Joseph's Place" containing 200 acres, surveyed November 24, 1682, for Joseph Edloe, situated on the north side of the Patuxent river and the west side of Leonard's creek, in possession of William Dawkins, and "Joseph's Reserve," 196 acres surveyed, November 27, 1682, for Joseph Dawkins.

(I) The founder of this family in America was Joseph Dawkins, of Calvert county, Maryland, said to have been born in England, and to have come from Oxfordshire to Maryland about the middle of the seventeenth century. He married Mary Hale. His will was probated May 9, 1685. Children: 1. Joseph, see forward. 2. William, married Ann Smith. 3. James. 4. Mary, became the wife of James Duke, of Calvert county, Maryland.

(II) Joseph Dawkins, son of Joseph and Mary (Hale) Dawkins, was a resident of Calvert county, Maryland. He died in 1715, and his will was probated April 2, 1715. He married Sarah ———. Children: 1. William, see forward. 2. Joseph, of "Bachelor Hall." 3. James, born April 29, 1708, of "Haphazard" and "Mary's Dukedom." 4. Mary. 5. Sarah. 6. Margaret. 7. Dorcas.

(III) William Dawkins, eldest son of Joseph and Sarah Dawkins, married Mary, daughter of General James Mackall. This marriage is recorded on page 86 of the Register of Christ Church Parish, Calvert county, as follows: "William Dawkins intermarried with Mary Mackall, August 9th, 1720."

General James Mackall, member of the House of Burgesses from Calvert county, Maryland, 1712, and Chief Justice of Calvert county, 1716, married Ann Brooke, daughter of Roger Brooke, born September 20, 1637; Justice, 1675 to 1684, and High Sheriff, 1684, and his second wife, Mary (Wolseley) Brooke. Roger Brooke was son of Robert Brooke, born June 3, 1602, in Southampton, England; B. A., Wadham College, Oxford, July 6, 1620, M.A., April 23, 1624; arrived in Maryland, June 30, 1650; commander of Charles county, Maryland, 1650; president of Provincial Council, 1652, acting Governor of Maryland, 1652; died July 20, 1655, and his second wife, Mary (Mainwaring) Brooke, daughter of Roger Mainwaring, Bishop of St. David's. William Dawkins died 1756, and his will was probated November 20, 1756. Children of William and Mary Dawkins: 1. Ann, born August 2, 1721; married a Mr. Elliott. 2. Sarah, born September 18, 1723, died 1730. 3. Elizabeth, born April 19, 1725. 4. James, born January 15, 1726. 5. Joseph, born January 22, 1728. 6. Mary, born November 10, 1730. 7. M. Dorcas, born March 20, 1732. 8. William, see forward. 9. Charles, born August 22, 1736; married Rebecca ———. 10. Rebecca, born May 3, 1738. 11. Benjamin, born June 4, 1740. 12. Jesse, born July 21, 1742.

(IV) William Dawkins, son of William and Mary (Mackall) Dawkins, of Calvert county, Maryland, was born August 3, 1734, and died after 1786. He married ———. Children: 1. Rebecca, born December 2, 1759. 2. Joseph, see forward.

(V) Joseph Dawkins, son of William Dawkins, was born about 1769. He married Mary ———, and they had one child, James, see forward.

(VI) James Dawkins, son of Joseph and Mary Dawkins, of Calvert county, Maryland, was born in 1793, and

died March 6, 1826. He married, 1816, Mary Parran, daughter of Alexander Parran, born 1757, died 1805, and his wife, Millie (King) Parran, born 1761, died 1818. Alexander Parran was a son of Young Parran, Associate Justice of Calvert county, 1747 to 1755; Chief Justice of Calvert county, 1756 to 1769; member of the House of Burgesses, 1765 to 1771, and his wife, Elizabeth (Smith) Parran. Young Parran was son of Alexander Parran, Chief Justice of Calvert county, 1700, and his wife, Mary (Young) Parran. Children of James and Mary (Parran) Dawkins: 1. Elizabeth Mary, born October 6, 1817. 2. Alexander, born March 28, 1819. 3. Young Parran, see forward. 4. Jane, born June 8, 1822. 5. Eliza Maria, born December 13, 1823. 6. Rebecca.

(VII) Young Parran Dawkins, son of James and Mary (Parran) Dawkins, of St. Mary's county, Maryland, was born October 3, 1820, and died January 23, 1883. He was Judge Commissioner of the Orphans' Court, assessor, and held other offices. He married, May 26, 1842, Alethea Elizabeth Dorsey, born 1824, died October 25, 1878, daughter of Walter and Ann (Ireland) Dorsey, of Calvert county, Maryland. Children: 1. James Alexander, born September 21, 1845; married (first) Melissa Polk Bryant, daughter of Joshua Bryant, of Harford county, Maryland; married (second) Mary Lizzie Deming, born June 12, 1857, daughter of Edward C. and Frances (Ghislen) Deming, of Norfolk, Virginia. Child by first marriage: James Arnold, born October 29, 1875, died June 27, 1876. Children by second marriage: Frances Alethea, born April 14, 1884; Young Parran, born April 19, 1887; Mary Deming, born November 14, 1889, became the wife of Herbert S. Michael. 2. Mary, born August 30, 1849, died November 10, 1850. 3. Young Parran, born September 23, 1856, died, unmarried, December 9, 1899. 4. Walter Ireland, born October 21, 1858; Associate Judge of the Su-

preme Bench of Baltimore; former president of the Maryland State Bar Association. 5. Eva, born May 27, 1864, and died March 2, 1917, was the wife of James S. Edelen, of Prince George county, Maryland.



WILLIAM STEWART POLK

A WONDERFUL life ended September 7, 1917, with the passing of William S. Polk, of Baltimore, a nonagenarian in years, a leading man in the insurance field for half a century, an ex-naval officer and ex-army officer, and one of Baltimore's best-known and deeply-respected citizens. But it is not these facts that form his claim to be numbered with those men of eminence whose lives are the glory of the city of Baltimore, but his life of uprightness, his Christian character and his all-embracing charity. No pen could overdraw the beauty of the life now begun in a better clime.

The Polk family is one of antiquity, tracing to early days in Scotland, the feudal barony of Pollock being held in the family in the time of King David, who reigned in the twelfth century.

Arms—Vert a saltire or, between three high horns argent, stringed gules, in the flanks and base.

Crest—A boar passant quarterly or, and vert transfixéd through the shoulder by an arrow proper.

Motto—*Andaciter et strenne.*

In the year 1269, Petrus de Pollok was one of the men of rank who under pressure submitted to Edward of England in the bond known as Ragman's Roll. Petrus de Pollok was succeeded by his son, Robert de Pollok, who married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Maxwell, Lord of Carlaverok, they the parents of a son, John Brecius de Pollok, who left a son, John de Pollok, designated in a charter by King James II. of Scotland (December 12, 1439), as: "Nobilis sir Johannis de Pollok, fillius et Tires Brecius de Pollok." From this famous noble sprang the illustrious line of Pollok of that ilk. His ancestor was Charles Pollok. John de Pollok had a second son, Robert de Pollok, who received from King James II.



W. B. Stevens



W. Stewart Foote

the great land grant in New Scotland, as Ireland was then called. He became Sir Robert de Pollok, whose eldest son John inherited the estates in Old Scotland, while the youngest son Robert received the newly acquired lands in Ireland, with the title of Sir Robert de Pollok, the name there always and until this day having been pronounced Polk by the natives, as it has continued to be by the descendants of the one who brought it to Maryland.

In the year 1640, Sir Robert de Pollok, of Ireland, joined the Scotch Covenanters, whose commander-in-chief and governor of Dumbarton Castle was a relative of General Sir Alexander Leslie, one of the famous soldiers of that day. In 1646 Sir George Maxwell, of Nestor Pollok, was married to Lady Arabella Stewart, lineal descendant of King Robert III. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas; and his second son, Robert Bruce Pollok, married the widow of Major Porter, of the English Army. According to the best authorities, the lady was Miss Madeline Tasker and heiress to the estate of Morning Hall in Ireland. She was closely related to the Countess of Mornington, and an aunt to the Duke of Wellington. Robert de Pollok had patented to him in 1687 certain estates in Dames Quarter, Somerset county, Maryland, which have descended in the family to the present generation. Robert Bruce Pollok (Polk) had eight children, the majority of whom married and left descendants who have been among Maryland's distinguished sons, and found in high position all through the West and South, a President of the United States bearing the name. The name of Robert Polk and that of his son appear in 1689 among the loyal subjects of Somerset county, Maryland, who addressed a letter to King William and Queen Mary.

The line of descent from Robert Polk, the founder of the family in Maryland, is through his fifth son, Robert, who

married a Miss Gillette. Their son, Captain Robert Polk, married Elizabeth Digby Peale, sister of Maryland's most famed artist, Charles Willson Peale. Captain Robert Polk commanded the sloop, "Robert Polk," and later the schooner, "Montgomery," during the Revolution, and during a desperate engagement between the "Montgomery" and English vessels in 1777 was mortally wounded.

Charles Peale Polk, son of Captain Robert and Elizabeth Digby (Peale) Polk, inherited the artistic talent of the Peales and became a celebrated artist. His son, David Peale Polk, was a distinguished officer of the United States in 1812. His wife was Letitia (Stewart) Polk, of Maryland. Their son, William Stewart Polk, of Baltimore, was an honored representative of this branch of an honored family, and to him this review is dedicated.

William Stewart Polk was born in Washington, D. C., in 1827, and died at his home in Baltimore, Maryland, September 7, 1917. At the age of twelve years he was brought to Baltimore by his parents, and there ever afterward resided. He was a well-educated young man, his last years of training being in a Philadelphia school. His business career began in Baltimore as clerk in a large mercantile establishment. He continued in business until 1853, in which year he entered the naval service, being assigned to the United States steam frigate, "Saranac," as assistant paymaster, and he made a memorable voyage to the Mediterranean, returning in 1856. Later he received an appointment to the Virginia Military Institute, where he was at the outbreak of the Civil War. He was commissioned a captain of engineers by Governor Letcher, of Virginia, and served in that capacity until the close of the war.

After the war was ended he returned to Baltimore, and for half a century was actively engaged in the insurance business. He entered the underwriting field in 1866 as a member

of the firm of John S. Selby & Company, and four years later he purchased the interests of his partner, and became sole proprietor of the agency. The business was conducted individually until 1901, in which year Fletcher Long, who had been identified with the office since 1869, and David Peale Polk, son of the senior member, who entered the office at the age of seventeen years, were admitted to partnership. The agency made its start in 1866 as representatives of the Georgia Home of Columbus and the Valley of Virginia of Westchester. The agency of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company was conferred upon this office with the incoming of 1868, being the only fire insurance corporation represented as agents. This company was among those who promptly paid every penny of the losses encountered by the Baltimore devastation of 1904, and has done likewise whenever involved in large conflagrations. Besides being admirably equipped to write fire risks up to any figure as the accredited representatives of the staunch corporation named, a permanent and influential clientele was controlled as brokers in all insurance lines. Health, accident, liability, plate glass, steam boiler, burglary, fidelity and surety contracts were written for the Philadelphia Casualty, a connection dating back several years. Modernly appointed offices were occupied in suite No. 110, Chamber of Commerce Building. This agency was affiliated with the Association of Fire Underwriters of Baltimore City from its earliest formation, in August, 1879. The signature of the senior Polk is the ninth of the thirty-two appended to the articles of agreement, and the rules and regulations adopted at that time to banish rebating and other evils from the insurance circles of the Monumental City. Mr. Polk naturally took a pride in his long and honorable professional record, during which he always enjoyed the good will and regard of his compeers and the implicit confidence of clients,

companies and all coming in touch with him. He was regarded as an authority on insurance affairs and he unselfishly and cheerfully gave his fellow agents the benefit of the thorough knowledge attained during his long experience. For over forty years he was general agent for the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, and when, in 1905, he toured England, his Liverpool stay was signalized by an elaborate entertainment tendered him by the English insurance companies whom he represented in Baltimore. In 1911 the firm with which he had long been connected re-organized as Hopper, Polk & Purnell, insurance agents and brokers, Mr. Polk becoming vice-president, which post he filled until his death, although active business duties had long been surrendered to the younger men of the concern. Yet he visited his offices every day, although his health was failing for several months. When his ninetieth birthday arrived, and he passed into the ranks of the nonagenarian, he retired from his activities. From his long years of intimacy with Baltimore, his participation in the great war, and his extended course of reading and study, he was a veritable mine of historical information and a much sought after authority.

Mr. Polk married Lou Ellen Anderson, of Tennessee, who survives him with two sons, Anderson and David Peale Polk, all residents of Baltimore. A daughter, Lucile, married George Brooke, and resides at Birdsboro, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia.

The following eulogy gives an intimate view of the beauty of character and charming personality of Mr. Polk, the writer being a personal friend:

On Friday, the seventh of this month, there passed to the Great Beyond, a man noted for those attributes which go to make up the true Christian gentleman, apart from the superb qualifications which gave him a marked place in the particular business sphere in which he was engaged. William

Stewart Polk was a man *sui generis*. As has been stated, he was without a flaw in his dealings with man in his business career of more than half a century in this community.

But it was to the Christian character of this gentleman that special attention is called. For the said half a century he had been a devout follower of his Divine Master, holding fast to those tenets of the Christian faith which are alone satisfying to the devout believer and are so necessary to that salvation wrought out for all by Him who died that they might live.

Mr. Polk possessed the charity for all men which utterly precluded his judging any man falsely. He was modest in his personal demeanor, willing always to defer to others what he might have arrogated to himself in the decision of important matters. He was full of brotherly kindness which drew men unto him in their dealings with him, they knowing full well that everything would inure to the best interest of all concerned. He was a devout student of Holy Writ. It was his greatest pleasure to study the Bible, and within the period of his Christian life he had read it through word for word sixty-five times, so arranging that the last verse in Revelation would be read on his birthday. It is unquestionable as to whether a similar record can be shown. It can be very well surmised that the life of such a man was a benison to all who came closely in contact with him. His was an example which one might follow.

The loss to his family cannot be estimated as it is irreparable and too sacred a subject to suggest comment. That he will be missed by all who knew him goes without the saying, but they know in whom he believed and persuaded that He will hold him in His hands until that day when all shall be united in that blessed home for ever and ever.

In thus reviewing the life of his friend and its peaceful ending, the writer feels that the thought uppermost in his mind should be: "Let me die the death of the righteous and may my past end be like this."



GEORGE WILLIAM ABELL

FOREMOST among the journalists of the recent past, was George William Abell, who built up the "Baltimore Sun" to be one of the few representative papers of the United States. Mr. Abell has left a name in his profession greater even than that of his distinguished father, the founder of the paper, the latter having been more of a business man than a journalist, while George William Abell is regarded by many as the greatest newspaper man of his time.

Mr. Abell was born December 21, 1842, in Baltimore. He was the second son of Arunah Shepherdson and Mary (Fox-Campbell) Abell, and received his preparatory education at Dalrymple's School, whence he passed to the University of Maryland, graduating with highest honors, June 17, 1861. He took up the study of law, and on December 17, 1864, was admitted to the Baltimore bar, but, after spending two years in the office of Charles J. Gwinn, decided to make journalism rather than law the work of his life. He, therefore, entered the counting-room of the "Sun," and thence passed into the news and editorial departments. He was identified with all the improvements, developments and enterprises of the paper from the time he entered its service until the day of his death, a period of nearly thirty years. His legal studies were always of great advantage to him, and for many years he was his father's confidential attorney. After the death of Mr. A. S. Abell, and of his third son, Walter R. Abell, the A. S. Abell Company was incorporated, August 9, 1892, at which time George William Abell was elected president and manager, which offices he continued to hold for the remainder of his life.

While sharing fully with his brother, Edwin F. Abell, other serious manifold responsibilities pertaining to his father's large estate, the more active and immediate manage-

ment of the "Sun," by mutual agreement between the brothers, devolved upon George William Abell. He brought to his office not only experience acquired under his father's instruction, but the most generous enthusiasm and the noblest and loftiest conception of the mission of a great newspaper, and the duty to the public of the editor and publisher of such a paper. He upheld the high standard set by his father, ever excluding from the columns of his journal news of a sensational or impure character. Realizing the power and influence of the "Sun," he held his high office as a trust, bringing to the discharge of his duties all the results of his ripe and varied experience and his careful observation, together with the manifold resources of his cultured and judicial mind, wielding an influence all the more potent for the reason that it was moral no less than political, and exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends.

Mr. Abell was greatly admired and beloved by the men with whom he was associated in the management of the "Sun." Each day he conferred briefly with heads of departments, after which he withdrew from the office for the day. He had the reputation, well deserved, of transacting an enormous amount of business in a short time, possessing that power which is more of a gift than an acquisition—the ability to do two or three things at once, and do them all well.

Mr. Abell was a loyal and loving son to Baltimore and to Maryland, having deeply at heart what he conceived to be the best interests of both. His opinions might differ from those of others, but the very earnestness with which he defended his own views proceeded from the sincerity of the convictions that they were right. He was absolutely without malice or any feeling of personal hostility toward those from whom he differed, and whose conduct in public affairs he felt it his duty to criticise and oppose. He was distinguished

throughout his career for public spirit, devotion to principle, courage and unselfishness. It was in consequence of his liberal disposition, and at his suggestion, that "The Sun Almanac" was first issued in 1876, and he encouraged and stimulated every step in its subsequent publication, realizing that it was an exceedingly useful and practical compilation, and satisfied a public want. It was his desire to make the book not merely a chronicle of the year, but, through its agency, to foster interest in and appreciation of the history of the State, and to make widely known the varied resources and advantages of Maryland.

Mr. Abell married, November 29, 1871, Jane Frances, daughter of George W. Webb, and three children were born to them: Charles Shepherdson; Jennie M., wife of Francis Theodore Homer, of Baltimore; and Annie, who died in childhood.

In 1888 Mr. Abell visited Europe with his family, and was to have gone abroad again three days before his death, which occurred after a brief illness, May 1, 1894, at his home in Baltimore. The removal of this gifted and lovable man while in the prime of life was mourned with deepest sincerity by both high and low. It is not a matter of marvel that his memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him, and remains as a blessed benediction to those who were his friends and associates while he was still an active factor in the affairs of the world.

The loss which Baltimore sustained by the removal of such a man is well-nigh incalculable, but his "works follow him." A monument reared by his own genius commemorates him—the great journal of which he was, for so many years, the heart and soul, which he might also be said to have created—still addresses its vast and constantly increasing audiences. "The pen is mightier than the sword." If any doubt this, let him consider the life and work of George William Abell.

WILLIAM JOHN WITZENBACHER

THE useful life of Judge William Witzenbacher terminated while in the full prime of his splendid powers and he seemingly had every right to look forward to years of even greater usefulness. He was German in his love of intelligent and massed organization, but over all he was an American to the core, true to his native city, State and land. He was one of the best-known men in Hagerstown, as there his years, fifty-four, were spent. His clear analytical mind had for many years grappled with the legal troubles of his many friends and not with their legal troubles alone, but their business problems, their political ambitions, and their social aspirations. He had advised, counseled, entreated, commanded and reprimanded, as occasion required, both as lawyer and friend, a large proportion of the leading men of the city. He was well informed upon many subjects beyond the ken of most men, for he was not satisfied with superficial knowledge, but delved deep into any subject he approached. If there was anything in his mentality which differed from the attitude of the general lawyer, it was his passion for differentiation, classification and painstaking dissection of causes and trial cases. This marked his legal career and distinguished him as one, more of the adviser and consultant than the attorney. Yet at the bar he was convincing, and his presentation to the court was strong, fair and convincing, his argument revealing the vast amount of labor he had expended in the preparation of his case. Loyalty to his clients, loyalty to friends and to every obligation, distinguished him, and the friends of half a century named him "an honest man," and at his death a city mourned.

Judge Witzenbacher was a son of William and Catherine Witzenbacher, the father, born in the Odenwald region of

Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1823. He came to the United States about 1853, becoming a resident of Hagerstown, Maryland, and there died February 8, 1886, a man of sterling character and high standing in the community of which he was a part for over thirty years. William J. Witzenbacher was born in Hagerstown, December 1, 1861, and there died February 11, 1916. He passed all grades of the public schools, completing college preparation with graduation from the Washington County High School, class of 1880. He at once entered Johns Hopkins University, pursuing a three years' classical course, receiving the usual bachelor's degree, class of 1883. He did not at once enter upon the exclusive study of law, but for three years, 1883-1886, was an instructor in the McDonough School, Baltimore county, Maryland, his law study being an added task. In 1886, that position was resigned and a course of exclusive law study begun under the preceptorship of the eminent Alexander Neill, upon whose motion he was examined and admitted to the Washington county bar in November, 1886. From that time until his death he was a member of the bar located in his native city, Hagerstown. He won his way to public favor, the friends of the boy rallying to the support of their comrade, and as the years proved the excellence of his qualifications to serve them legally, self interest, as well as friendship, held their loyalty. He never received more than he gave, and no act to friendly interest in his career ever went unnoticed or unrequited. In 1889, he was the Democratic candidate for the Legislature from his district, and with the entire ticket went down to defeat. In the spring of 1890, he was appointed City Attorney, a position he filled with credit for five years. The rapid growth of the city during his term of office gave rise to many intricate problems of municipal government to the solution of which he applied himself most diligently and successfully, and an

amendment to the City Charter became a necessity, he preparing all the important legislation. In 1895, during the absence of Charles A. Little, Mr. Witzenbacher was appointed District Attorney *ad interim*. In 1889 he was appointed attorney to the Board of County Commissioners, serving two years. During his term he conducted to a successful issue the question of the tax liability prior to 1896. In 1902, he was appointed attorney to the newly created Board of Election Supervisors, a position he held for one year.

The death of Judge Edward Stake, in 1902, created a vacancy. Mr. Witzenbacher was appointed by Governor John Walter Smith to represent Washington county in the Fourth Judicial District. He performed the judicial duties pertaining to the office for the remainder of the term, and in 1904 was the candidate of the Democratic party for the same office. He was defeated by a small margin by the Republican candidate, and Judge Witzenbacher returned to the private practice of his profession. Another public service rendered was in the matter of the electric bill adopted by the people after a very heated contest in 1910. He took the view that the contract into which the city officials had previously enlisted was void, and after a test of the law had been made, the Court of Appeals sustained his view. This was his greatest law case, for in it, not only his ability at untangling intricate questions shone, but his genius for patient reference and research, and it was Judge Witzenbacher who saved for the city the home electric plant which is of such value and profit to the city as to be a matter of civic pride. During his career he was called by his fellowmen to fill about every important position in the county which was required to be filled by a lawyer, and in each place his was loyalty true to his duty.

Judge Witzenbacher's literary tastes were pronounced, and he delighted in research and study, particularly in the

field of history and literature. He was a fluent linguist and read, as well as spoke, French, Spanish, Italian and German, this opening up to the finest literature of these tongues, as well as the ancient Greek and Latin classics. His knowledge of these modern languages enabled him often to be of great service in the court room and many were the occasions when distressed foreigners blessed the man who could speak their tongue and explain their case. His literary attainment, and his devotion to his profession, co-operated in rendering him a zealous, active friend to the establishment of a law library in the local court, and far beyond the limits of his city he was recognized as a most learned and cultured gentleman. Indeed, so highly was he regarded, that a professorship in Johns Hopkins University was offered him, but was declined, he preferring the law. He remained loyal to the profession until his last illness, and in the annals of the Washington county bar no name shines with such undimmed lustre.

Although not successful in his candidacies for office, his perty being the minority one, Judge Witzzenbacher was a leader of the Democracy in Washington county, and retained a potent voice in party councils until the last few years of his life, when failing health warned him that he must conserve his energies. He was not a violent partisan, however, but retained an independent attitude and acted as right and duty dictated. It was truly said of him that the sincerity of that judgment, and the honesty of his purpose, was never doubted either on legal, political or private questions, and whether on or off the bench his opinions carried great weight. He had won a place for himself in State party councils, and had he lived, State political honors would surely have been his. He was exceedingly practical in his view of politics and had little patience with radical reformers. The essence of the wisdom of the ages as gathered from history was his guiding

light in the sphere of action which embraced statesmanship. Fads and isms of all sorts failed in their appeal to him, and to the last he was the practical American, free from all that detracts from a well rounded character.

Judge Witzzenbacher visited Europe some years before his death, and was particularly delighted with Rome, bringing home with him a love of all things Italian. Of all the languages at his command he spoke Italian with the greatest fluency, and one of his greatest pleasures was intelligent conversation upon ancient and modern Europe. He was always interesting, entertaining, and instructive in his talks, perhaps no other man in his community being so well informed. His private library was well filled with the best of literature, and an excursion into its foreign atmosphere was a revel of keen delight to him. As a man, he had his friends, his enemies, his associates, but had few intimates. He loved nature in all her forms and moods, and one of his favorite diversions was long strolls through the mountains and by the winding streams. He knew trees, their varieties and differences, as few laymen know them. The rocks, the hills, the valleys, plant life, flowers, bird life, all in nature appealed to him, and a map of the starry heavens was as familiar to him as a map of his native Maryland. But let none imagine that he was pedantic or held aloof from the enjoyments of the people. He was a frequent visitor to the moving picture theatres, and took a deep interest in all things that men care for, but his natural impulses were intellectual, and his mind was the mastering impulse of his life. As a writer put it, he was of that type of man that might be characterized as an ancient Roman of the days of the Republic, projected into a modern world. He was a member of Friendship Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hagerstown Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; was a director of the People's National Bank; member of the First

Hose Company, and of Zion Reformed Church. Thus he lived, and thus he died, sincerely regretted, and wept for, by his sisters, who are the only women who know him well, for he never married. Four sisters survive him: Mrs. Charles M. Suter, of Hagerstown; Misses Catherine and Nannie Witzenbacher, of Hagerstown, with whom he lived, and Mrs. William Mitthe, of Columbus, Ohio. The house in which he lived and died, and yet occupied by his sisters, stands upon the same site as the house did in which he was born, and he knew no other homes.

On April 3, following the death of Judge Witzenbacher, memorial services were held in the Court Hall in his honor. Chief Judge A. Hunter Boyd presided, Judges Robert R. Henderson and M. L. Keedy also being present with many members of the Washington County Bar Association, which he had been instrumental in founding. Many beautiful tributes were paid the dead jurist's memory, and resolutions reciting his life and services were read, adopted and ordered spread upon the minutes of the court. Judge Henderson, in closing, spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Witzenbacher as a lawyer and judge, stating that he left a standard of judicial conduct to those who followed him upon the bench, and that his training and mind marked him as a lawyer of unusual attainment. Chief Judge Boyd spoke of their dead comrade as a man possessed of untiring energy, and with a remarkable grasp of the law; a well equipped lawyer, and an exceptional judge, his death a distinct loss to the State and the community.



THOMAS A. ASHBY

DR. THOMAS A. ASHBY was one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of the country, with a national reputation in his profession, and as a medical educator and author, a native of Virginia, born near Front Royal, Warren county, November 18, 1848.

His family is descended from Richard de Ashby, Lord of the Manors of South Croxton and Quenby, Leicestershire, England, in the year 1296. The town of Ashby-de-la-Zouche, and Ashby Castle, in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned, are located in Leicestershire, and are associated with the English family of Ashby.

Both in England and America the family has been represented by many men who have achieved distinction in literature, statesmanship and in war. The American line was planted by cavaliers who took refuge in Virginia during the Protectorate of Cromwell. Dr. Thomas A. Ashby was fifth in line of descent from Colonel John Ashby, who was a companion and trusted friend of Washington in the French and Indian Wars prior to 1764. Colonel Ashby commanded a company in the ill-fated Braddock campaign, and was chosen by Washington to convey the intelligence of defeat to the Governor of Virginia. As an officer in the Colonial service of Virginia he was noted for courage and daring as an Indian fighter, and is credited with various remarkable exploits. Through the same line Dr. Ashby was related to the late General Turner Ashby, the distinguished Confederate officer in the War between the States, and whose tragic death, on June 6, 1862, cast a gloom over the entire South. Through the family of his paternal grandmother, Dr. Ashby was descended from the Marquis Calmes, a French nobleman, whose family, with other Huguenots, came to Virginia after the revocation

of the Edict of Nantes. Through the same line he was also descended from Philip Thomas, who came to Maryland prior to 1651, and became progenitor of the Thomas family and others equally distinguished. During the Revolution, Dr. Ashby's great-grandfather, Captain Nathaniel Ashby, held a commission in the Third Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas Marshall, father of Chief Justice Marshall. After the war Captain Ashby married Margaret Mauzey, granddaughter of Colonel Henry Mauzey, a Huguenot, who came from France to Virginia in 1685.

In 1867, at the age of nineteen, Dr. Thomas A. Ashby entered Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) and there came under the benign influence of its president, General Robert E. Lee, the distinguished Confederate commander. He there pursued an elective course comprising the classics, modern languages and chemistry, as affording him special preparation for his chosen profession. Leaving college in June, 1870, after a three and a half years' course, in the fall of 1871 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated in March, 1873, also serving during his last year as interne in the University Hospital. After his graduation he entered upon practice in Baltimore, and his rise in his profession was rapid. He was soon appointed Prosector to the Chair of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University. In March, 1875, he was elected Resident Physician to the University Hospital, where his opportunities for clinical study and observation were of the most valuable character. His father dying in 1878, he was obliged to resign his position in July of that year and return to Virginia to close up the family estate. In October following he returned to Baltimore, and from that time to his death was a resident of that city, and a leader in all professional lines.

In 1882 Dr. Ashby proposed to several prominent professional colleagues the advisability of establishing a Women's Medical College in Baltimore, and under his leadership that institution was established—the first in the South for the medical education of women. Dr. Ashby delivered the address at its opening, and presented in support of the new enterprise arguments which have never been controverted. He filled the Chair of Obstetrics from 1882 to 1897. To his ability and enthusiasm were largely due the successful career of the school, which is recognized as one of the most efficient and creditable of its class in the country, ever leading in every movement looking to the higher methods of medical instruction. In 1889 Dr. Ashby was called to the Chair of Diseases of Women and Children in Baltimore Medical College. Here a wide field opened before him, and he made the most of the opportunity. The college was almost in its infancy, and its facilities were not equal to the work of progress which had been outlined, but enthusiasm, energy and progressive spirit prevailed, and within a few years the college faculty and trustees erected a college and hospital plant at an outlay of more than \$150,000, which placed it in the front rank of medical schools in the country. In July, 1897, Dr. Ashby resigned his chair in the Baltimore Medical College, and was elected Professor of Diseases of Women in his *alma mater*, the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. In these various positions he evidenced the most consummate ability and conscientiousness. He devoted much attention to abdominal surgery, and it is claimed for him that he performed successfully the first laparotomy for ruptured tubal pregnancy in the State of Maryland. As an operative gynecologist his experience was phenomenally large and successful.

Outside the strict duties of his profession, Dr. Ashby's activities were many and varied. In May, 1877, he was one

of the founders of the "Maryland Medical Journal," which was issued as a monthly until May, 1880, when it was changed to a bi-weekly. He subsequently became sole editor and owner, and in May, 1883, made it a weekly publication. This is the only medical journal in the State which up to that time had survived the third number of its second volume. It has taken first rank among the medical periodicals of the country, and owes its success to the indomitable perseverance, energy and determination of Dr. Ashby. Owing to the increased exactions of his professional and other duties, he sold his interest in the journal in 1888. His labors as editor extended through some fourteen years, and during that period his pen was active on almost every subject of professional interest and importance, and he was a frequent contributor to other professional publications. For the term of 1890-91 Dr. Ashby adorned the presidency of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the sixth in point of age of the medical societies of the country. From 1897 he was prominently identified with the upbuilding of the famous old University of Maryland, and especially of its medical department. He was editor of the Hospital Bulletin of the University of Maryland, published in the interests of the university. He was ex-president of the Baltimore Medical Association and of the Baltimore Gynecological and Obstetrical Society; member of the American Medical Association; honorary member of the Medical Society, District of Columbia; a fellow of the American Gynecological Society; American Therapeutical Society, and American Medical Association. Dr. Ashby was active in a number of business enterprises and interested and active in one of the largest fruit growing interests in Virginia, the Belmont Fruit and Stock Farm. He was for years a director of the Commonwealth Bank.

Dr. Ashby was elected to the Maryland Legislature in

1909, and his record in that body proved creditable in every way, his official efforts were always on the side of good government and in support of those measures which he deemed most conducive to the general good. He was the only physician of high standing and professional reputation in the city of Baltimore who was willing to sacrifice his practice for what he considered a higher duty, and he was the only one of the faculty of Maryland University who served in the Legislature, this being an honor peculiar to himself, and the able manner in which he performed the duties and responsibilities of his important office was evidence of the fitness of the man for the place. He showed strikingly what a man of energy, kindliness and purpose, combined with absolute integrity, could accomplish. Practically all of the bills which he introduced—the pure food law, the lunacy measures, those adding additional powers to the State Board of Health and various other measures—went through so easily that one who did not see the guiding hand of Dr. Ashby might have imagined that these things worked themselves. He was an indefatigable worker on the committee and his valuable services were fully appreciated by all. He served as chairman of the hygienic committee which handled the pure food bills, public health, and state care of insane; member of corporation committee which handled claims, temperance and civil service reform, and a member of the city delegation which handled all the bills pertaining to the city of Baltimore. Dr. Ashby served the excellent purpose of proving that the politicians do not know all when they insist that a man who has not been to the Legislature and “doesn’t know the ropes” cannot do any good there. The excellent record of Dr. Ashby at Annapolis is an object lesson which Baltimore needed. If a few more men of the high integrity and spotless character of Dr. Ashby would take an active interest in politics it would be almost

impossible to estimate the good effect upon general legislature.

Dr. Ashby was social and literary in his tastes, an omnivorous reader, attentive student and thoughtful observer, and his conversational powers were charmingly agreeable and instructive. His manner was frank and cordial, and he possessed in eminent degree the faculty of making and retaining friends, his characteristics being those of an unassuming and cultivated gentleman. His home was in Madison avenue, Baltimore, and was the frequent resort of choice circles of professional and other friends to whom his hospitalities were gracefully and cordially dispensed.

Dr. Ashby married, in 1877, Mary Cunningham, of Covington, Kentucky, a lady of most charming personal and social qualities. Their family numbers five interesting and highly educated daughters. He died June 25, 1916.



RICHARD DOUGLASS FISHER

RICHARD DOUGLASS FISHER, son of James Isom Fisher, was born in the family residence at the northwest corner of St. Paul and Pleasant streets, Baltimore, on March 16, 1834. He was educated at private schools and at St. Mary's College, graduating with high honors in 1850. In 1854 Mr. Fisher and his brother, Robert A. Fisher, became partners of their father in the firm of James I. Fisher & Sons, succeeding the old firm of R. H. & William Douglass, which was engaged in the South American and West Indian trade. After the death of his father, Mr. Fisher continued in business with his brother, withdrawing in 1882. Some years later he formed the banking house of Fisher & Shaw, which firm was dissolved in 1899, when he took into partnership his sons, James I. and Robert A. Fisher, under the firm name of Richard D. Fisher & Sons. Mr. Fisher retired permanently from business in 1903.

With relief from the cares of commercial activity there came fuller opportunity to gratify literary tastes and the latter years of Mr. Fisher's always busy life were occupied with historical research, mainly concerning the State and city of which he was so loyal a citizen. Many contributions, original and other, to the collections of the Maryland Historical Society, evidence his discriminating and untiring ability and interest. No effort for the advancement of the public good lacked his cordial and efficient co-operation. No movement of public benevolence was without his generous assistance. He was for many years secretary of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore.

Mr. Fisher's death occurred on the 13th day of August, 1910, and the estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens is expressed in the Minute adopted by the Maryland

Historical Society, at its meeting in November of that year in the following form:

Mr. Fisher had been in active business until a few years before his death and, becoming an Active Member of the Society in 1866, he brought to it, even during his busier years, the assistance of his business training and experience, while with greater leisure he had for some years past given to it increasing thought and interest, adding to its historical archives matter of the rarest value, secured by him both in this country and abroad, with much personal labor and at no inconsiderable cost, and contributing, as a member of its council, the aid which his mercantile education peculiarly fitted him to furnish.

The many and valuable contributions, continued to the last meeting of the Society before his death, for which the Society is so greatly indebted to Mr. Fisher, comprised maps, manuscripts, prints, copies of records obtained at home and abroad, journals of the privateers and letters of marque "Lawrence", "Pelican", "Decatur", "Osprey", the Eden correspondence, the "Good Intent" papers, the Boucher papers, the Index of Uncalendared Maryland Papers in the British Treasury, and many others, but no enumeration may be made of the far more valuable contributions of sound judgment, wise counsel, kindly advice, and thoughtful suggestion for which the Society, and more especially its council, record this inadequate expression of sincere appreciation.

Of strong convictions, of unswerving loyalty, of unimpeachable rectitude, he was yet considerate of those whose views did not coincide with his own and of so graceful speech and courteous demeanor as to disarm opposition and transform difference into agreement.

In sorrowful recognition of the great loss which it has sustained in the death of Mr. Fisher this Society places upon its records this expression of its admiration and appreciation of one who throughout a long and well-spent life has ever shone as a merchant of unsullied honor, a friend of unwavering fidelity, a gentleman of unbounded courtesy, a man of unlimited kindness, who walked uprightly among his fellow-men and humbly before his God.

Mr. Fisher married Margaret, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Gover Winchester.



REUBEN ROSS HOLLOWAY

THE Holloway name has long been associated with that great modern aid in combatting the destructive fire fiend, Charles T. Holloway being the inventor of the chemical fire engine, and at the time chief engineer of the Baltimore fire department. Charles T. was the father of Reuben Ross Holloway, and from youth he had been associated with his father in experiments and the manufacture of fire fighting devices, engines and extinguishers. Upon the death of the father, in 1898, the son succeeded to the management of the business. Later, the local company was absorbed by the American La France Fire Engine Company, and, as a director of that company, Reuben R. Holloway was connected with the business until his death.

The ancestry of Reuben Ross Holloway is traced through maternal lines to Edward Foulke, who was born in Wales, May 13, 1651, came to America in 1698, and died November 8, 1741. His wife, Eleanor, born in Wales, died in Gwynedd, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1733. The line of descent from Edward and Eleanor Foulke to Reuben Ross Holloway is traced through their daughter, Margaret Foulke, born in Wales, who died, March 23, 1717, in Pennsylvania. She married Nicholas Roberts, who died in 1733. The line continues through their daughter, Elizabeth Roberts, born June 11, 1723, died May 29, 1790, who married, February 12, 1743, David Humphrey, son of Robert and Margaret (Evans) Humphrey, of Gwynedd, Pennsylvania. Their daughter, Elizabeth Humphrey, born in Gwynedd, March 13, 1761, died in Baltimore, Maryland, April 29, 1847, her husband, Sabritt Bowen, surviving her. Eleanor Humphrey Bowen, daughter of Sabritt and Elizabeth (Humphrey) Bowen, was born in January, 1792, died November 2, 1874, married

Robert Holloway, of Virginia, born in 1786, died January, 1863, leaving a son, Charles Thomas Holloway. He married Anna Harden Ross, they the parents of Reuben Ross Holloway, to whose memory this review is devoted.

Charles Thomas Holloway, son of Robert and Eleanor Humphrey (Bowen) Holloway, was born December 25, 1827, died in Baltimore, Maryland, March 17, 1898. He was an influential man of his day, head of the Charles T. Holloway Chemical Fire Engine Company of Baltimore, a company devoted to the manufacture of a fire extinguisher and a chemical fire engine, both inventions of Charles T. Holloway, and bearing his name both as an inventor and maker. He married October 12, 1854, Anna Harden Ross, born July 13, 1830, died January 31, 1909, daughter of Reuben and Sarah Ross.

Reuben Ross Holloway, son of Charles T. and Anna Harden (Ross) Holloway, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 13, 1855, and died in his native city, December 13, 1908. After finishing his school years he became associated with his father in the manufacture of the special lines of the Charles T. Holloway Chemical Fire Engine Company, and when, in 1898, the father passed to the spirit land, he was succeeded by his son as head of the business. Mr. Holloway continued the manufacture of the Holloway extinguisher and chemical fire engine for some time, then sold his right, title, and interest, to the American La France Fire Engine Company, and from that time until his death was manager of the Baltimore branch of that company, and a member of its board of directors. He was a member of high degree in the Masonic order, and belonged to several social and patriotic organizations, among them the Sons of the American Revolution, he serving the local chapter as treasurer.

Reuben R. Holloway married, January 28, 1892, Ella

Virginia Houck, daughter of Dr. Jacob Wever and Susannah (Porter) Houck. Mrs. Holloway survives her husband, a resident of Baltimore, with two children, Virginia Leslie, born November 18, 1892, married, April 26, 1913, Ernest Smith Jeffries, their children: Ernest Smith (2) Jeffries, born April 2, 1914; Virginia L. Jeffries, born July, 1916; Charles Thomas (2) Holloway, born March 22, 1897, married June 20, 1918, Frances A. Fuller, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

Ella Virginia (Houck) Holloway traces her ancestry to Lieutenant Robert Porter, of Back River Neck, Porters Bar, Maryland, an officer of the Revolution. He was born in 1757, died March 16, 1810. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Maryland Troops, February 20, 1777, resigned in April, 1777, married Susannah Buck, born in 1772, who died September 1, 1845. The line of descent is through their son, James Porter, born in 1797, died September 30, 1843. James Porter married November 26, 1829, Elizabeth Frances Todd, born January 29, 1809, died in July, 1860, daughter of Bernard and Mary (Green) Todd, of an ancient Maryland family (*q. v.*). The line continues through Susannah Porter, daughter of James and Elizabeth Frances (Todd) Porter, born September 26, 1832, died in May, 1911. She married, November 15, 1852, Dr. Jacob Wever Houck, and they were the parents of Ella Virginia Houck, widow of Reuben Ross Holloway.

The Todd ancestry of Ella V. (Houck) Holloway begins in Maryland, with Thomas Todd, of "Toddsbury," Gloucester county, Virginia, in 1664, who settled at the North Point farm in Baltimore county, Maryland, now called "Todd's Inheritance," which is still in the possession of the family. He was a son of Thomas Todd, who is mentioned in the records of York county, Virginia, in 1642, and who bought land in Gloucester county in 1652. His eldest son, William,

patented 500 acres in that county, in 1666. Thomas Todd served as burgess of Baltimore county from 1674 to 1675. His will dated April 11, 1676, was the first recorded in Baltimore county. He died on board the ship "Virginia," bound for England. Thomas Todd married Ann Gorsuch, daughter of the Rev. John Gorsuch, Vicar of Walkam Parish, Herefordshire, England, and granddaughter of Sir William Lovelace. Their children were: Thomas, of further mention; Christopher; James; William; Phillip; Joanna; Frances and Averilla.

Thomas (2) Todd, son of Thomas (1) and Ann (Gorsuch) Todd, was born in Virginia, in 1660, and died in January, 1724. His epitaph reads:

Here lies the body of Captain Thomas Todd, who
was born in the year of our Lord 1660 and departed
this life the 16th day of January, 1725.

He married Elizabeth —; they were the parents of: Anne, born in 1682, died 1720; Christopher, born 1690, died 1743; Frances, born in 1692, died 1703; Thomas, of further mention; Richard, married and had, Bernard and William; William of King and Queens county, married Martha Vicunes; Philip, sheriff of Gloucester county, Virginia, in 1730; Frances, born 1703, died 1743, married Robert North, of Maryland.

Thomas (3) Todd, son of Thomas (2) and Elizabeth Todd, owned land in Baltimore county, Maryland, and died in 1725. He married Elizabeth —, who bore him two children, Thomas, of further mention, and Robert.

Thomas (4) Todd, of Todds Neck, Baltimore county, Maryland, son of Thomas (3) and Elizabeth Todd, died in 1759. He married Eleanor Dorsey. By a will dated December 9, 1756, and recorded at Annapolis, April 2, 1759, he devises to his three daughters, Elizabeth, Eleanor and Fran-

ces, a tract of land called "Showan Hunting Grounds"; to his youngest daughter, Mary, he devises "Todds Industry" in Patapsco Neck; also a tract called "Whirwells Neck," and "all my land where Thomas Jones now lives, known by the name of 'Cuckold's Point,' and my land at the island called 'Todds Island'." He bequeathed his personal estate to his son, Thomas, and four daughters. His wife, Eleanor Dorsey Todd, was the third daughter of Caleb Dorsey, who was the son of Honorable John Dorsey and his wife, Elinor Warfield, daughter of Richard Warfield, the American ancestor. The children of Thomas (4) and Eleanor (Dorsey) Todd were: Thomas, of further mention; Elizabeth, married John Cromwell; Eleanor, married John Ensor; Frances, married George Risteau, in 1757; Mary, married John Worthington. Eleanor, wife of Thomas Todd, married (second) William Lynch.

Thomas (5) Todd died in 1798, son of Thomas (4) and Eleanor (Dorsey) Todd, married and had four children: William, died in 1813; Bernard, of further mention; Christopher, died 1849; George W., died in 1818; Thomas, died 1808.

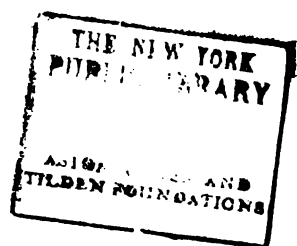
Bernard Todd, son of Thomas (5) Todd, died in 1816. He was born on the homestead at North Point, Baltimore county, Maryland, and on reaching manhood became quite extensively interested in marine trade, owning many vessels used in the business. He manifested his loyalty to his country by his service in a cavalry company during the War of 1812, but aside from voting never took any active part in politics. He married Mary Green, daughter of one of the most prominent families in Baltimore county, and sister of Josiah Green, who served as a colonel in the War of 1812. Their children were: Thomas J., married Mary Trotten; George W.; Nathan; Richard; Elizabeth F., of further mention; Sarah

Ann, married (first) **John Diffendorfer**, (second) **Thomas Trotten**.

Elizabeth Frances Todd, daughter of **Bernard** and **Mary (Green) Todd**, was born January 29, 1809, and died July, 1860, married, November 26, 1829, **James Porter**.

Susannah Porter, daughter of **James** and **Elizabeth Frances (Todd) Porter**, married **Dr. Jacob Wever Houck**.







The undersigned hereby certifies that

the above is a true and correct copy of the

J. M. A. [Signature]

WILLIAM A. TOTTLE

It is an unusual thing for a man to achieve prominence in business, nor to be a world widely known manufacturer; but the sum total of William A. Tottle, whose passing left a heart desolate, it would be but a duplicate of the thousands of his fellow-citizens. But he was more than a successful manufacturer, more than the head of a prosperous corporation, for he lived not for himself but for the good of others. No interest in his life outweighed the duty of his choice, to Sunday School, and that great philanthropic work, the Y. M. C. A. In the work of his own church he was very active and it was well known to his friends that the moral and financial interests of the Church of the Redeemer in Baltimore were ever uppermost in his thoughts. As a business man his credit was high and his character above reproach. He was always on the right side of public questions and his purse readily opened at the call of distress. His spoken word sincere and while careful in business he was enterprising, liberal and broad-minded. He was generous in his connections he always gave without the slightest ostentation, the satisfaction he derived from helping others, the only reward he craved. The sorrow of Mr. Tottle's life was the loss of his wife with whom he had spent a lifetime of happy married companionship. The loss was soon recompensed in his early call to duty, but a few weeks intervening between their going away to their eternal home. He was a son of James and Elizabeth Tottle, of Devonshire, England.

William A. Tottle was born December 17, 1814, died at the country home of his son, Morten P. Tottle, in the village of Pikesville, twenty miles from Baltimore, Maryland, July 27, 1887. He became fully conversant with brush manufacture,



John D. O'Connell

WILLIAM A. TOTTLE

IT is not an unusual thing for a man to achieve prominence in business, nor to be a world widely known manufacturer; were this the sum total of William A. Tottle, whose passing left many a heart desolate, it would be but a duplicate of the lives of thousands of his fellow-citizens. But he was more than a successful manufacturer, more than the head of a prosperous corporation, for he lived not for himself but for the welfare of others. No interest in his life outweighed the church of his choice, its Sunday School, and that great philanthropy work the Y. M. C. A. In the work of his own church he was very active and it was well known to his friends that the spiritual and financial interests of the Church of the Redeemer in Baltimore were ever uppermost in his thoughts. As a business man his credit was high and his character above reproach. He was always on the right side of public question and his purse readily opened at the call of distress. He held his spoken word sacred, and while careful in business methods, he was enterprising, liberal and broad-minded. While he was generous in his benefactions he always gave quietly without the slightest ostentation, the satisfaction he deserved from helping others, the only reward he craved. The great sorrow of Mr. Tottle's life was the loss of his wife with whom he had spent a lifetime of happy married companionship, but that loss was soon recompensed in his early call to join her, but a few weeks intervening between their going away to their eternal home. He was a son of James and Elizabeth P. Tottle, of Devonshire, England.

William A. Tottle was born December 17, 1844, died at the country home of his son, Morton P. Tottle, in the village of Glydon, twenty miles from Baltimore, Maryland, July 20, 1916. He became fully conversant with brush manufacture,

and in 1883 located in Baltimore and began the manufacture of brushes. Through his capable management a large business was secured, and later was incorporated as William A. Tottle & Company, Incorporated, with plant on South Hanover street. Although the business was a very large one, and "Tottle" branded goods found in every part of the country, Mr. Tottle and his son, Morton P., were practically the sole owners of the company's stock, and from incorporation William A. Tottle was president and his son vice-president. Mr. Tottle was more closely associated with his employes than is usual with heads of concerns; he took a great interest in everything concerning their welfare, and was greatly honored and beloved by them all.

From the days of Bishop Cummings Mr. Tottle was a steadfast devoted member of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and from the organization of the Church of the Redeemer in Baltimore, he was officially connected with that parish. In 1875 he was elected a vestryman, and from that time until his death he continued a member of the vestry and gave freely of his time, his counsel and his means. He was known to all the bishops of the church, and to the clergy in many cities other than Baltimore. At the time of his death he was senior warden. He was also for many years superintendent of the Sunday school; was one of the pioneer members of the Y. M. C. A. and affiliated with the Maryland and International Sunday School Associations, serving for many years as treasurer of the Maryland association; great was his usefulness and his influence in these bodies, and when there came the day that the strong arm of their friend was removed the Vestry of the Church of the Redeemer passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to take unto himself the soul of our loved and respected brother, William Alexander Tottle; and

WHEREAS, it has been his privilege and pleasure to share in the founding and for many years devote himself to the work of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Redeemer at Baltimore, Md.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we, the Vestry of the Church, do hereby give expression to our profound grief at his removal. For forty-nine years he was our Senior Warden; for twenty years the Superintendent of our Sunday School; and during all that time his life has been an inspiration and an encouragement that will live with us all our days. And be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, with whom we mourn, and for whom we feel most deeply; that they be written in the minutes of the Vestry; and that they be printed in the Episcopal Recorder.

R. A. HARRIS,
Secretary.

T. ROWLAND PHILIPS,
Rector.

Mr. Tottle married June 15, 1869, Mollie E. Holtz, who died June 12, 1916, aged seventy-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Tottle left a son, Morton P. Tottle, born March 24, 1881, his father's partner and successor. He married Elaine Dorothy Gore, and has a son, William A. (2), born February 19, 1909.



JESSE FEARSON ELY

THE career of Mr. Ely, which terminated just as he was about to enter the ranks of octagenarians, was closely connected with the city of Baltimore during his entire life. By heredity he was entitled to rank with the highest, and by personality and achievement with those whose names will go down in history as the builders of a great city. He bore well his part in Baltimore development, and during the mature period of his years, seventy-nine, was intimately and officially connected with water transportation, manufacturing and financial corporations. He was one of the founders and senior director of the Commonwealth National Bank, but real estate operations constituted his greater interest during the last twenty years of his life. He was a son of Rev. Judah and Hannah (Fearson) Ely, whose daughters, Charlotte and Mary Ely, half-sisters, gave their lives to the foreign missionary cause, and in 1868, under the auspices of the American Board of Missions of the Congregational church, went to America and there labored until death. Miss Mary Ely died in America in 1913, Miss Charlotte Ely surviving her until the Turkish occupation of Armenia in 1915.

Mr. Ely traced his ancestry through paternal and maternal lines to many of the oldest American families, one line leading to Elder William Brewster of the "Mayflower." His stepfather, Dr. Jameson, was a noted surgeon of Baltimore; his great-aunt, Mrs. Mary Young Pickersgill, made the flag which "in triumph" waved over Fort McHenry during the long night bombardment and inspired the pen of Francis Scott Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner," and his maternal grandfather, Captain Jesse Fearson, whose name he bore, commanded an American privateer during the Revolutionary War. This line of ancestry is thus interestingly traced from Benjamin Flower.

Benjamin Flower, born 1714, married, June 9, 1735, Ruth Bibb, born August 8, 1715, died February 13, 1761. Their children were: 1. Ann, died in infancy, April 16, 1737. 2. Samuel, born March 29, 1738. 3. Rebecca, see forward. 4. Elizabeth, born January 14, 1745. 5. Colonel Benjamin Flower, of Revolutionary fame, born July 1, 1748, died April 28, 1781; was presented with a sword by General Washington for his "masterly retreat" when Philadelphia was captured by the British; he impressed all the vehicles available, loaded them with cannon and other munitions of war so sadly needed by the little army at Valley Forge, covered the contents of the wagons with manure, and drove out under the very eyes of the British officers. 6. William, born 1751. 7. Hannah, born 1754.

Rebecca Flower, daughter of Benjamin and Ruth (Bibb) Flower, was born November 17, 1739. She married, May 5, 1762, William Young, son of John and Ann Young, born October 24, 1737, died February 19, 1778. Their children were: 1. William, born July 8, 1763. 2. John, born August 8, 1765. 3. Hannah, of further mention. 4. Benjamin, born July 27, 1769, physician, friend and contemporary of the famous Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia. 5. Rebecca, born August 30, 1773. 6. Mary Young, born February 12, 1776, died October 4, 1857; married John Pickersgill. She became famous for having made the flag that floated over Fort McHenry at Baltimore when it was attacked by the British during the War of 1812, and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner."

Hannah Young, daughter of William and Rebecca (Flower) Young, was born August 20, 1767. She married (second) Captain Jesse Fearson, of Baltimore, Maryland (her first husband was George Wells). Captain Jesse Fearson received a captain's commission from Congress in 1782, signed

by John Hancock. His vessel was the "Buccaneer," three hundred tons burden, carrying eighteen guns and one hundred and twenty men. During the War of 1812 he was captured and thrown into prison in Havana, Cuba, from which he eventually escaped and returned to the United States. The children of Captain Jesse Fearson and his wife, Hannah (Young) Fearson were: John; Benjamin; Lydia, married Henry Stickney; Hannah, of further mention.

Hannah Fearson, daughter of Captain Jesse and Hannah (Young) Fearson, married (first) Rev. Judah Ely, and (second) Dr. H. G. Jameson. Rev. Judah and Hannah (Fearson) Ely had one son, Jesse Fearson Ely, to whose memory this appreciation is inscribed.

Jesse Fearson Ely was born in 1836, died in Baltimore, Maryland, December 20, 1915. Son of cultured parents, he was given the advantages of excellent private schools, and when the preparatory period of life had passed he secured a good position with the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, continuing several years. Later he was identified with the Ericsson Line of Steamers, becoming heavily interested in that and other corporate enterprises of Baltimore. For a number of years he was a member of the De Ford Leather Company and of the Thomas Kensett Can Company, was an organizer and senior director of the Commonwealth National Bank, and at one time was a director of the Old Town National Bank. While he maintained his directorship in the Commonwealth National Bank until his death, he practically withdrew from all other corporate connection during the last twenty years of his life, but was an active real estate operator during that period. He was an able business man, honorable, just and upright, resourceful with the courage of his convictions, and most highly esteemed by those with whom he was associated in corporation or company. He was

interested in all good causes and aided in the various movements of church and charity to promote better moral and living conditions in the city. In political faith he was a Republican, but never sought public office; in religious belief an Episcopalian.

Mr. Ely married Lois Adela Dodge, and left two daughters: Eliza J. Celeste, of No. 841 Park avenue, Baltimore, and Adela Lois, who married, June 8, 1898, Walter Scott Carswell, M.D., of Baltimore, Maryland, and has children, Lois Charlotte, born November 4, 1899, Walter Scott (2), December 19, 1900.



CHARLES H. TORSCH

LACKING one year of the Psalmist's "three score and ten" years allotted to man, Charles H. Torsch fulfilled all that constitutes the true life of man, and the influences of that life. He was always a resident of Baltimore, and from the day when as a lad of fifteen he was graduated from the Central High School, until his death, he was continuously identified with Baltimore's business interests. He began as a clerk in a dry goods store, and thence rose step by step to many higher positions, chief of which at his death was the presidency of the Torsch Packing Company. His advance was not meteoric, but gradual, through personal application and the practice of the essential principles of commercial honor. In his relations to the community, commercial, civil and social, he exhibited those qualities which mark the good citizen, exerting his influence and directing his energy not alone for personal interests, but also for the public good. His life was an earnest, useful one, and its lesson an inspiration to every boy with his own way to make through the world. He was a son of Henry F. Torsch, who was born in Germany, and who came to the United States when eighteen years of age, locating in Baltimore, and dying there December 23, 1886, aged eighty-three. His mother, also of German birth, was before her marriage Mary L. Schardelman.

Charles H. Torsch was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 12, 1846, and died there August 15, 1915. He was educated in the Baltimore public schools, entered the Central High School (now Baltimore City College) when only eleven years old, and four years later, in 1861, was graduated, winner of a Peabody prize of one hundred dollars for excellence in scholarship. Immediately after graduation he entered the employ of John S. Barry & Company, wholesale dry goods



Wm. H. D. Smith

Wm. H. D. Smith

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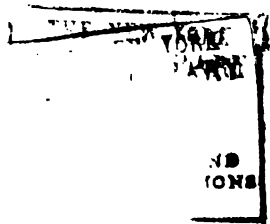
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Charles H. Tison was born in Baltimore November 12, 1891, and died there August 15, 1964. He was educated in the Baltimore public schools, entered Johns Hopkins University (now Baltimore City College) when 17 years of age and four years later, in 1930, was granted a **body prize** of one hundred dollars for **scholarship**. Immediately after graduation he was employed by John S. Barry & Company, wholesale



Chas. H. Torach

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merchants, on Hanover street, Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, the New York financier, also being a clerk in this house at the same time. Later he was with the commission house of Vickery & Carroll, continuing as clerk and bookkeeper until 1879. He was then thirty-three years of age, with a good general knowledge of salesmanship and business management. In 1879 he joined with his brother, Frederick A. Torsch, and formed the firm of Charles H. Torsch & Brother, locating first on Hanover street, and later at the corner of Charles and Pratt streets, and established a glassware and crockery business. They continued successfully at that location until 1886, and then removed to a larger store in Hopkins Place, where the manufacture of tinware was added to the other branches. Thirteen years later they sold their establishment, and devoted themselves to the business of C. H. Pearson Packing Company, in which the brothers had previously become associated as stockholders, and in which they had purchased a controlling interest in 1897. In 1899 Charles H. Torsch assumed the management of the company, which in 1903 was incorporated as the Torsch Packing Company, with himself as president. In 1901, prior to incorporation, the Pearson company established at Bay St. Louis, Hancock county, Mississippi, The Peerless Oyster Company, Ltd., for the packing of oysters and shrimp, a branch of the Baltimore house, which is yet maintained, Charles H. Torsch being president until his death. In 1905 another plant was built at Milford, Delaware, for the canning of fruits and vegetables. These plants were established to fill out the season, the supply of oysters from Chesapeake Bay then being insufficient to keep the Baltimore plant actively employed at all times. That condition later passed away, but the Mississippi and Delaware plants proving profitable investments were continued. The Baltimore packing plant grew to large proportions, employing about four

hundred hands in the busy season. As the head of his varied interests, Mr. Torsch proved the strength of his executive ability, and all of them prospered.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Torsch came to the parting of the ways with the regular city organization in 1911, and entered the primaries against it. He failed, however, in his struggle with the force which for years had dominated the party. Previously he had been appointed a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, and in 1898 succeeded David L. Bartlett, Esq., as president of the board. It was with his active assistance that the first playground in a public park was opened at Carroll Park by the Children's Playground Society. In his public career he was broad-minded, progressive and enterprising, always found in the van of all movements for the public welfare. He wrote much for the public press, and made his influence felt for good. He had a wide acquaintanceship, was very popular socially, and was highly esteemed. He never declined a contest where principle was involved, and was a hard fighter, but none were so ready as he to proclaim amnesty after a contest was over. He was enterprising and energetic, thorough and resourceful; most charitable and generous. He had a kind heart and an open purse for those who were weaker and less fortunate, but who deserved his sympathy; and in all things measured up to the full stature of a man. Although not in late years identified with the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Torsch was in his early years deeply interested in the objects and aims of the society, and pronounced them good. But as in other things, he was far in advance of his contemporaries and when he proposed that the association add bowling alleys and pool tables to their games as a means of drawing young men within good influences, the idea was pronounced sacrilegious, and vetoed. Twenty-five years later both these attractions appeared in the

Young Men's Christian Association and the Guild House. He became a member of St. Mark's English Lutheran Church, formerly on North Eutaw street, now on St. Paul street, under Rev. Charles Stork, D.D., and later at Dr. Stork's request became a charter member of the new St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Druid Hill avenue and McMechen street. Years later he joined the First Unitarian Church, of which Rev. Alfred R. Hussey, D.D., was pastor, and continued active in church work and philanthropy until his health failed.

Mr. Torsch married, in 1872, Emma M. Saumenig, who with their only son, Charles Burnet Torsch, and two granddaughters, Althea L. and Marie M. Torsch, survive him.

An elder brother, Captain John W. Torsch, also born in Baltimore, espoused the cause of the South during the Civil War, was in command of the Second Maryland Regiment, Army of Northern Virginia, and with his chief, General Robert E. Lee, gave up the struggle at Appomattox Court House.



DOUGLAS MILLER WYLIE

NOT LONG after reaching man's estate, and soon after his graduation from Johns Hopkins University, Douglas M. Wylie became an associate of his honored father in the flour and grain firm of Wylie, Smith & Company as a partner, and from that time until his death was very prominent in the business life of Baltimore. Few men were more diverse in their interests or took part more willingly in all that pertained to the public or social life of his city; his activity and influence was not confined to commerce, for he was a social favorite and numbered many of his intimates among the most fashionable and select. He possessed a rare trait of character that led him to identify himself actively with movements in many fields of public welfare and reached out into the broad domain of public interest; made himself familiar with its problems and held himself ready at all times to aid in their solution. Thus at one and the same time he was influential and strong in business, in religious activity, in the city's struggle for civic righteousness, in the cause of charity, in educational affairs, in fact, strong for everything that touched upon or furthered the cause of the public good.

The foundations upon which he built his proud record of citizenship were a heritage from his father, Robert M. Wylie, and with the advantage of a University education, the preceptorship of his able father, and the momentum gained while yet he could avail himself of the wisdom and experience of that father, he went forward to greater heights of success and influence.

Robert M. Wylie was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1838, and came to the United States a young man. Shortly after arriving in Baltimore he became clerk for the firm of D. J. Foley & Company. He formed a partnership with A. A.

Johnson in 1863, trading as Johnson & Wylie. In 1865, with F. T. Smith, he founded the grain and flour firm of Wylie, Smith & Company, conducting a highly successful business under that name until the forming of the firm of Wylie, Son & Company. Six months prior to his death, June 20, 1902, he withdrew, leaving all his business interests in the hands of his capable son, Douglas M. Wylie. He was one of the founders and incorporators of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, was one of the familiar figures on the exchange, and for nearly half a century was engaged in the flour and grain business. The Corn and Flour Exchange afterward became the Chamber of Commerce, and for many years he was a director. From 1873 until 1880 he served the Chamber as treasurer, for which he accepted no remuneration; in 1890 he was elected second vice-president, and in 1891 first vice-president. He was also one of the incorporators and vice-president of the Terminal Warehouse Company, and a director of the Western National Bank. Robert M. Wylie was a devout member of the First Presbyterian Church, was twice chosen an elder of the congregation, and for a number of years was chairman of the executive committee. He was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian Association of Maryland; a trustee of the Presbyterian Home for Women; a director of the Presbyterian Ear, Eye and Throat Hospital, and a director of the Egenton Orphanage. He married Elizabeth McKee, of Baltimore, and had two children, only one of whom lived, Douglas Miller Wylie. Mrs. Wylie survives both husband and son.

Douglas Miller Wylie was born in Baltimore, April 28, 1865, died unmarried in Baltimore, where he lived with his mother, March 9, 1914. He completed his education at Johns Hopkins University, class of 1890, shortly afterward became a member of the firm of Wylie, Smith & Company,

and from the very beginning of his career displayed unusual aptitude for business. He was soon a potent force in the firm's affairs and ten years later the style and title became Wylie, Son & Company, and so remained until both father and son had both joined the great majority. On January 1, 1902, Robert M. Wylie withdrew, turning the executive management over to his son, and from that time until his death Douglas M. Wylie was the active head. Under his guidance the house continued its successful career and so prominently did its head become that he was chosen president of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, a position he held two terms. In the great fire of 1904, the great grain warehouses built by Robert M. Wylie and owned by Wylie Son & Company, were destroyed, Douglas M. Wylie expressing his thankfulness that his father had been spared witnessing their destruction. For twelve years Douglas M. Wylie was a director of the Eutaw Savings Bank, and member of its investigating committee, his associates on the board expressing their high opinion of his uprightness and usefulness, adding: "His death means a personal loss. We shall sadly miss his vigorous work and sound advice in connection with the business of the bank." He was also vice-president and director of the National Bank of Commerce; director of the Terminal Warehouse Company and of the Maryland Trust Company.

Mr. Wylie was an independent Democrat in politics, and once his name was mentioned in connection with the mayoralty, but his independent tendencies did not commend him to the powers that rule. In 1909 he was elected chairman of the Anti-Amendment League, and in 1911 he was appointed a member of the Board of Park Commissioners by Mayor Mahool. But his public spirit did not wait on public office and he was greatly in evidence in all public movements. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church of

Baltimore, serving as deacon from 1895, and a trustee from 1902 until his death. He was most benevolent in disposition, extending charity freely through personal channels and through the medium of organized bodies. He was for years identified with the Charity Organization Society, but while affiliated with about every charitable organization in the city it did not require official action to arouse his sympathy, any unfortunate appealing to him always finding a friend.

He was fond of the pleasures of social life and was one of the most popular clubmen of the city, belonging to the Maryland University, Baltimore, Johns Hopkins, Merchants, Elk Ridge Hunt, and Baltimore Country clubs. He was a member of the Bachelors Cotillion, welcome at its functions, and one of the most popular of the older members, being very fond of dancing, which fact endeared him to the younger members, who claimed him as one of their own. Notwithstanding his weighty business and other responsibilities he was scrupulous in the observance of his social obligations and was an honored guest in the best society. His versatility, big-hearted, genial disposition, and never failing consideration for others, won him friends everywhere, and many were the hearts that were touched by the tidings that their friend had left them. His life was an inspiration, and the memory of this christian gentleman, good citizen, sterling business man and loyal friend will long survive.



COLIN McLEAN

PHYSICALLY notable for his great height, six feet six inches, and his splendidly proportioned weight, three hundred and forty-five pounds, the deeds of Colin McLean were of like unusual proportions. A builder of great works, only the most difficult construction seemed to appeal to him, and he left as monuments to his constructive genius, a large number of the greatest piers, bridges and buildings along the Atlantic coast from New York City to Albermarle Sound. The foundations for two of the immense suspension bridges which span the East river, connecting Brooklyn and New York, the longest timber railroad bridge spanning navigable waters in the world, the great five mile sea wall at Charleston, South Carolina, were important contracts successfully completed by Mr. McLean and the list of great enterprises presenting perplexing problems to engineer and contractor could be indefinitely prolonged. When the great Johnstown flood subsided and disclosed a scene of death, wreck and destruction unparalleled, the United States and Pennsylvania State engineers advised the governor of Pennsylvania to select the most competent contractor he could find and give him entire charge of the work of restoring the vast inundated tract to a cleanly sanitary condition. Mr. McLean was the man chosen for the work, was given full authority and performed the work in a perfectly satisfactory manner in the shortest possible time. Men high in the financial world and in business, great builders and engineers, called him friend, and that friendship was never forfeited. Mr. McLean was deeply interested in civic affairs as a citizen and it was the dream of his life that Baltimore water front should become a continuous scene of industry and commerce. He aided in every way May Preston's plans for the Key Highway, the opening of

McComas street, the Belt Line railroad and the dredging of Spring Gardens Channel. He was a descendant of Scotch Highland ancestors who settled in Nova Scotia, and his early life was one of stirring adventure. But the enthusiasm and reckless daring of youth gave way to the settled purpose of mature years and he became one of the strong men of his day, but never outgrowing his love for the unusual and extremely difficult problems of his business.

Colin McLean was born at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, died at his home, 1591 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland, April 29, 1916, aged seventy-two years. He was noted in boyhood for his adventurous spirit but kept himself under control until he was fourteen, then with a few belongings tied up in a small bundle, he attempted to stow away on a large sailing vessel in Halifax harbor, but failed in his first attempt. Later he again started away from home secretly determined to see the world and that time he succeeded. He sailed the seas for several years, was mate of a merchant ship at the age of twenty and indeed "saw the world." When the sea palled upon him, he made a sudden change, quit his ship in New York harbor and for several months worked under the surface of the East river with the sand hogs, digging to a solid rock foundation for the piers of the Brooklyn Bridge. When that work lost its novelty he became a rigger on the same structure. The pay was large and he saved his wages until he had sufficient capital and experience to carry into execution an ambition he had formed to himself to become a contractor of similar work. He began with construction work obtained from the Long Island Railroad Company and so well were those operations executed that he was entrusted with the Company's most important work. He built their extensive system of piers on the East river and a large number of the hotels the company caused to be erected in their plan for the development of

Long Island. This work was not done under contract but as the company's construction manager at a large salary. From the Long Island Railroad Company he went to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, then under the presidency of John W. Garrett, Mr. McLean's position being superintendent of bridges and buildings. During the years which followed he constructed nearly all the improvements made by the Baltimore and Ohio, including the elevators at Locust Point, the round houses, piers, machine shops and nearly all the wharves and terminal facilities in Baltimore and other ports reached by the road's connecting lines.

Leaving the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Mr. McLean carried out his long cherished ambition to become an independent contractor. He returned to New York City and entered the lists against the old established firms of that section. But none knew their business better than Colin McLean and he rapidly forged to the front. His first important contract was the large station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, followed by the building of several water front piers. This gave him prestige and from that time until his death he constructed the most difficult and largest structures in different cities along the Atlantic coast. In addition to the works previously enumerated the more important works constructed under contract by Mr. McLean, through his firm The McLean Construction Company, were foundations for the East River and Williamsburg bridges, New York, the transfer bridges and wharves of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company; all the improvements of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Staten Island, New York; the Atlantic and North Carolina trestle, two miles long from Beaufort to Moorehead City; the Norfolk Southern trestle, six miles long over navigable water in Albermarle Sound; the five mile sea wall at Charleston, South

Carolina; the piers at Norfolk and Newport News for the Norfolk and Western Railroad; the Southern, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Chesapeake Steamship and Virginia Railway Companies. Another contract difficult of execution in which he took a deep interest was for draining a part of the Dismal Swamp. These were the principal achievements of the life of this master builder, this physical and construction giant. He loved his work and was a master spirit no matter how many eminent engineers, contractors or capable men surrounded him. The emolument he received, and the profit secured through the completion of a difficult complex contract, did not give him half the satisfaction as the fact that it was completed, in the face of all difficulty, on time, and his was the master mind which had directed it.

Mr. McLean married (first) —, who died in 1884. Issue: George McLean and Josephine McLean. He married (second) Catherine Maddy, of New York City, February 28, 1892. They had one son, Colin McLean, Jr., who died October 20, 1913.



GEORGE BLAKISTON

GEORGE BLAKISTON was a representative of a family which, for nearly two centuries and a half, has given to the State of Maryland and to the Nation many useful and heroic citizens who have borne well their part in life.

The name of Blakiston first appears in English history in 1341, no doubt called into prominence by participation in the career of conquest upon which Edward III. was then entering, and which could not fail to evoke the martial spirit of this ancient race. The Blakiston family of Maryland descends from the Blakistons of Newton Hall, a branch of the Blakistons of Blakiston, in the Palatinate of Durham. The name has at different times been variously spelled, but the correct orthography is Blakiston. The arms and crest are as follows:

Arms—Argent, two bars, and in chief three dunghill cocks, gules.

Crest—A dunghill cock or, crested, armed, wattled, and collared, gules.

(I) The Rev. Marmaduke Blakiston, of Newton Hall, immediate ancestor of the Maryland family, was the fifth son of John Blakiston, of Blakiston, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir George Bowes, of Dalden and Streatham, Kent. He was vicar of Woodborne, rector of Redmarshall in 1585, rector of Sedgefield in 1599, and prebendary of Durham, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Crossgate, September 3, 1639. He married, June 30, 1595, Margaret James, who was buried at St. Margaret's, March 10, 1636. Their children were: Tobbye, of Newton Hall; John, mentioned below; Thomas, vicar of North Allerton and prebendary of Wistow, ejected during the civil wars; Robert, rector of Sedgefield and prebendary of Durham on the resignation of his father in 1631; Ralph, rector of Ryton, county Palatinate; Henry, of Old Malton, County York; Peter, sometime

of Old Malton; George, sheriff of Durham in 1656, emigrated to Maryland with his family in 1668, settled in St. Mary's county and died the following year; Frances, married John Cosin, Lord Bishop of Durham; Mary, married Ralph Allenson, merchant in Durham; and Margaret, married Thomas Shadforth of Eppleton, County Palatinate.

(II) John Blakiston, son of Rev. Marmaduke and Margaret (James) Blakiston, was baptized August 21, 1603. In 1641 he was member of Parliament for Newcastle, in 1645 was mayor of Newcastle, and in 1649 was one of the judges who pronounced sentence of death on King Charles I. He married, November 9, 1626, at All Saints', Newcastle, Susan Chambers, and their children were: John, died in infancy; John (2), barrister-at-law; Joseph, died in infancy; Nehemiah, mentioned below; Rebecca, married James Lance; Elizabeth, died in infancy. John Blakiston, the father, died in 1650.

(III) Nehemiah Blakiston, son of John and Susan (Chambers) Blakiston, is named in his father's will, 1649, and in 1674 we find him claiming land in St. Mary's county, Maryland. He probably came to this country in 1668, with his uncle, George Blakiston, who is stated, in his brother's will, to have "suffered much in public concerns", and would seem to have emigrated for this reason, as well as on account of his relationship to the regicide judge. No doubt the family shared in the persecution which, after the Restoration, was endured by the Commonwealth leaders, some of whom testified on the scaffold to their loyalty to the cause of freedom. Nehemiah Blakiston was one of the attorneys of the Provincial Court and of the Courts of St. Mary's and Charles counties, and in addition to the active practice of the legal profession he filled the office of clerk of the King's customs for Wicomico and Potomac rivers. In the Revolution of 1689

he played an important part, and for his good services at this time received a vote of thanks from the Assembly. At the same time he was commissioned captain of a troop of horse in St. Mary's county militia, and in a letter dated July 17, 1690, writes that he has been appointed president of the Committee for the Present Government of this Province. April 21, 1691, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Provincial Court of Maryland, and in the same year was Speaker of the Assembly. August 26, 1691, he was commissioned a member of the Council of Maryland, and on April 8, 1692, was recommissioned a justice of the Provincial Court. He was commissioned colonel probably on the following day, his name thereafter always appearing as "Colonel Nehemiah Blakiston". He married, May 6, 1669, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Gerard, of St. Clement's Manor, who was for a number of years a member of the Council of Maryland, but later removed to Westmoreland county, Virginia, and died there in 1673. Children: John, mentioned below; Susanna, married (first) Thomas, grandson of Secretary Thomas Hatton, slain at the battle of St. Mary's, 1665; (second), John Attaway; Rebecca, married ——— Walters; Mary, married Matthew Mason. Colonel Nehemiah Blakiston continued his career of honorable service to the close of his life, being present at a meeting of the Council, August 25, 1693, and dying not long after, his widow, Madame Elizabeth Blakiston, being cited to administer on his estate December 11 of the same year.

(IV) John Blakiston, son of Nehemiah and Elizabeth (Gerard) Blakiston, married Anne, daughter of his stepfather, Joshua Guibert, and their children were: Nehemiah, probably died young; John, mentioned below; Thomas; Elizabeth, married Roswell Neale, of St. Mary's county; and Susanna, married Robert Mason, of the same county. John Blakiston, the father, died in the autumn of 1724.

(V) John Blakiston, son of John and Anne (Guibert) Blakiston, married Eleanor, daughter of Colonel George Dent, of Charles county, and the following were their children: Nehemiah Herbert, mentioned below; George, died 1774; and John, died 1802. John Blakiston, the father, was a large landowner in St. Mary's county, and died January 18, 1756.

(VI) Nehemiah Herbert Blakiston, son of John and Eleanor (Dent) Blakiston, died in 1816, and in his will devises to his children Longworth's Point, which had descended to him from his great grand-father, Nehemiah Blakiston, and Elizabeth (Gerard) Blakiston, his wife. The records of King and Queen parish, St. Mary's county, show that Nehemiah Herbert Blakiston was several times elected a vestryman of the parish. He married (first) January 30, 1772, Mary, daughter of Kenelm and Chloe Cheseldine, and (second), in August, 1801, Eleanor Gardiner Hebb. By his first wife he had issue: Thomas; Eleanor; Kenelm; Mary; George, mentioned below; Margaret, married — Goldsmith; and Dent. The children of his second marriage were: Henry Herbert, married Ann E. Shanks; John; Bernard, married Rebecca Jordan Allstone; Caroline Gardiner, died 1817; Juliana; and Jane Maria, married Robert McK. Hammett.

(VII) George Blakiston, son of Nehemiah Herbert and Mary (Cheseldine) Blakiston, was born November 28, 1780, and his will, dated November 7, 1842, was proved in St. Mary's county, January 17, 1843. He married, in January, 1813, Rebecca Goldsmith, and had issue: James Thomas, mentioned below; Richard Pinkney, a physician; George Wellington, married Joanna Cheseldine; Lilius D., married John F. Dent; Zachariah Demeneau, married Harriet Ann Shanks; Lucinda, married J. R. W. Mankin; Ann Rebecca, married Biscoe Cheseldine; and Priscilla Hebb, married — Lancaster.

(VIII) James Thomas Blakiston, son of George and Rebecca (Goldsmith) Blakiston, was a lawyer, and one of the most prominent men in the business and political life of St. Mary's county. He married, in November, 1840, Ann, daughter of Dr. William Thomas, of Cremona, St. Mary's county, and Eliza, his wife, daughter of Henry and Mary (Sothoron) Tubman. The death of Colonel Blakiston was widely and sincerely mourned as that of a man admirable in all the relations of life.

Colonel Blakiston and his wife were the parents of the following children: William Thomas, Teackle Wallis and George, mentioned below; Walter, deceased; James T.; Andrew; and four daughters: Bettie, Jane T., Ann T. and Ella Rebecca. William Thomas, the eldest son, was a cadet at West Point, and a member of the graduating class at the breaking out of the Civil War. His sense of duty to his State prompted his resignation. He joined the Confederate army, and after participating in many leading campaigns, was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg and died from the effects of the wound in July, 1863. At the time of his death he was first sergeant in Company A, Second Maryland Regiment, commanded by Captain William H. Murray. His commission as first lieutenant had been made out but was not received until after his death. Of the daughters, Jane T. married Joseph R. Foard, and Ann T. married William N. Conway, of Baltimore City.

(IX) Teackle Wallis Blakiston, son of James Thomas and Ann (Thomas) Blakiston, was born December 8, 1846, in St. Mary's county, Maryland, and obtained his early education at the private school of Topping and Carey, Baltimore. After completing the course of study, he entered the office of his uncle, James H. Thomas, who, in partnership with Severn Teackle Wallis, constituted the law firm of Wallis & Thomas.

It was with this firm that Mr. Blakiston fitted himself for the profession for which his subsequent career proved him to be so peculiarly adapted. He became noted for his quick appreciation of the points to be established, and for his invariable success in getting at the root of the matter by questions during argument and by these illuminating inquiries would either develop the strength of the argument or demonstrate its weakness. The firm of Blakiston & Blakiston, of which he was senior member, was formed in 1880, upon the arrival of his brother George in this city. The partnership was maintained until 1897, when Mr. George Blakiston withdrew, the firm having acquired a large connection and built up an enviable reputation for sagacity, eloquence and honorable dealing. Thereafter, until the close of his life, Mr. Blakiston practised alone. He was a strong man, a lawyer of great ability, cool and resourceful. As a speaker he was versatile, eloquent and logical, never failing to command the attention of his audience. His style was original, his language classical, and his utterances were pervaded by a deep earnestness and sincerity which carried conviction to the minds of his hearers. His intellect was luminous and vigorous and it was his delight to master the most intricate legal problems.

It is the special function of the lawyer to participate actively in the affairs of his community. He is the spokesman for its patriotic observances, for the reform of its abuses and for the enlargement of its functions. To this sphere of professional life and duty Mr. Blakiston brought the ability, zeal and earnestness which characterized him in the courtroom and the council, and his gifts as an orator were never more commandingly displayed than on the political platform. He was an ardent Democrat, and took a prominent part in the Allison campaign, acting as chairman of the independent Democratic organization which supported Mr. Allison against Mr. James

Bond of the regular ticket. He was also identified with the new judge campaign of 1882, which was the first large independent movement when three Democratic judges, George William Brown, William Stewart and William Fisher, and two Republican judges, Edward Duffy and Charles E. Phelps, were elected. As a member of the State Brigade staff, with the rank of colonel, under General James R. Herbert, Mr. Blakiston saw active service in the railroad riots of 1877.

Fearless and frank, detesting all subterfuge, with mind and motives singularly transparent, he never sought popularity, but stood at all times as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance progress and improvement. He held at one time the office of judge advocate general and was a close friend of Judge Dennis. Realizing that he would not pass this way again, he conformed his life to a high standard, so that his entire record was in harmony with the strictest principles of integrity and the loftiest ideals of honor. In all his relations to the bar he was essentially courteous, and in private life most genial and companionable. All who met him socially could testify to his charm and affability and to the brilliancy of his conversation, replete with reminiscence and anecdote, with humorous disquisitions upon the topics of the time and fascinating allusions to literature.

The death of Mr. Blakiston occurred October 30, 1909, while he was still in the fullness of his powers and at the height of his activities. He was unmarried. A man of the purest character, the loftiest principles, the calmest judgment, the most unblenching courage, he served his city and his State well. To every able lawyer and brilliant orator there are presented opportunities of advancement, the acceptance of which would be inconsistent with personal and professional integrity. Mr. Blakiston, sensitive to the slightest possible shadow of dishonor, invariably repelled these approaches. He kept un-

stained the name transmitted to him from generations of noble ancestry. Most truly might be said of him what was said of one of the noblest of earth: "His fame is whiter than it is brilliant."

(IX) George Blakiston, son of James Thomas and Ann (Thomas) Blakiston, was born February 25, 1855, at Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Maryland, and was educated at Charlotte Hall and St. John's College. After finishing his collegiate course he was for three years engaged in teaching, and during that time studied law in his father's office. After his admission to the bar he practised for five years in St. Mary's county, and in 1882 came to Baltimore, where he became associated with his brother, Teackle Wallis Blakiston, forming the law firm of Blakiston & Blakiston.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Railway Company, held in February, 1892, Mr. Blakiston was elected a member of the board of directors. The railway was then a horse-car road, and during the construction period which has converted the line into an electric road, with every first-class facility, Mr. Blakiston served as chairman of the building committee. In September, 1892, he was elected president of the company, and his fitness to occupy the position was attested by the fact that he was re-elected at each annual meeting until 1898, when the road was purchased by the City Passenger Railway Company. In 1900 he became president of the Realty Trust Company, which subsequently absorbed the Citizens' Trust and Deposit Company and the Atlantic Trust and Deposit Company, becoming the Union Trust Company of Maryland. It was at this time that he retired from the practice of his profession, withdrawing from the firm of Blakiston & Blakiston, which, nevertheless, retained its name without alteration. As a financier Mr. Blakiston was keen, astute and resourceful, possessed that intellectual acumen and

power of discrimination which enabled him to unravel the intricacies of a case and penetrate quickly a labyrinth of details to whatever constituted the heart and centre of the matter. This caused him to be consulted in regard to a number of critical financial situations and the acceptance of his judgment and adoption of the course which he thought most advisable under the circumstances, was, in each instance, followed by the happiest results for all concerned.

Mr. Blakiston always took an active interest in civic affairs, especially in matters pertaining to the Fire Department. Not one of the many improvements which developed in the department escaped his notice, and he was among the first to begin the publication, in the newspapers, of a series of articles agitating the question of forming a "full-paid" department in the city of Baltimore. He was a member of the Maryland Club and the Bachelors' Cotillon, and attended the Protestant Episcopal church.

As the president of the Belvedere Hotel Company, Mr. Blakiston purchased from Miss Florence Mackubin, the well known artist, her portrait of Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore. It was through the courtesy of Sir William Eden, the descendant of the Calverts and of Sir Robert Eden, the last Colonial Governor of Maryland, that Miss Mackubin obtained the privilege of copying the portrait, which is said to be the only life-sized picture of Cecilius Calvert extant. Lord Baltimore is represented in a black velvet jacket and tunic, thickly braided with gold, a gold sword-belt and richly mounted sword, and wearing a Parliamentary collar instead of one of the Cavalier type. This portrait of the great founder of Maryland hangs over the fireplace in the large hall of the Belvedere, and will irresistibly recall those noble traditions loyally cherished by every true Marylander.

Mr. Blakiston married, in November, 1892, Maud B.,

daughter of T. Buchanan Price, who bore him two sons, George Blakiston and T. Buchanan Blakiston.

Strict and literal fulfillment of every trust reposed in him marked the entire career of Mr. Blakiston. A high-minded man of affairs and an able and conscientious lawyer, he was also a patriotic and public-spirited citizen, a title which has ever been synonymous with the name of Blakiston.

His death occurred July 6, 1914.



BERNARD GILPIN

THIS ancient and honorable race of Anglo-Norman origin has, in the successive generations, given to the world many statesmen, warriors and divines, and has exercised no small influence in the advancement of learning and art. Both in English and American annals the name is a prominent one, its original form, de Gylpyn, having been gradually modernized by dropping the "de" and changing the "y" to "i". There is a tradition that the family was planted in England by Bert de Gylpyn, who went thither in the train of William the Conqueror, and whose crest was, as an old rhyme says,

"the rebus of his name,
A pineapple—a pine of gold."

Richard de Gylpyn was the first of the family of whom we have authentic knowledge. He displayed signal courage in slaying a wild boar which had committed great devastation in Cumberland and Westmoreland, and as a reward was granted by the Baron of Kendal the estate of Kentmere, situated in the latter county. The Baron, like most of the nobles of that time, could neither read nor write, and therefore, on going to Runnymede to assist in wresting Magna Charta from King John, took Richard de Gylpyn with him as secretary. For this service, as well as for his other achievements, he was knighted, adopting the arms which have ever since been borne by his descendants:

Arms—Or, a boar statant sable, langued and tusked gules.

Crest—A dexter arm embowed, in armor proper, the naked hand grasping a pine branch fesswise vert.

Motto—*Dictis factisque simplex.*

The estate was increased in the reign of Henry III. by the grant by Peter de Bruys of the Manor of Ulwithwaite to

Richard, the grandson of the first of that name. This grant, written in Latin, is still preserved by the English head of the family. Kentmere remained in the family until the civil wars of the time of Charles I., when members of the family were fighting on both sides. About the same period another Richard Gilpin purchased Scaleby Castle, near Carlisle, which has been in the family ever since, although it is not now owned by a Gilpin, but has passed into the female branch.

Among the most distinguished of those who have shed lustre on the family name was Bernard Gilpin, often called "The Apostle of the North." Brought up a Roman Catholic, he was made rector of Houghton, but before the death of Queen Mary he became satisfied with the doctrines of the Reformation, and until his death wielded an immense influence in ecclesiastical affairs. He was summoned to appear before Dr. Bonner, Bishop of London, to stand trial for heresy, and on the journey fell from his horse and broke his leg. Before he was able to appear before the judges, Queen Mary died, the reformers came into power, and he had nothing to fear. In those turbulent times, Bernard, contrary to custom, went unarmed and fearless, and was noted for his unflinching devotion to the people and to what he considered his duty. On one occasion, upon entering a church, he saw a gauntlet suspended in mid-air—a challenge of some trooper in the building. Taking the glove with him, he said during the sermon, "I see there is one among you who has, even in this sacred place, hung up a glove in defiance." Then, displaying it, he added, "I challenge him to compete with me in acts of Christian charity," flinging it, as he spoke, upon the floor. Queen Elizabeth offered him the Bishopric of Carlisle, which he declined, preferring to preach the Reformation and endow schools. He was a spiritual guide, beloved by old and young alike.

A brother of Bernard Gilpin was William Gilpin, from whom the Baltimore branch of the family is descended. He married Elizabeth Washington, of Hall Heal, a collateral ancestress of George Washington, first president of the United States. William Gilpin died and was buried at Kendal, January 23, 1577.

(I) Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, was a colonel in the Parliamentary army and fought at the battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651. He afterward joined the Society of Friends, and for forty years was a preacher.

(II) Joseph Gilpin, son of Thomas Gilpin, was the founder of the American branch of the family. He was born in 1664, and, like his father, was a Friend. In 1696 he emigrated to the Province of Pennsylvania and settled in Chester county, his home in England having been in Dorchester, county of Oxford. In the new land, Joseph Gilpin, after the manner of Friends, lived in perfect harmony and friendship with his Indian neighbors. It has been believed and handed down that his philanthropy and patriotism were not surpassed by any in the country. Great numbers of emigrants, principally Friends, on coming over, were kindly received and entertained at his house week after week, and he cheerfully devoted a good portion of his time for several years in assisting them to find suitable situations and to get their lands properly cleared. Part of his house is still standing, and the last of the property passed out of the family less than fifty years ago. It was situated at Birmingham meeting-house, on the Brandywine, and the house is said to have been the headquarters of General Howe. Joseph Gilpin married, February 23, 1692, Hannah Glover, and among their children were two sons: Samuel, from whom was descended William Gilpin, a governor of Colorado; Joseph, mentioned below. Joseph Gilpin, the emigrant, died November 9, 1741.

(III) Joseph (2) Gilpin, son of Joseph (1) and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin, was born March 21, 1704, and in 1761 removed to Wilmington. He married, December 17, 1729, Mary Caldwell, and they were the parents of twelve children, including a son Gideon, mentioned below. Joseph Gilpin, the father, died December 31, 1792.

To this generation of the Gilpins belongs a name illustrious in art, that of Benjamin West, who succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy. John West, the father of Benjamin, was the son of Thomas and Ann (Gilpin) West, the latter the sister of Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, the Parliamentary colonel.

It is probable that to this generation belongs also George Gilpin, a descendant of Joseph Gilpin, the emigrant. George Gilpin settled in Alexandria and was a friend of Washington. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he was made colonel of the Fairfax Militia and was present at the battle of Dorchester Heights. After the war he was interested with Washington in some navigation experiments on the Potomac, and at the funeral of the first president George Gilpin was one of the pall-bearers.

(IV) Gideon Gilpin, son of Joseph (2) and Mary (Caldwell) Gilpin, was born December 4, 1738, and married, December 1, 1762, Sarah Gregg. They were the parents of eight children of whom the eldest was Bernard, mentioned below. Gideon Gilpin died August 20, 1825.

(V) Bernard Gilpin, son of Gideon and Sarah (Gregg) Gilpin, was born October 27, 1763, and about 1800 removed from Chad's Ford, Pennsylvania, to Maryland, the homestead he founded there having been ever since in the possession of the family. He married (first) August 21, 1793, Sarah Thomas, who at her death left seven children. Mr. Gilpin married (second) August 24, 1807, Letitia Gilbert, and of

their nine children the youngest was Bernard, mentioned below. Bernard Gilpin, the father, died August 18, 1847, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

(VI) Bernard (2) Gilpin, son of Bernard (1) and Letitia (Gilbert) Gilpin, was born March 5, 1826, at Sandy Spring, a Friends' settlement, in Montgomery county, Maryland. His early education was such as would have fitted him to follow the calling of a farmer, but as this line of work did not appeal to him he went to Baltimore at the age of seventeen years to seek other employment. His first position was as a clerk in the retail drug business of C. B. Barry, and in 1846 he entered the service of E. H. Stabler & Company. Some years later he established himself in the wholesale drug business in association with James Baily, later becoming a member of the firm of Canby, Gilpin & Company, with which he was connected for many years. He was a broad-minded man and interested in widely diversified objects. One field of public benefit in which he was an active participant was the furthering of plans for inducing emigrants to settle in Maryland, but the West seemed to offer such superior inducements that he finally abandoned his ideas in this direction. He traveled extensively through the United States, making several trips to the Pacific coast, and his letters during these trips show literary ability of no mean order.

As an energetic business man and a citizen seriously interested in the public welfare, Mr. Gilpin's influence was felt in numerous directions. The assistance which he gave to all charitable enterprises, in personal activity as well as financial contributions, endeared him to the hearts of many. In manner he was quiet and unobtrusive, but his dignity and force of character made him a power to be reckoned with in all matters with which he was concerned. His political affiliations were with the Whig party until its dissolution, when he joined

the Republicans. His parents having been Friends, Mr. Gilpin had been trained in the doctrines of that denomination, but his opinions were liberal and non-sectarian, and he believed that the true part of religion was toleration and good will toward all mankind.

Mr. Gilpin married, November 19, 1851, Mary Bernard, of Baltimore, and they became the parents of three sons: Henry Brooke; Bernard, Jr., who went to the Rocky Mountains as an explorer and surveyor for the United States government when he was but seventeen years of age, settled at the eastern base of the mountains; and Frank.

In appearance Mr. Gilpin strikingly resembled the great ancestor whose name he bore, Bernard Gilpin, "The Apostle of the North." Portraits of the two men show the same type of feature, and it is worthy of remark that the race of the Gilpins has to an unusual extent transmitted, through many generations, the same facial characteristics.

Mr. Gilpin died May 7, 1897, at his home in Baltimore. For half a century he was honorably known in the financial, social and commercial circles of the Monumental City, and has left behind him the revered memory of a useful and unselfish life, in all respects worthy of the noble stock from which he sprang.



WILLIAM KEYSER

THERE is no particular period in the life of William Keyser, long one of Baltimore's noblest citizens, which can be selected as the most important and conspicuous, but if it were possible to do so, the period 1871-1881, during which he was a vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad could be named. This period is not only remarkable for the important part he took in the extension of the road to Chicago and in the great improvements in its physical condition, but for the spirit of consideration and mutuality he instilled into the management and the spirit of loyalty he inspired in the men. He had been engaged in business and in manufacturing on a large scale, and when he assumed the second vice-presidency of the Baltimore & Ohio, he brought to the office the viewpoint of the merchant, the manufacturer and the shipper, something unusual in a railroad official at that time. Thus, when apparent deadlock would arise between the company and shippers, it was Mr. Keyser's intimate knowledge of the rights and needs of both parties to the argument, his spirit of fairness, and love of justice that was depended upon to harmonize the conflicting elements and bring peace with honor. His genial humor and kindly disposition endeared him to the men, and in 1877, when a great railroad strike paralyzed the nation, he went from point to point on the Baltimore & Ohio system conferring with the men, and it was largely through his personal, friendly relations with them that the difficulties were adjusted as far as his own road was concerned. He often appeared before the legislatures of states and councils of cities in behalf of the road, and the town of Keyser, West Virginia, is one of the monuments to this period of his life.

To a business career of great achievement, Mr. Keyser

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THERE is no particular period in the life of William Keyser, long one of Baltimore's noblest citizens, which can be viewed as the most important and conspicuous, but which is able to do so, the period 1871-1891, during which he was a vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad could be named. This period is not only remarkable for the important part he took in the extension of the road to Chicago and in the great improvements in its physical condition, but for the spirit of consideration and mutuality he instilled into the management and the spirit of loyalty he inspired in the men. He had been engaged in business and in manufacturing on a large scale, and when he assumed the second vice-presidency of the Baltimore & Ohio, he brought to the office the views not of the merchant, the manufacturer and the shipper, but of the man in a railroad official at that time. When a serious deadlock would arise between the company and the shippers, it was Mr. Keyser's intimate knowledge of the rights and needs of both parties to the argument, his sense of fairness, and love of justice that was depended upon to harmonize the conflicting elements and bring peace with honor. His genial humor and kindly disposition endeared him to the men, and in 1877, when a great railroad strike paralyzed the nation, he went from point to point on the Baltimore & Ohio system conferring with the men, and it was largely through his personal, friendly relations with them that the difficulties were adjusted so far as his own road was concerned. He often appeared before the legislatures of states and councils of cities in behalf of the road, and the town of Havre, West Virginia, is one of the monuments to this period of his life.

There is also record of great achievement, Mr. Keyser



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added public service of unusual value, holding to high ideals and standing like a rock against corruption and narrow partisanship, yet he was never a candidate for office, although for many years a leading figure in local politics. He did not often appear upon public platforms, but wielded a trenchant pen, and could always be found using his influence in behalf of good measures before Legislature or Council and opposing those he deemed detrimental to the public good. When Baltimore lay prostrate after the great fire of 1904, he at once planned to rebuild the structures he had lost, and as general chairman of the Emergency Committee, appointed by the Mayor, he was indefatigable in his efforts to have that committee successfully perform its duties. There was no phase of Baltimore's business, educational or civic life, which did not appeal to him, and his civic pride ran high.

Mr. Keyser traced in direct paternal line to the Keyzers of Raab, a town on the Danube in Hungary, where they were known to have resided in the sixteenth century. One of the family, a priest, became a convert to the principles of Luther and Zwingli, was tried for heresy and burned at the stake at Scharding, Bavaria, in June, 1527. The family, to escape persecution, fled to Crefeld on the Rhine, later locating in Amsterdam, Holland, where four generations were merchants and manufacturers. Dirck Gerritsz Keyser, a Morocco leather manufacturer of Amsterdam, son of Dircksz Keyser, married Cornelia, daughter of Tobias van den Wyngaert, a Mennonite minister, one of the signers of the third Mennonite Confession in 1632. They were the parents of Dirck Keyser, the founder of the family in America.

Dirck Keyser, the American ancestor, was born in Amsterdam in 1635, and married at Buickesloot, near Amsterdam, November 22, 1668, Elizabet ter Himpel. He was a manufacturer of silk there until 1688, when, having lost his wife,

he joined a party coming to America, and the same year settled with his three children at Germantown, then a suburb, now a part of the city of Philadelphia. The party with which he came purchased a large tract from William Penn and divided it into fifty portions of fifty-five acres each, Dirck Keyser receiving lot No. 22 on which he built a stone house yet standing. He acquired other lands and was one of the leading men of the village. He died there in 1714.

Pieter Dirck Keyser, born in Amsterdam, November 26, 1676, married, September 4, 1700, in Germantown, Pennsylvania, Margaret Souplis, born 1682, daughter of Andrew Souplis, a burgher of New York, and his wife, Anneke Souplis, and died in Germantown, in 1724.

Dirck Keyser, born September 26, 1701, died January 8, 1756. He married, in 1725, Alitje de Neuss, daughter of Jan and Elizabeth de Neuss.

Michael Keyser, born August 30, 1745, died October 5, 1825. He married, November 25, 1767, Catherine Knorr, who died July 28, 1828.

Samuel Keyser, born December 3, 1778, in Germantown, died November 6, 1839, in Baltimore. He married, in 1804, Mary Stouffer, daughter of John Stouffer, of Baltimore, formerly of York county, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Stouffer Keyser, father of William Keyser, was born February 18, 1805, and died February 18, 1871. He married, 1834, Elizabeth Wyman, daughter of William Wyman, of Lowell, Massachusetts.

On his mother's side, Mr. Keyser was descended from Francis Wyman and Elizabeth Richardson (married 1614), of West Mill, near Buntingford, Hertfordshire, England, whose son, Francis, born 1617, together with his brother John, emigrated to America and settled first at Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was one of a party appointed to explore the

country north of what is now Boston, and one of the original settlers of Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1640. He was a large land owner in that town, fought in the Indian wars, and had a son killed in King Philip's War in 1676. He married Abigail Read, in 1650, and died at Woburn, 1699. Their son, William Wyman, born at Woburn, 1656, died 1705, married Prudence Putnam, of Lynn. Their son, Joshua Wyman, born at Woburn, 1692, died 1770, married Mary Pollard. Their son, William Wyman, born 1739, married, 1765, Mary Griggs, and died at Roxbury in 1820. He was a captain in Patterson's regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill. Their son, William Wyman, of Lowell, was born in Roxbury, 1782, married, in 1806, Ruth Davis, daughter of Colonel Aaron Davis, of Roxbury, and died in Lowell, 1864. Their daughter, Elizabeth Wyman, born in Lowell, 1812, married Samuel Stouffer Keyser, 1834, and died in Philadelphia, February 18, 1886.

The children of Samuel Stouffer and Elizabeth (Wyman) Keyser were: 1 and 2. Samuel and William, twins, born November 23, 1835; Samuel married Julia Therese Keyser, 1868, and died in New York, April 7, 1906. 3. Henry Irvine, born December 16, 1837, married Mary Washington, 1864, and died May 7, 1916. 4. Sarah Elizabeth, born November 17, 1839, married John Worthington Williams, of Philadelphia, 1863.

William Keyser, of the eighth generation, son of Samuel Stouffer and Elizabeth (Wyman) Keyser, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 23, 1835, and died at his country estate, "Brentwood," near Reisterstown, Baltimore county, Maryland, June 3, 1904. He was educated in private Baltimore schools and St. Timothy's School at Catonsville, beginning his long and eminent business career in the counting room of his father's firm, Samuel S. Keyser & Company, iron

importers of Baltimore, in April, 1852. His father's health having become impaired, he soon became the leading spirit in the business, and two years later his brother, Henry Irvine Keyser, joined him. In 1857 Samuel S. Keyser retired; the style of the firm was changed to Keyser, Troxell & Company, and the place of business moved from Pratt and South streets to Calvert and German streets, then known as Lovely lane. A large three-story warehouse was erected upon the old site which stood until destroyed by the fire of 1904, when the site was taken by the city in the widening of Pratt street and the new docks. In addition to his large private business, William Keyser, about 1857, when twenty-two years of age, was appointed receiver of the Laurel Cotton Mill, a trust he administered so ably that the mill regained its former financial standing. About the same time he was associated with Horace Abbott in the affairs of a shipbuilding firm, having a contract to build a war sloop, the "Dakota," which contract Mr. Keyser completed satisfactorily and the vessel became a part of the United States Navy.

He had during these years become well known in the business world and his responsibilities were numerous and weighty. In 1865 he became one of the incorporators of the Abbott Iron Company, operating a large rolling mill and plant at Canton near Baltimore, and as chairman of its executive committee was potent in the successful management of the plant, then employing one thousand men in making rails, boilers and armor plate. He was connected with the company for several years, then transferred his activity to the Baltimore Copper Company, became its president and directed its affairs, organizing a special partnership of Pope, Cole & Company of which John W. Garrett, Johns Hopkins and himself were the special partners. During this period he took a part in the establishment of the first Baltimore line of transatlantic line

of steamers, an enterprise which failed, but fifteen years later Mr. Keyser took an active part in establishing the successful Johnston Line. In 1870 the firm of Keyser, Troxell & Company reorganized as Keyser Brothers & Company, and a new warehouse, fronting on German street, just east of Calvert, was erected. He was elected president of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company, better known as the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore & Ohio system, in 1870, and at the same time was offered the second vice-presidency of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, but declined. He accepted election to that post in 1871, his friendship with John W. Garrett, president of the road, and Johns Hopkins, the great Baltimore financier, causing him to accept the post previously declined.

As second vice-president, besides being in charge of the physical condition of the road, his duties were largely maintaining friendly and amicable relations with official bodies and officials of the various states through which the road passed. He thus made the acquaintance of many public men and accomplished a great work in popularizing the company through his fair dealing with the various communities. He also spent much time on the road in charge of the construction of the Chicago extension and acting as president of subsidiary lines. He personally conducted the negotiations with the strikers, in 1877, was continuously on the line for three weeks, meeting angry men face to face and retaining their respect, although obliged to deny their demands. It was a most congenial work in which he found himself engaged, having the confidence of the management of the road and the good will of the men. In 1880 his health began to fail, and under the advice of his doctor he took a trip to Europe, and in 1881 he retired from the service. During his railroad career he was from 1870 for several years a director of the Western Maryland Railroad Company and chairman of the finance committee.

After retiring from the Baltimore & Ohio, he made an extended tour of Europe, and upon his return the business of Keyser Brothers & Company was wound up and the warehouse at German and Calvert streets was changed into an office building. In 1885 he organized the Baltimore Copper Smelting & Rolling Company, became its first president and held that office until his death. He also accepted the presidency of the Old Dominion Copper Company owning mines and smelters in Arizona, and for fifteen years was closely identified with the copper industry; established close relations with the Anaconda Copper Company of Montana, the product of the great Anaconda mine being refined at the works of the Baltimore Company and sold through their agencies. At the Canton plant of the company, copper ores from all over the world were smelted, and in the conduct of his business Mr. Keyser made frequent trips West and abroad. He was closely associated with James B. Haggin, the Montana Copper magnate, and in 1889 represented the Anaconda Company in its negotiations with the Secretan Copper Syndicate in Paris, being in Paris at the time of the dramatic failure of the Syndicate. In 1892 he organized the Baltimore Electric Refining Company at Canton, one of the largest electrolytic refineries of copper in the world, the superior product of the company going principally to Europe. Later that company was combined with the Baltimore Copper Smelting & Rolling Company. He was the first president of the South Baltimore Car Works, with a plant at Curtis Bay, was a director of the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh Railroad, also returned to the Baltimore & Ohio as a director, was a director of the Western Maryland, serving for some time as chairman of the finance committee, served on the directorates of the National Mechanics Bank, the National Union Bank of Maryland, and other corporations. These are the bright lights only in a busi-

ness career of nearly half a century during which Mr. Keyser became a power in finance and manufacturing, and a wholesome, elevating, influence. His conservatism rendered him a factor of safety in the business world, and he often took occasion to warn his friends of various dangerous speculations. He was much sought for in advice, and from his rich experience he gave freely. His genial, kindly, humorous nature made him a most pleasant man with whom to transact business, his associates esteeming him very highly. As the years swept on he gradually withdrew from active business, and from 1895 until his death he gave himself chiefly to his private investments and real estate interests, not from a desire to retire but on account of his failing health.

Eminence in business life carried with it other responsibilities, and these Mr. Keyser gladly assumed as presented. In his earlier life he was a member of the Franklin Literary Society; a director of the Maryland Institute when twenty-one years of age; also the Mercantile Library; a trustee of the McDonogh Fund, interested in the school maintained by that fund, connected with the Enoch Pratt Library, and the Hannah More Academy at Reisterstown, the latter holding his interest all through life, one of his favored objects of aid. In 1898, with his cousin, William Wyman, each donating sixty acres, he began the Homewood movement in the interest of Johns Hopkins University, and during the ensuing five years he gave much time and energy to the development of Homewood and the adjacent Wyman Park. After the great fire of February 7, 1904, he was appointed chairman of the Emergency Committee and threw himself unreservedly into the work of rehabilitation. He was himself a heavy loser, but with cheerful optimism he at once planned to rebuild, began the crusade for wider streets in the burnt district while the fire was still raging, and the first land acquired by the city in the street widening plan was donated by William Keyser.

He was a great reader and student, acquiring an intimate knowledge of both French and German, spoken and written, after passing his thirtieth year. He traveled a great deal both on business and pleasure bent, visiting Europe frequently and going to both Egypt and the Holy Land. He kept his private yacht "Kaleda" and made many cruises with his family and friends south and north along the Atlantic coast. The country appealed to him, and from 1885 his home was beautiful "Brentwod," a farm near Reisterstown, Baltimore county, situated on a hill above the upper Patapsco River. There he spent his summers, Baltimore his winter home.

A Democrat in politics, he was extremely independent, and with other reformers of the city waged long and relentless warfare against the Democratic organization and all "powers that prey." He was a prominent figure notwithstanding he never would accept office. He made his appeal to civic pride and patriotism, and he brought about results in government most beneficial to city and State. In 1882 he was one of the committee of five in charge of the New Judge movement, the first successful effort to break the power of the Democratic Ring after the Civil War. In 1883, in an attempt to accomplish "reform within the party," he served as chairman of the Democratic City Committee. He accomplished much through the Reform League organized in 1885; he became chairman of its executive committee in 1894, and in many campaigns was foremost with the League in battling for purity of the ballot box and the election of the best men. He held exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, and to him may largely be traced the downfall of ballot box stuffing, roughing the polls and other practices and crimes frequent during the halcyon days of Ring rule in Baltimore, now happily passed into oblivion. He ever evinced a fondness for political life, and while vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio, directed

the political policy of the company. As chairman of the Democratic City Committee he gained close knowledge of gang political methods, and when he came into conflict with the same powers he was thoroughly furnished for the fray. The "New Judge" fight was one of the most remarkable campaigns ever waged in the city and in it Mr. Keyser was closely allied with Robert T. Baldwin, president of the Mechanics National Bank, John K. Cowen, and other prominent citizens. He was active in the campaign of 1885 and in successive campaigns until 1897, when as chairman of the executive committee of the Reform League he joined with many other prominent men in supporting the Republican nominees, a course of action which resulted in the final overthrow of the Democratic managers. After accomplishing that result, he undertook the task of bringing new men to the front in that party, and to that end urged the nomination and supported the election of Thomas G. Hayes for mayor. He was bitterly opposed to the election law passed at a special session of the Legislature in 1901, and never ceased his opposition to the Democratic managers responsible for its passage. During the campaigns of 1901 and 1903, he openly supported and worked hard for the Republican nominees. In 1903 he brought about the nomination of Robert M. McLane for mayor, and during the session of the Legislature, 1903-04, he appeared frequently at Annapolis in opposition to the proposed law abolishing spring elections in Baltimore and to the Wilson Disfranchising Bill. He was president of the Reform League at the time of his death, had also been vice-president of the Maryland Civil Service Reform Association, and in 1898 was one of the leaders of the New Charter Union. He gave largely of his means as well as of his time to the cause of reform, was always ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, no good work sought his co-operation in vain, but he was most unosten-

tations and the extent of his charities will never be known. He was a lifelong member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in 1887 built a stone church near Reisterstown which he presented to All Saints' Parish in loving memory of his mother. He served the local church in various offices, and as deputy represented his parish in the diocese of Maryland and that diocese in the General Convention of the church.

To Mr. Keyser is due a great deal of credit for the raising in 1902 of the \$1,000,000 endowment fund for Johns Hopkins University, and the placing of that valuable institution upon a sound financial basis. It was purely a labor of love, yet he was most earnest and untiring in his interest, and when the trustees of the University took official action upon his death they spoke of him as a "man whose whole public life was an inspiring example of good citizenship and civic duty. His public service in a private station offers a practical example of the fulfilment of the ideals which the University endeavors to inculcate." The faculty of the University also passed resolutions naming Mr. Keyser as a man of "eminent sagacity," who led a "life of high example and rare beneficence." "In business, in politics, in the cause of religion, the cause of humanity it was always the same large nature, the same unshaken will, the same calm foresight, the same energetic utterance, the same commanding presence that made for all that was righteous, all that was generous." "It is an honor to Baltimore that such a man should have unfolded so freely in this community."

At his home, "Brentwood," about three miles from the Glyndon depot, reached by an avenue forty feet wide, which he built and presented to the public, Mr. Keyser and his wife dispensed a charming hospitality. He was a delightful host, she a charming hostess, both richly endowed with mental and physical graces. He was a man of commanding form, six feet in height, with manners invariably courteous and dignified.

His genial personality never failed to attract, and it was characteristic of him that in youth his close friends were those older and in his latter years those much younger than he. His life was full of goodness, a solid, simple, unassuming, strong and serviceable one, and it is impossible to contemplate the variety, extent and importance of his work and the deep impress of his personality upon his times without admiration. Long years of hard work told heavily upon his health, and although apparently unusually well, he passed away instantly on the afternoon of June 3, 1904, while walking on the lawn at "Brentwood," apoplexy causing his death at the age of sixty-nine.

Mr. Keyser married, November 10, 1858, Mary Hoke Brent, died October 29, 1911, daughter of Robert J. Brent, a leading member of the Baltimore bar. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters: 1. Robert Brent, born August 5, 1859; married, June 14, 1888, Ellen Carr McHenry, daughter of James Howard McHenry, of Sudbrook, Baltimore county, Maryland. 2. John Wyman, born May 25, 1861, died in infancy. 3. Mary Brent, born July 21, 1862, died in infancy. 4. Mabel Wyman, born December 30, 1867, died in infancy. 5. Mathilde Lawrence, born February 26, 1870; married, April 23, 1901, William M. Manly. 6. William (2), born November 25, 1871; married, October 18, 1906, Jean Hancy.



JOHN E. HURST

AMONG the class of citizens who in days gone by added to the growth of Baltimore, who became prominent by the force of their own individual character at a period when it may truly be said that there were giants in the land, giants in intellect, energy and enterprise, and who, dying, left behind them imperishable "footprints on the sands of time," John Edward Hurst stands in the front rank. Few citizens have lived in our midst since the foundation of Baltimore who have left a brighter record for every trait of character that constitutes true greatness. Certainly, none whose memory shall float down the stream of time will be more honored and revered.

The Hurst family is one of the old families of America, and traces its lineage as far back as the year 1216 in England. It is one which has furnished its full quota of members to those who were active in defense of the rights and liberties of this country, and to professional, financial and commercial lines. Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal church, president of the Drew Theological Seminary, well-known author and writer for the press, is a grandson of Samuel Edward Hurst and his first wife, Lavinia Littleton, and there have been a number of others in this family who have attained more than a merely local reputation as writers.

(I) Edward Hurst married in England, where his life was spent, and among his children was Edward (see forward).

(II) Edward (2) Hurst, son of Edward (1) Hurst, was born January 16, 1744. He married, 1764, Sarah, daughter of Henry Hooper, and resided at Battersey, County Surrey, England. Children: Samuel Edward (see forward); Thomas, Joseph and Rebecca, who emigrated to America, and settled in Dorchester county, Maryland, in 1796.

(III) Samuel Edward Hurst, eldest child of Edward (2) and Sarah (Hooper) Hurst, was born at Battersey, County Surrey, England, in 1764, and died October 26, 1822. He came to Maryland when he was about sixteen years of age, and his name appears as one of the fourteen "militia men" drafted from Dorchester county, listed in a letter of Henry Hooper to the governor, dated June 28, 1781, "to serve in the Continental army until the 10th day of December next." He served as a private in the Second Company, Captain James Gray, Third Maryland Regiment, from June to December, 1781, and in the Maryland Line, First Regiment, as a member of the Sixth Company, until his honorable discharge at Frederickstown, November 29, 1783. He was on the fighting line in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina, during several important engagements; took part in the siege and battle of Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. In 1787 there was awarded him, as a soldier, a piece of land, No. 1053, of 4,165 lots, of fifty acres each, on reserved ground lying west of Fort Cumberland, then in Washington (now Garrett) county, Maryland, about one and a half miles from Deer Park. It seems that this property was never valued highly enough either to occupy, pay taxes thereon or sell, and the title subsequently passed into other hands. He owned a farm near Salem, and about thirteen years prior to his death purchased a tract of land on the west side of the stream, later known as Hurst's Creek, and about four miles east of Cambridge, the county seat. This place was called Weir's Neck and passed into the possession of his eldest son. He became a member of the Methodist denomination some years before his death, and is buried in the old cemetery at Cambridge.

Samuel Edward Hurst married (first) 1786, Lavinia Littleton. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born 1787, died 1845, married Thomas Wingate. 2. Stephen (see forward). 3. Chris-

tiana, born 1795, died 1880, married Lewis Finney. 4. Elijah, born 1797, died 1849. Mr. Hurst married (second) 1803, Elizabeth Yardley. Children: 5. Samuel, born 1804 and died 1840. 6. John, born 1807, died 1880. 7. James, born 1810, died 1823. 8. Henrietta Maria, born 1813, died 1847, married William H. Swiggett. 9. Emily, born 1816, died young.

(IV) Stephen Hurst, eldest son and second child of Samuel Edward and Lavinia (Littleton) Hurst, was born in 1793, and died in 1846. As the eldest son he inherited Weir's Neck, according to the English custom, and was a gentleman farmer and a local preacher of the Methodist church. Shortly after his death his wife removed with the family to Cambridge, Maryland. He married Anne Jones, and among his children was John Edward (see forward).

(V) John Edward Hurst, son of Stephen Hurst, was born at Weir's Neck farm, on the Great Choptank river, near Cambridge, October 21, 1832, and he died January 6, 1904. Upon the removal of his mother to Cambridge, he entered the Cambridge Academy, where he studied for several years. At the age of seventeen years he decided to go to Baltimore, and there found a position with Hamilton, Easter & Company, but at the end of one year became an employe of Hamilton & Sons, with whom he remained for seven years. He next entered into business relations with the firm of Hurst & Berry, in which his uncle, John Hurst, was the senior partner. In 1857, Mr. Hurst in association with his cousin, William R. Hurst, bought out the old firm of Hurst & Berry, thus making his first business venture under his own name, the firm being known as Hurst & Company. Later the business was removed to Nos. 241-243 West Baltimore street and in 1868, upon the death of William R. Hurst, Littleton B. Purnell and Captain Alfred Maddox became associated with John E. Hurst, and

the firm name changed to Hurst, Purnell & Company. Under the able management of the partners, of whom Mr. Hurst was the leading spirit, the business prospered and increased to such an extent that, in July, 1886, it was removed to Hopkins Place and Green street, and finally, in 1905, was located at Nos. 39-41-43-45 Hopkins Place, at the corner of Lombard street. The firm was reorganized December 1, 1895, and became known under the name of John E. Hurst & Company, the members of the firm being: John E. Hurst, Lloyd L. Jackson, William B. Hurst, A. C. R. Wilhon, William E. Clarke, Henry S. Hurst and John E. Hurst, Jr. Just one year later Mr. Clarke retired from the firm and Mr. M. F. Burgess was admitted in his stead. The business, at the head of which his name figures, is so closely intertwined with the life of Mr. Hurst, that a history of the one must of necessity include a history of the other. The firm was built up from small beginnings and it is owing largely to the energy, enterprise and executive ability of Mr. Hurst that it has attained a position in the business world second to none of the same class. The larger part of its trade is with the Southern States, and it is estimated to amount to fully \$5,000,000 annually. The business has always been conducted in such a safe and conservative manner, that even the numerous financial and commercial panics through which the country has passed, have been unable to affect it in the least. The various departments are under the capable management of experienced buyers and salesmen, and it speaks well for all concerned to be able to make the statement that many of the employes of this house have held their positions for a lifetime. It has always been an up-to-date house in every respect, keeping a bright lookout for all new ideas and improvements in the drygoods line, and introducing all modern equipments as soon as they have been proven practicable. Mr. Hurst was also identified with a

number of other important business enterprises. He was formerly president, then vice-president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association; director in the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company; vice-president and a director of the National Exchange Bank; a director of the Eutaw Savings Bank; a director in the Fountain Hotel Company (Carrollton Hotel); director in the Ashland Manufacturing Company; director in the Board of Trade; trustee of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and in connection with the last named office, considered it his duty and pleasure to visit the hospital every Sunday afternoon, and spend some hours in conversation with the patients and officials. He was a director in the Merchants and Maryland clubs, a member of the Elkridge Fox Hunting Club, and a liberal contributor to the Horse Show. Although Mr. Hurst took a deep interest in the political welfare of his country, he was never desirous of holding public office. Yet in 1895, when the Democratic party sought a man to represent them, whose personal and business character were unimpeachable, and offered the nomination for the office of governor to Mr. Hurst, he considered it his duty to put aside his personal feelings in the matter, and act as was for the best interests of the greater number concerned. He was, however, defeated in the election by Hon. Lloyd Lowndes. For a number of years he served as a member of the water board under the administration of Mayor Latrobe. Mr. Hurst was not only the business head of the house, but took a personal interest in the welfare of those in his employ, and the love of his employes was evidenced on the occasion of his seventy-first birthday, when they presented a handsome silver punch bowl to him, a gift which he valued above all others as an emblem of the personal love they bore him. His benefactions were numerous but unostentatious, he having a decided dislike to notoriety in this connection. The affairs of the Samuel Ready School

aroused his deepest interest; he was a director of the institution and frequently looked after the comforts of its inmates personally. Shortly before his death he donated twenty thousand dollars toward erecting the Hospital of the United Charities at Cambridge, and was the guest of honor on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone. The death of Mr. Hurst came suddenly and unexpectedly. He had suffered for some time from a cancerous growth on one cheek, which had been successfully operated upon on two occasions. On the day prior to his death, he repaired to the hospital to have another operation performed; this was successful, but as a result of the disease, clots had formed in the veins and entered the heart, causing death the following night. The sad news was a great shock to the entire city, and rich and poor vied with each other to do honor to his memory. As soon as the news of his death reached the business world, a meeting was called of those in the same line of business, and it was unanimously decided that all business be suspended and the stores closed during the hours of the funeral. The Senate of Maryland, the Cambridge Town Council and a number of other public bodies adopted resolutions expressing their sorrow at the death of Mr. Hurst, and the loss they had sustained. As Mr. Hurst had been a vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church for more than thirty years, the funeral took place from that edifice. The services were conducted by the rector, Rev. W. H. Falkner, assisted by Rev. George C. Stokes and Rev. G. Mosley Murray. So entirely unexpected was his death, that he had planned to meet his wife and daughter abroad the following spring. Mr. Hurst was devoted to the ties of friendship and of family, regarding them as a sacred obligation, and when he passed away the city mourned the loss of a member of one of its most representative and prominent families. His city residence was at No. 704 Cathedral street, Baltimore, and his summer residence was "Hurstleigh."

Mr. Hurst married Mary R. S., daughter of Dr. Ephraim Bell, of Baltimore county, Maryland. Children: Nancy W., who married Lieutenant Alfredo Cappellini, of the Italian Navy; Julia Bell H., who married Dr. C. H. Wilkin; Mary Boyd H., married E. Harvie Smith; Charlotte B., married C. G. Miller; Sallie W.; William B.; Henry S.; John E. Jr. Mr. Hurst, by his own honorable exertions and moral attributes carved out for himself friends, affluence and position. By the strength and force of his own character he overcame obstacles which, to others less hopeful and courageous, would have seemed insurmountable. His mind was ever occupied with projects for the welfare of the city of his adoption. Selfishness was foreign to his nature, and in all the enterprises he advocated and forwarded he had in view the good of his fellowmen. His reputation for public and private integrity was second to that of no man in the land. His friends were many, and were to be found in all classes of society, all of whom were deeply and sincerely affected by his death.



FRANK SHERWOOD HAMBLETON

WILLIAM HAMBLETON, the pioneer ancestor of the branch here under consideration, was born in 1636, died in 1677. He was a resident of Talbot county, Maryland, served as representative for that county in the Maryland Assembly, 1666-75, high sheriff, 1662-63, and justice and county commissioner, 1669-75. He married Sarah, daughter of John and Frances Watkins.

(II) William (2) Hambleton, son of William (1) and Sarah (Watkins) Hambleton, was born in 1663, died in 1725. He married Margaret Sherwood, who died in 1755, daughter of Hugh and Mary Sherwood, the former of whom was born in 1632, died in 1710; he was representative for Talbot county in the Maryland Assembly, 1692-93, and justice and county commissioner, 1694-96.

(III) John Hambleton, son of William (2) and Margaret (Sherwood) Hambleton, died in 1773. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Jane Studham, of Talbot county, Maryland, the former of whom died in 1737.

(IV) William (3) Hambleton, son of John and Mary (Studham) Hambleton, was born before 1733, died in 1795. He married Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Sherwood) Auld. John Auld, born January 9, 1702, died July 12, 1766, was son of James and Sarah (Elliott) Auld, of Talbot county, Maryland, the former of whom was born in 1665, died in 1721, and the latter was born February 1, 1670. Sarah (Elliott) Auld was the daughter of Edward Elliott, of Talbot county, Maryland, born in 1639, died after 1707. Mary (Sherwood) Auld, born May 25, 1704, died September 30, 1795, was the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Hopkins) Sherwood. Daniel Sherwood, born March 20, 1668, died August 15, 1738, was the son of Hugh and Mary Sherwood, mentioned above.

Mary (Hopkins) Sherwood, born June 6, 1672, was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Towe) Hopkins, the former of whom died in 1701.

(V) John (2) Hambleton, son of William (3) and Mary (Auld) Hambleton, was born in 1755, died December 22, 1832. He married, June 17, 1793, Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Fell) Bond, granddaughter of Thomas and Phoebe (Thomas) Bond, great-granddaughter of Thomas and Ann (Robinson) Bond, and great-great-granddaughter of Peter and Alice Bond. Thomas Bond, born September 27, 1744, was son of Thomas Bond, who died in 1762, and he was son of Thomas Bond, of Baltimore county, Maryland, born in 1679, died in 1756, and he in turn was son of Peter Bond, who died in 1705. Catherine (Fell) Bond was the daughter of William and Sarah (Bond) Fell, the former of whom was of Baltimore county, died in January, 1746, and the latter a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Robinson) Bond, mentioned above.

(VI) Thomas Edward Hambleton, son of John (2) and Margaret (Bond) Hambleton, was born May 15, 1798, died May 18, 1876. His birth occurred at Abingdon, Harford county, Maryland. He was one of the originators of the Board of Water Commissioners of Baltimore in 1858, and a member of it until 1861. He organized and was the first president of the Maryland Fire Insurance Company, an institution that commanded the confidence of the community. He took an active part in the establishment of the cotton factories at Elysville, Maryland, and was largely interested in other cotton manufacturing enterprises in Baltimore and its vicinity. He established in Baltimore a drygoods jobbing house, and was widely known as an honorable and successful merchant, and in addition to these duties, served as a director of the Western Bank. He was an old line Whig up to the commencement of

the Civil War, when his sympathies turned in the direction of the Democratic party. Mr. Hambleton married, December 2, 1824, Sarah A., daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Deardorff) Slingluff, and sister of Jesse Slingluff, who was president of the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank. Jesse Slingluff Sr. was born January 1, 1775, and married, September 11, 1799, Elizabeth Deardorff, born April 18, 1775. Children of Thomas Edward and Sarah A. (Slingluff) Hambleton: Jesse Slingluff; John A.; T. Edward (see forward); William Sherwood; Francis H.; James Douglass; Clara.

(VII) Thomas Edward (2) Hambleton, son of Thomas Edward (1) and Sarah A. (Slingluff) Hambleton, was born May 16, 1829, at New Windsor, Carroll county, Maryland, died at his home, "Hamblestone," near Lutherville, Maryland, September 21, 1906. He graduated from St. Mary's College in 1849, and immediately commenced his business career, his first venture being as a manufacturer of agricultural implements, from which he retired to engage for a short time in the wholesale provision trade. In 1854, his father retiring from business, he, with his brother, John A. Hambleton, continued the wholesale drygoods house of Hambleton & Son, under the name of Hambleton Brothers & Company. This he followed until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, when, being a sympathizer with the Southern cause, and having a large business south of the Potomac river, he transferred his residence to Richmond, Virginia, where he found himself allied with the Richmond Importing & Exporting Company, whose business was the exportation of military and other stores, which was done by running the blockade of Federal vessels that lay off Wilmington, North Carolina, and Charleston, South Carolina. In this venture he met with the varying success of fortunes that attended that calling, one of his mischances being the losing of a steamer near Georgetown, South

Carolina, the vessel falling a prey to the United States navy, although Mr. Hambleton and his crew escaped capture. In the pursuit of his business as blockade runner he made several trips to Europe. He purchased the blockade runner "Coquette" and subsequently built the steamship "Dare," which he personally commanded until the close of the war. He carried dispatches from President Davis and other high officials, running chances of being captured and hung as a spy. Captain Hambleton, as he was known among his Confederate associates, was an active member of the Isaac R. Trimble Camp, Confederate Veterans, being elected May 2, 1905, and was then awarded the bronze cross of honor by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Upon the return of Mr. Hambleton to Baltimore, in 1865, he, with his brother, John A. Hambleton, established the late firm of John A. Hambleton & Company, bankers and brokers. They became active operators in the market, and while observing those safe rules that had always characterized the banking and brokerage business of Baltimore, they began to extend the scope of transactions, and made special effort to attract the attention of the Great West to Baltimore as a place for favorable financial negotiations. In 1872 they associated with them Thomas T. Smith, and in the same year they occupied the Consolidated Building, 20 South street. Their house was a complete banking institution, transacting all kinds of banking business. Aside from their individual success, their active spirit and enterprise was of great service to Baltimore, they having raised it out of the restricted field in which it had been so long confined, bringing it into activity. The banking institutions of a city are a fair index of its commercial character and financial strength, through the successive stages of its history. They are the centres around which all the movements of trade navigate, and by which they are regulated. There-

fore it is not only necessary that they have substantial capital, firm available assets, but wise, judicious, efficient and irreproachable officers and directors, whose administration and character strengthen confidence. Prominent among these was the late Thomas Edward Hambleton, who possessed the quickness of the progressive man and was alive with the spirit of the times.

As a member of the firm of John A. Hambleton & Company, Mr. Hambleton was identified with a number of important public enterprises, among which may be mentioned the several rival corporations of the old Gas Light Company, viz.: The People's, the Consumers', and the Consolidated Water Company; Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company, of which he was one of the reorganization committee; West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railway Company, now part of the Western Maryland system; Piedmont & Cumberland Railroad Company; Albany & Northern Railroad Company, of which he was president at the time of his death; Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company, of which he was the largest individual stockholder and member of its board of directors, and the Baltimore Traction Company, the pioneer of rapid transit in Baltimore, of which he was president from its formation. He was the oldest member of the Baltimore Stock Exchange. He was one of the signal men in the city's history, whose name and record should never be forgotten. He was quick in his judgment of men and the affairs of men, and was usually accurate in his convictions. He possessed the characteristics which make for success in all branches of business, and his shrewd judgment, his grasp of the problems of finance, and his promptness in acting in every enterprise which was proved by his judgment, brought him wealth and gave him a conspicuous position in the field of Baltimore finance and business.

Mr. Hambleton was a member of the leading social and business clubs in and around Baltimore, but preferred his home to club life. His residence, near Lutherville, Baltimore county, was one of the handsomest in the State. It was called "Hambledune," after an old home of the Hambletons in Scotland. After relinquishing business cares, he devoted himself to crops and poultry, being a connoisseur in the latter, having some of the finest chickens in the section. Descended from one of the most influential families of Baltimore, his social position was among the highest, where his many genial traits of character made him ever welcome. It is impossible to estimate the value of such men as Mr. Hambleton was to a city, at least during their lifetime. His influence was felt all through the commercial and industrial life, extending to the whole social economy. Every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, received benefits from him.

Mr. Hambleton married (first) in 1852, Arabella Stansbury, born November 10, 1829, died August 25, 1893, daughter of Major Dixon and Sophia (Levy) Stansbury, granddaughter of Captain Edmund and Belinda (Slade) Stansbury, great-granddaughter of Dixon and Penelope (Body) Stansbury, great-great-granddaughter of Thomas and Jane (Dixon) Stansbury, great-great-great-granddaughter of Tobias and Sarah (Raven) Stansborough, and great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Detmar Sternberg, who came to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1658. Major Dixon Stansbury, United States Army, born about 1783, died in 1841; his wife, who died in 1830, was a daughter of Sampson Levy. Captain Edmund Stansbury, born October 6, 1746, died in 1801; his wife was a daughter of William Slade, of Baltimore county, who died in 1785 and married, August 13, 1741, Elizabeth Dulancy. Dixon Stansbury, born December 6, 1720, died in 1805; married, January 4, 1740-41, Penelope, born November 27, 1724,

daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Body, the former of whom died in 1742. Tobias Stansborough was born in 1652, died in 1709; was a resident of Baltimore county, Maryland; was in active service against Indians, as ranger, under Captain John Oldton, in 1695. Mr. Hambleton had three children by his first marriage: Sarah, died in early life; Frank Sherwood, see forward; Thomas Edward, died at about age of eighteen of typhoid; graduate of Virginia Military Institute. Mr. Hambleton married (second) Mrs. Theodosia L. Talcott, widow of Major Charles Talcott, of Washington.

Mr. Hambleton died September 21, 1906. His funeral took place from Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a member, and the services were conducted by Rev. W. H. H. Powers, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, of Towson, where Mr. Hambleton attended. Interment was in Greenmount Cemetery.

(VIII) General Frank Sherwood Hambleton, son of Thomas Edward (2) and Arabella (Stansbury) Hambleton, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 27, 1855, died at Bad-Nauheim, Germany, August 17, 1908, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was educated in private schools of Baltimore, and at Virginia Military Institute, where he was graduated in the same class with United States Senator Culbertson, of Texas. During his early life, his health not being very robust, his father purchased for him a cattle ranch in Wyoming, in 1880, on which he resided for five years, roughing it in true cowboy fashion, but at the same time making of it a lucrative investment, the result of incessant and arduous labor coupled with wise forethought and prudent judgment. His reminiscences of ranch life were varied and interesting, and his kindness of heart was displayed in the fact that when cattle were shipped on trains for the Chicago market, he himself accompanied them on the train and attended to their various needs, thereby knowing that they were

properly cared for. In 1885 he devoted his attention to an entirely different line of work, engaging in the banking business, entering the banking house of John A. Hambleton & Company, at the same time that John R. Nelson became a member of the firm. The house was then composed of his father, Thomas Edward Hambleton, his uncle, John A. Hambleton, John R. Nelson and Gustavus Ober. He was never an aggressive banker, but was always a keen observer, making many profitable ventures for the house in mining properties, one of these being the Ohio River & Western Coal Company. There was no better known financier in Baltimore and in fact throughout the South than General Hambleton, who, although aristocratic in his sentiments, always took a deep interest in those matters tending to promote the welfare and happiness of the people, to elevate their tastes and improve their habits.

General Hambleton was a man of deeply embedded convictions as to right and duty, was very charitable in a quiet way, disliking ostentation in his giving, a man of broad view, large faith and a great heart, and the memory of his upright life remains as a blessed benediction to those who were his associates. Evenness and poise were among his characteristics, and he was a dependable man in any relation and in any emergency. He was a man ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that comes of conscious personal ability, right conceptions of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities. He was a member of the Maryland, Baltimore, Country, Bachelors' Cotillion and Merchants' clubs, also the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club and the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland. He was a member of the Baltimore and New York Stock Exchanges. Governor Warfield appointed Mr. Hambleton on his staff with rank of brigadier-general.

General Hambleton married Anna B. Crawford, of Baltimore, daughter of William H. Crawford, who was president of the Third National Bank.



Col. William H. Watson

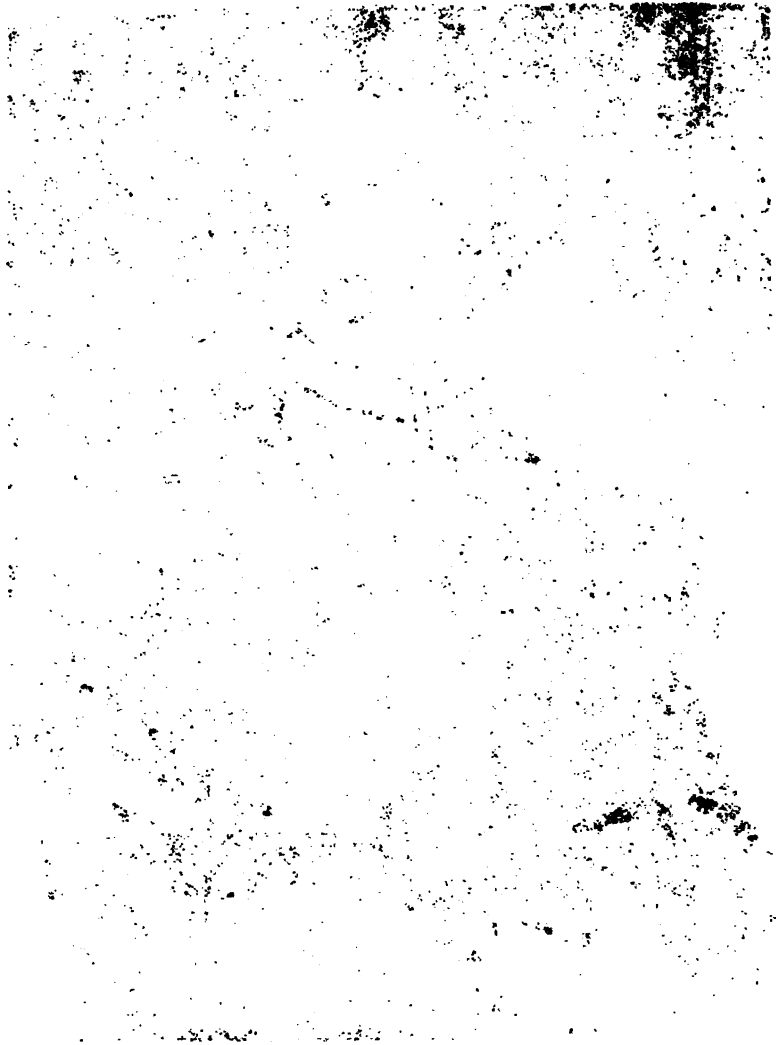
COLONEL WILLIAM H. WATSON

ON September 24, 1846, the American troops, under General Taylor, captured the city of Monterey, Mexico, after five days of fighting with the Mexicans for its possession. A New Orleans newspaper of that period in describing the battle said in part:

Colonel Watson, the commander of the Baltimore Battalion, in the attack on Monterey, and who was killed fighting at the head of his command, was the son of our respected fellow citizen, Major Thomas A. Watson. Colonel Watson was a gentleman of great popularity in Baltimore, and presided at several sessions as Speaker of the House of Representatives of Maryland. He was quite a young man, and made fair to attain a high distinction as a military man. He came of good stock, his father being a veteran of North Point, of the Florida and Texas campaigns, in all of which he displayed the greatest bravery and patriotism. His son prepared to follow his example, had at great sacrifice procured more than two thousand rifles to meet the enemies of his country, and boldly, justifying the proud hopes of his friends and the anxious teaching of his patriotic father.

There gloriously ended the life of a man just in the prime of his intellectual strength and vigor; a life which had been one of distinguished success as lawyer, statesman and soldier.

Colonel William H. Watson was born about the year 1805, only son of Thomas A. and Rebecca Watson. He completed his classical education in the best institutions of his day; then chose the profession of law as the activity he would pursue. He studied under an uncle, William H. Freeman, then an eminent member of the Baltimore bar, read the prescribed term, and on January 14, 1826, was admitted to the bar of Baltimore county, Maryland. He began practice in Baltimore, and at once made manifest the strength of his mental powers, although he did not devote himself to his practice with the energy so observable in later years. But he quickly gained public favor, and even in his earlier years it



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COLONEL WILLIAM H. WATSON

ON September 24, 1846, the American troops, under General Taylor, captured the city of Monterey, Mexico, after five days of fighting with the Mexicans for its possession. A New Orleans newspaper of that period in describing the battle said in part:

Colonel Watson, the commander of the Baltimore Battalion, in the attack on Monterey, and who was killed fighting at the head of his command, was the son of our respected fellow citizen, Major Thomas A. Watson. Colonel Watson was a gentleman of great popularity in Baltimore, and presided at several sessions as Speaker of the House of Representatives of Maryland. He was quite a young man, and made fair to attain a high distinction as a military man. He came of good stock, his father being a veteran of North Point, of the Florida and Texas campaigns, in all of which he displayed the greatest bravery and patriotism. His son prepared to follow his example, had at great sacrifice gone more than two thousand miles to meet the enemies of his country, and fell nobly, justifying the proud hopes of his friends and the anxious teaching of his patriot father.

There gloriously ended the life of a man just in the prime of his intellectual strength and vigor; a life which had been one of distinguished success as lawyer, statesman and soldier.

Colonel William H. Watson was born about the year 1805, only son of Thomas A. and Rebecca Watson. He completed his classical education in the best institutions of his day; then chose the profession of law as the activity he would pursue. He studied under an uncle, William H. Freeman, then an eminent member of the Baltimore bar, read the prescribed term, and on January 14, 1829, was admitted to the bar of Baltimore county, Maryland. He began practice in Baltimore, and at once made manifest the strength of his mental powers, although he did not devote himself to his practice with the energy so observable in later years. But he quickly gained public favor, and even in his earlier years it

was evident that he was destined to rise to fame in his profession, and as a citizen. He practiced in the various city, State and Federal courts of the district, meeting with considerable success, and in a few years was well known in Baltimore as one of the rising young men of the city. He early displayed a deep interest in public affairs, became a leader of the political thought of the Second Ward, of this city, and was chosen to represent that ward in the first branch of the City Council. In that body he was distinguished by his devotion to the interests of his constituents, and by the ability displayed as a legislator in securing the passage of bills in which he was interested. Colonel Watson continued to grow in popular esteem, and, in 1838, was elected a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, and in that body, as in the Council, his quality placed him among the leaders. In 1843, he had the honor of presiding over the deliberation of the House, as speaker, a position to which he was chosen by his contemporaries for his peculiar fitness and ability, although much younger in years than other aspirants to that high honor. He did not disappoint his friends, but filled the responsible position of speaker with an earnestness and ability most creditable to himself and gratifying to his constituents.

After completing his term as Speaker of the House of Delegates, Mr. Watson retired from political office, applied himself to the practice of his profession exclusively, and rapidly was advancing to eminence when he responded to his country's call and entered the army forming for the invasion of Mexico. He had naturally a taste for military life, and was at that time captain of the "Independent Blues," a volunteer organization of the city. He had shown the ability to command men, and when a call was made by the President of the United States upon Maryland to furnish her proportion of men, Captain Watson, who had already volunteered, was

commissioned by the Governor of Maryland as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Maryland Battalion. After the battalion had been sworn into the service of the United States, Colonel Watson lead them to Washington, and in company with the volunteers from the District of Columbia, they embarked on the steamer, "Massachusetts," and sailed for Vera Cruz. He joined the army under General Taylor, and under that commander displayed a courage no danger could daunt, and participated in the battles fought, and victories won, until Monterey, where, at the head of his battalion, in almost the hour of assured victory, he fell mortally wounded. The following incident taken from a letter from an army man to a friend in Baltimore illustrates his quality on the battle-field: "When our color sergeant was wounded one of the company picked up the flag and said, 'Colonel! I had better fall back or the flag will draw their fire.' 'No!' said he, 'bring on the Stars and Stripes,' then waved his sword and rushed forward."

When the news of Colonel Watson's death reached Baltimore, both the city and county courts adjourned, no business being transacted other than the drawing up of resolutions befitting the sad occasion, and expressing the feelings of the courts. After the resolution had been read and adopted in the city court, George R. Richardson, Attorney-General of the State, addressed that body in eulogy of Colonel Watson. In the county court the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, that while we participate in the joy that gladdens every heart, at the brilliant and triumphant successes of our country's soldiers, in the desperate battles which won the surrender of Monterey, to their courage and gallantry, we have heard with deep and unaffected sorrow, that Baltimore has again to mourn another gallant son in the death of Colonel William H. Watson, who with his brave companions in arms, volunteered at the first call of his country, and nobly fell while leading his battalion to victory.

Resolved, that while we deplore the loss of a youthful warrior, whose patriotism, courage and untiring energy, gave the brightest promise to his country, we most deeply mourn the death of one, who, as a member of this bar, was respected by all for his professional bearing, and loved by those who best knew him for the warmth and steadfastness of his friendships.

Resolved, that we sympathize with his afflicted family in the sorrow of their bereavement, and request the chairman of this meeting to offer them our sincerest condolence.

Resolved, that as a tribute to the memory of our departed brother and friend, we will wear suitable badges of mourning for the remainder of the present term.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be entered upon the minutes of Baltimore county court, with the consent of the Judges, and be published in the several newspapers of the city.

The resolutions were read, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson arose and seconded the motion to adopt them with the following remarks:

I have, Mr. Chairman, but a melancholy pleasure in the privilege afforded me, of seconding the resolutions of your committee. With our deceased brother my relations were most intimate. They have long since ceased to be merely professional, if, indeed, they were ever merely so. They soon ripened into the closer and dearer ties of private friendship, and from first to last were not only unbroken, but strengthened. To me, therefore, his death has been a blow as heavy as has been felt out of his own household. But I am not without consolation—they, too, when they come to recover from the agony of the first shock, will not be without consolation. He has met death while gallantly maintaining his country's honor. No man need covet a greater glory. No man, if he does covet it, can earn greater glory.

A citizen soldier, volunteering at the very first tidings of war his services to his government—leaving wife and children in the discharge of that enlarged duty which embraces all others—duty to country—with daring intrepidity rushing into the first struggle of arms, but under the restraint of disciplined skill, and dying almost in the hour of victory at the head of the brave men under his command, can never go unwept or unhonored. Such a death carries with it its own reward, such a death creates an inheritance of which friends and family may well be proud. The blood of the father so shed, saves, if there is nothing else to save, the widow and orphan from

distress. This is our and their price—this is our and their consolation. He has, to be sure, gone from us in the very prime of manhood and usefulness, but yet he has not gone prematurely. The last end that can happen to any man never comes too soon if he falls in the support of the laws and liberty of his country. There are other considerations too, not to be forgotten in this our moment of grief. The example of Colonel Watson and the gallant citizen soldiers in the battles of Monterey; their prompt response to their country's call; their noble daring; their matchless courage; their strict discipline, gives the world assurance that as we are the happiest, and happiest because the freest people on earth, so are we, when our country needs our valor, among the bravest and best soldiers who ever trod the battlefield. As long as these are the fruits of our freedom we never need fear that will fail us—we never need apprehend danger from any foreign foe.

It is, I know, in general, idle to look far into the futurity and speculate upon the fate of nations, but if the generations which are to follow us are as true to freedom and our institutions as the citizens of the union are now, they are destined to increase in power, and to diffuse social and political happiness till time shall be no more.

In the Councils of the State where he was several times called to represent this city, no man could have been more faithful or diligent, and such was the estimation of his talents and standing by his associates, that he was soon selected to preside as Speaker over the deliberations of our House of delegates, and by common consent, as I have every opportunity of knowing, was admitted to have discharged the duties of the station with unsurpassed ability. But his natural bent was a military life. As a captain of volunteers, of this city, he ever enjoyed the love and confidence of his men, and the respect and admiration of the city. It was in this, his favorite pursuit, his life has been offered up, a willing sacrifice to his country's honor. His name he bequeathes to us. To those who knew and loved him as I did (and there are thousands of such) it is a rich possession; a courteous, professional brother; a sincere, ardent and constant friend—a devoted husband and parent—a gallant and skillful soldier; an ardent patriot, thy name we are proud of, and will ever cherish with the fondest regard. Watson and Ringold are amongst the dead, but their memories will live as long as memory shall have a place in this, our noble State.

Col. Watson early became impressed with the fraternal excellence of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and

became a member of Gratitude Lodge, of Baltimore. He filled all official chairs of the lodge, and as Noble Grand became a member of the Grand Lodge, of Maryland, to which he was officially attached at the time of his death. The excitement and danger of the fireman's life appealed to him, and among the firemen of Baltimore no man was more fearless in the discharge of his duty, nor more prompt in answering alarms. He was a member, and President, of Columbian Hose Company, and for many years he was representative of the company in the City Fire Department, serving for a long time as secretary. In his private life he was most exemplary. Of frank and ardent temperament, candid and generous to a fault, urbane, courteous and friendly, firm in his friendships, Col. Watson endeared himself to all, and was truly mourned by an entire city and State.

Col. Watson married at about the time he was admitted to the bar, 1829, Sarah A. Taylor, daughter of Captain Lemuel Taylor, of Baltimore, a beautiful and highly accomplished lady, who bore him three children: William H., Jr., died in West Point; Anna Freeman, married James H. Martin, of New York, and Monterey, wife of Dr. James D. Iglehart, of Baltimore.

Col. Watson was deeply attached to his home and to his family, his devotions as husband, and father, being a perfect cap stone to his many virtues as citizen, friend, soldier.



ALOYSIUS LEO KNOTT

ALOYSIUS LEO KNOTT, who was prominently identified with the public affairs of Maryland for many years, and whose ability as a lawyer and orator was well established, was a descendant of James Knott, who immigrated to Virginia from Yorkshire, England, in 1617, and settled in Accomac county, removing in 1643 to Maryland.

Zachary Knott, grandfather of A. Leo Knott, was born in St. Mary's county, removed to Montgomery county in 1771, and was extensively engaged in tobacco planting. Edward Knott, son of the preceding and father of A. Leo Knott, was born in Montgomery county, and served as a lieutenant during the War of 1812. For many years he was successfully engaged as a farmer and planter, and later removed to the city of Baltimore. He married Elizabeth Sprigg, daughter of Allan and Eleanor (Neale) Sweeney, of Chaptico, St. Mary's county, and granddaughter of Allan Sweeney, an officer who allied himself with the fortunes of the Pretender, fought bravely at Culloden, and after that disastrous engagement escaped to America. Through his connection with the Gerards, Neales, Darnells, Digges, Sewells, Spaldings, and other Catholic families of the early colony of Maryland, Mr. Knott is descended from the first colonists of Maryland, the Pilgrims of the "Ark" and the "Dove," men who, in the words of Bancroft, "were the first in the annals of mankind to make religious freedom the basis of the state." The Gerards, Neales, Digges, Darnells and Sewells filled important positions in the early Colonial government of the Calverts.

Aloysius Leo Knott was born near New Market, Frederick county, Maryland, May 12, 1829. At the age of eight years he was sent to St. John's Literary Institute, in Frederick City, a school which had been established by the late Rev.

John McElroy, under the supervision of the Jesuits. Here he remained one year, at the expiration of which time he moved with his parents to Baltimore and was matriculated at St. Mary's College in that city. While in this institution he was noted for the careful attention he gave to his studies, especially the Greek and Latin classics, and was graduated from it with honor in 1847. As a first step in his working life Mr. Knott decided upon the profession of teaching, and received the position of assistant in the Cumberland Academy, a private institution of learning, and at the end of one year he was offered and accepted the position of teacher of Algebra and Greek in St. Mary's College, his *alma mater*. Two years were thus passed with great profit to those under his tuition, when he determined to take up the study of law and make that his life work. For two years he read law in the office and under the able preceptorship of William Schley, an eminent lawyer of that time. He then removed to Howard county, where he resided for two years, and established and for some time conducted a classical school near St. John's Church, in that county, known as the Howard Latin School.

Resuming his legal studies in 1855 in the office of William Schley, Mr. Knott was in due time admitted to the bar of Baltimore. He formed a business partnership with James H. Bevans, which continued for two years, since which time until his death Mr. Knott practiced his profession alone. He was elected in 1867 without opposition to the important and responsible position of State's Attorney for Baltimore, having been nominated for this office by the Democratic party, was nominated and re-elected for a term of four years in 1871, and for a third term in 1875. During these years he tried many cases, both of a civil and criminal nature, among them being some involving important questions of constitutional law, one of which was the question of the constitutionality of

the laws passed by Congress to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, which was known as the Force Bill. The constitutionality of these laws was opposed by Mr. Knott with great vigor, and he was highly complimented on his management of these questions in a letter written to him from Ann Arbor, Michigan, November 11, 1879, by Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the eminent jurist and writer on constitutional law. Mr. Knott retired from office in 1880 and resumed his practice of law, and two years later was offered the nomination for a seat on the Bench of Baltimore by the Independent party, but declined to accept it. He was always an earnest supporter of Democratic principles, but sometimes in local elections supported Independent nomination. During the reform movement in 1859 in Baltimore he was actively engaged in freeing the City and State from the malign control and government of the Know-Nothing party. In the campaign of 1860 Mr. Knott was a prominent and influential figure. He visited Washington a number of times in order to listen to the Senate debates on the status of slavery in the territories, and was present at the debate between Judge Douglas and his famous opponents, Davis, Benjamin and Toombs.

Mr. Knott was a member of the committee of arrangements on the part of the Democratic City Convention at the time of the split in the Democratic party in Baltimore, and he warmly espoused the cause of Judge Douglas, believing that he was the legitimate nominee of the Democratic party, and that his election would be the only barrier against disunion and civil war. However, Mr. Lincoln was elected, and the important events of the Civil War transpired in rapid succession. On the breaking out of the war, however, the feelings and sympathies of Mr. Knott were with his State and section, notwithstanding his disapprobation of their course, and he refused to unite with the Republican, or as it was then

known in Maryland, the Unconditional Union party. For, whatever might be the professions put forth by the party, or whatever patriotism might inspire its members, Mr. Knott felt that sooner or later it would stand committed to a course of action toward the Southern States which would be violently unconstitutional and wholly destructive to the rights of the States which his conscience could not approve. His convictions became only too well justified. The military authorities had suppressed the Democratic party in Maryland, but in 1864 it was revived and reorganized in Annapolis under the leadership of Ex-Governor Thomas G. Platt, Colonel Oden Bowie, Colonel Thomas Dent, Oliver Miller, William Kimmel, A. Leo Knott, and others.

Mr. Knott, though not reared as a Democrat, allied himself at a meeting held in Annapolis with that party; and when, in February, 1864, it was decided to make an effort to reorganize the Democratic party in Maryland in the interest of constitutional government, Colonel (afterward Governor) Oden Bowie was made chairman, and A. Leo Knott secretary of the State Central Committee, a position which he held for several years. In that year Mr. Knott was sent as a delegate to the convention which met in Chicago and nominated General George B. McClellan as the Democratic candidate for president. The Democratic party, however, was defeated.

The next three years were years of stress and turmoil in Maryland. The constitution of 1864, fathered by the extreme wing of the Republican party, had been forced upon the people in a manner which all men now know to have been illegal, and despite the whole power of the federal government, inspired and directed by President Lincoln personally, this instrument was only "counted in" and proclaimed by Governor Bradford a fundamental law of the State by the slender

majority of 218 votes. Vast numbers of the Democrats were practically disfranchised. It was carried by what was known as the soldier vote, taken in the camps. The majority of the home vote against it was about two thousand.

Undismayed by the powers arrayed against them, the Democrats determined to put a full ticket in the field, and Mr. Knott was the nominee for Congress in the third district. He was charged with being a rebel sympathizer and a warrant was made out for his arrest at the polls, but on the remonstrance of one of the judges it was not served, and Mr. Knott was dismissed, but without voting. By methods now well understood, the State was carried for Lincoln. The Democrats continued to fight and they began to get recruits from moderate men who had been co-operating with the Republicans. Among these were the Governor, Thomas Swann; Montgomery Blair, Lincoln's first postmaster-general; Edwin Webster, collector of the port of Baltimore; W. H. Purnell, postmaster of Baltimore, and others of similar character. Naturally such influential men brought a considerable following to the reorganized Democracy, and in the last desperate battle, fought the 6th of November, 1866, the Democrats carried every legislative district in Baltimore City, which, with their majority in the State at large, gave them two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly, and enabled them thereby to formulate a call for the new constitutional convention. The main fight was in the city of Baltimore. In this connection the following letter of congratulation to Mr. Knott from Governor Oden Bowie, written the day after the election of November 6, 1866, is indispensable as showing the acknowledged importance of the result in Baltimore, without which there would not have been the present institution of 1867:

Collington, Prince George's Co., Md.

Nov. 8, 1866.

My dear Knott,

You have covered yourselves all over with glory. Most heartily do I congratulate you.

It seems to me the occasion is worthy of and calls for an address from our committee. I am too much engaged just now, however, in railroad matters to go up and consult you all about the matter, and, as at this distance from *the real battlefield (Baltimore City)*, I might make a mistake in the *kind* of address our allies might think best. I write to ask you to prepare such a one as on consultation you think best and publish it as coming from ourselves. In haste,

Yours very truly,

ODEN BOWIE.

In accordance with the request of Governor Bowie, Mr. Knott prepared and issued an address to the Democratic conservative voters of the State, congratulating them on the brilliant victory they had won over overwhelming Radical Republicans, and the redemption of Maryland from the tyrannical rule of a Radical Republican oligarchy.

Governor Swann had removed the two Republican police commissioners, Messrs. Woods and Hindes, after trial, on the ground of gross misconduct in conducting the municipal election in the previous October and had appointed in their places Messrs. Valiant and Young. The removed commissioners refused to surrender their offices and, with the aid of the mayor, Judge Bond, the State's Attorney and the police force, resisted the execution of the order of the Governor.

The two gentlemen appointed by the Governor and Mr. Thompson, the sheriff of the city, were arrested and confined in the city jail without bail on Saturday, November 3, 1866, before the election, by order of Judge Bond of the Criminal Court, on the charge of riot wrongfully preferred against them by the State's Attorney. They were kept in jail until

after the election. Subsequently, under habeas corpus proceedings, this action of the Judge and the State's Attorney was declared by Chief Justice Bartol of the Court of Appeals to be illegal, and the gentlemen so unjustly arrested and imprisoned were discharged. It was the desperate effort of a faction, unscrupulous in means, but insignificant in numbers, to perpetuate its ill-gotten power in the State.

Governor Swann then called on President Johnson for the aid of the federal government in suppressing this insurrectionary movement against the authority of the State. Generals Grant and Canby were dispatched one after the other by the President to Baltimore to examine into and report upon the condition of things in the city. Before calling on Governor Swann both these gentlemen held interviews with the leaders of the Republican insurgents, and, returning to Washington, reported against any interference on part of the government. Nor, after the visits of Generals Grant and Canby and their conduct while in the city, did the Democratic conservatives desire any interference of the federal government, for they felt convinced that if any interference should take place it would, under the influence of Secretary Stanton, the unrelenting enemy of the South, be exerted to support the recalcitrant police commissioners and the Republican party, and not to sustain Governor Swann and the oppressed people of Maryland. All these occurrences tended to dismay, but not to discourage the Democratic conservatives, who entered on the election held on the 6th of November, 1866, without a single judge or clerk, although these had been assured to them by both Grant and Canby, and against the combined and violent opposition of the city authorities, the judge of the Criminal Court, the State's Attorney's office, and the police force, supplemented by five hundred special officers collected from the *canaille* of the city, achieved a brilliant victory, car-

rying the three legislative districts, assuring thereby a majority of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly, and the passage of a bill for the call of a constitutional convention.

Of the House of Delegates of that General Assembly Mr. Knott was a member from the second legislative district of Baltimore. He was active in the proceedings, being a member of the joint committee of the Senate and House, of which Judge Carmichael, of Queen Anne's, was chairman, to report a bill for a call for a convention to frame a new constitution in the place of the constitution of 1864 adopted by the Republican party during the war. He was also a member of the Committee on Federal Relations, which reported a resolution refusing the assent of Maryland to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. He was the chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements that reported the bill for the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, and served on other committees.

The General Assembly was now within three weeks of the close of the session and neither the convention bill nor the military bill had been passed, both necessary and vital measures. The former had encountered unexpected opposition from some of the more timid members of the Democratic conservative party, who, alarmed by the threats of the Republicans, thought we should be content with a general enfranchisement act passed early in the session. There were grave doubts as to the constitutionality of this act enfranchising the people *en bloc* under the 4th Section, Article 1, of the constitution of 1864, and this course therefore would have left the question of the emancipation of the people open to the construction of a hostile judiciary. To this course there were insuperable objections. A caucus of the party was called, at which Mr. Knott offered and advocated the following resolu-

tion: "Resolved, That, laying aside all private and public bills, the Democratic conservatives hereby pledge themselves to devote the remainder of the session to the passage of the convention bill and the military bill."

During the session of the Legislature violent threats had been made and resolutions adopted at meetings of Republicans in the city and throughout the State against the course pursued in that body by the Democratic conservatives in restoring the people to their rights, even to the extent of declaring that the federal government would be invoked to suppress "the rebels and traitors" who were trying to gain possession of the State and renew the rebellion.

To meet any such contingencies as were threatened, should they arise, and admonished by the weakness of the State authorities in the events preceding the election of November 6, 1866, it was deemed necessary to provide, arm and equip an adequate military force and place it in the hands of the Governor. The resolutions offered by Mr. Knott were unanimously adopted by the caucus; and these two measures were immediately taken up and passed by the General Assembly. The election of November 6, 1866, thus accomplished its work. The people of Maryland, after a long and arduous struggle, had at length come into their own. It was under the military bill then passed that the Fifth Regiment, now the pride of Baltimore City, was organized in the spring and summer of 1867. Maryland was free.

The constitutional convention submitted the new constitution, which was ratified, and in the fall of 1867, Oden Bowie, who during three years had led the struggle as chairman of the committee of which Mr. Knott was secretary, was nominated and elected Governor by forty thousand majority. Mr. Knott was nominated and elected State's Attorney of Baltimore by a majority of twenty thousand, and was re-elected

to this office in 1871 and again in 1875, making three terms, covering a period of twelve years. On Mr. Knott's nomination as State's Attorney he received the following letter from the late Judge Richard B. Carmichael, *clarum et venerabile nomen*, with whom he served in the Legislature of 1866-1867:

Belle View, Md., Oct. 6, 1867.

A. Leo Knott, Esq.,

My dear Sir:

I have only a word to convey my congratulations on your nomination and to express my pleasure at it.

Perhaps you will permit me "*entre nous*" to remind you that the duties of the place will require all the emphasis which drew down upon you last winter the fierce retort of the "honorable member" from Dorchester.

This allusion to the "fierce retort" of the member from Dorchester refers to a personal incident which occurred between Francis P. Phelps and Mr. Knott in the discussion for a State appropriation to the Baltimore ice boat bill, which was strongly antagonized by "the honorable member" from Dorchester. The incident was settled by the intervention of mutual friends.

Mr. Knott was an active and leading member of the House of Delegates in the Legislature of Maryland, which assembled January 1, 1867, and was particularly earnest in his efforts to have the new constitution adopted, which was done in November, 1867. Many other measures of reform were put through in this session, and Mr. Knott was a member of a number of special committees, among them being: Joint committee of the Senate and the House to report a bill for the call of a convention to frame a new constitution for the State, member of the Judiciary Committee, chairman of the Committee on Elections and of the Committee on Internal Improvements. As chairman of the last named committee he was instrumental in having some amendments to the old

charter of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Company passed, by means of which a new railway was established between Baltimore and Washington. In the National Democratic Conventions of 1864 and 1872 Mr. Knott represented his State, and was a member of the National Democratic Executive Committee from 1872 until 1876. He was prominently identified in 1884 with the campaign which resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland, making speeches in Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey, and New York. One year later he was offered and accepted the position of Second Assistant Postmaster-General, which he filled until the close of the first administration of President Cleveland. When Mr. Knott was appointed to this office "The Baltimore Sun" contained the following editorial:

The appointment of Mr. A. Leo Knott to be second assistant postmaster-general is in every respect one of the best that could have been made. It is as honorable to the president and Mr. Vilas, the postmaster-general, as it is gratifying not only to Maryland, but to all who are acquainted with Mr. Knott, and who know with what conspicuous ability he filled for twelve years the office of state's attorney for the city of Baltimore. During the three successive terms for which he was elected he proved himself to be one of the most fearless and energetic prosecuting officers that Baltimore has ever had; and, on his retirement from a position that was both delicate and arduous, the thoroughly noble manner in which his official duties had been performed was made the subject of the warmest approval from the press of the city. Mr. Knott has been heartily in accord with the principles of the Democratic party ever since the time when, in 1858, he first began to take an active part in political affairs. He has not been a blind partisan, but, while holding to his party, has shown on occasions a conservatism and a spirit of independence that won for him the respect even of those with whom he differed on points of policy or methods of action. He has filled various places of honor in the party, being a member of the legislature, of the state Democratic convention of 1864, and was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions of 1864 and 1872. As an eloquent public speaker his services have frequently been in request at home and in other states. His appointment as second assistant postmaster-general has, therefore, been well earned, and to Maryland it is

especially welcome, as it is intimately connected with that branch of the service which concerns the transmission of the mails. We have no doubt that Mr. Knott will bring to the work that is before him the same zeal and thoroughness for which he was distinguished as state's attorney, and which has been a marked feature of his political and professional career.

Other Baltimore papers also referred to the appointment in terms of high praise and satisfaction. The position to which Mr. Knott had been appointed was a very responsible and important one, and during the summer of 1885 he spent several months in examining and inspecting the service in order to familiarize himself with its manifold duties, traveling as far as Salt Lake City, Bismarck, Chicago, and Duluth. During the entire length of time that he held this office it was the custom of Mr. Knott to devote one month each year to tours of inspection of this nature, and he thus acquired most valuable information regarding the specific needs of the various sections of the country, which it would have been a difficult matter for him to obtain in any other manner. He made many important changes and improvements in the transportation system of the mails, some of which have been retained by his successors. In 1886 Mr. Knott prepared and submitted in his annual report to the postmaster-general and to Congress a plan for adjusting the pay of railroad companies for railway mail transportation and postal-car service, whereby the government would have been saved more than one million dollars annually. The postmaster-general and Congress took no action in the matter, and the cost of this branch of the postal service is now more than fifty-four million dollars annually. In the same year Mr. Knott was sent by the President of the United States to the Governor-General of Cuba to arrange a convention with the Governor-General for the transmission of mails between Spain and Cuba by way of Key West, Tampa and New York, a mission in which he was highly successful.

Upon the resignation of Judge William A. Fisher from the bench of Baltimore City, Governor Lloyd offered the appointment to the vacancy to Mr. Knott, which the latter accepted. President Cleveland, however, having expressed a decided wish that Mr. Knott remain in office until the close of his administration, Mr. Knott declined the appointment, and upon his retirement from office, April, 1889, resumed his legal practice, with offices in Washington and Baltimore.

The following year he became associated with the late Linden Kent, R. Byrd Lewis, and Robert J. Washington in the management of the interests of the heirs of Henry Harford, the last lord proprietary of Maryland, in the suit instituted by the United States government concerning the rights and titles to submerged lands in the Potomac, opposite Washington. This case was argued before the Supreme Court in 1898. In the campaign in favor of Cleveland in 1892 Mr. Knott was an active participant, as he also was in the campaign in favor of Bryan in 1896. A fluent speaker, he gave on many occasions conclusive evidence of his ability to argue forcibly and convincingly. He was frequently requested to deliver addresses on historical and literary subjects before learned bodies in Baltimore, New York and Washington, among others, an address to the graduates of Manhattan College, New York; to the graduates of Loyola College and of Rock Hill College, Baltimore; of Washington College, Chestertown, and to the students and graduates of his *alma mater*, St. Mary's College and Seminary, on the celebration of her centenary in 1891. He also delivered the address on Christopher Columbus on the occasion of the dedication of the monument erected by the Italian Societies of Baltimore to the great navigator. Mr. Knott was the author of the article "Maryland" in the *Encyclopedia Americana*, and of the article "The Roman Catholic Church in Maryland" in the Cath-

olic Encyclopedia. He was a frequent contributor to the press on historical and political subjects. He was the author of a work entitled "A Relation of Some Political Transactions in Maryland, 1861-1867." In these transactions Mr. Knott took a prominent part as a member of the House of Delegates from Baltimore City in 1867. His book was well received by both press and public, many favorable notices being given it. "The Baltimore Sun" said, in part:

A biographical sketch of Hon. A. Leo Knott will prove of absorbing interest, not only to his many friends in Baltimore, but to all Marylanders who recall the memorable struggle in this state from 1861 to 1867 for political freedom. Mr. Knott is one of the most distinguished citizens of Baltimore, and was among those who led the fight for political liberty in this critical period in the history of Maryland. With the other distinguished men who were engaged in that bitter struggle he displayed an indomitable will, invincible courage, and ability of the highest order, entitling him to an honorable place among those who have served the state well and faithfully. It is believed that but for the intrigues and selfishness of some of those who subsequently secured the control of the Democratic party of Maryland, Mr. Knott would doubtless have been elevated to the bench, a position which he was well fitted to adorn. The volume is an invaluable compendium of the political history of that period, and it presents Mr. Knott and those who were associated with him in the struggle in the light of patriots who, regardless of the consequences and unawed by power, made one of the most determined fights in the history of the American republic for the constitutional rights and liberties of the citizen as against a minority sustained by Federal bayonets and ruling in defiance of the spirit of our institutions.

Mr. Knott was elected a member of the House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Maryland in 1899, took a prominent part in the proceedings and deliberations of that body, was chairman of the Committee on Corporations. He took an active and influential part in effecting a reduction in the price of gas to the people of Baltimore from \$1.50 to \$1.10 per thousand feet. In June, 1900, Mr. Knott was chosen by the Democratic State Convention as a delegate to the Dem-

ocratic National Convention held at Kansas City, July 4, 1909.

Mr. Knott was a member of the Maryland Club, of the Maryland Historical Society, of the Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, and president of the Maryland Original Research Society. He was also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in Maryland, of the General Society of the War of 1812, of which latter he was for many years the judge advocate general. By birth, education and conviction he was a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Knott married, 1873, Regina M., daughter of Anthony and Mary (Phelan) Keenan, old and respected citizens of Baltimore. The ancestors of Mary (Phelan) Keenan came from Waterford, Ireland, in 1776. John and Philip Phelan joined the American Army in Boston, 1776. Philip Phelan was a lieutenant of the Third Company of Colonel Henry Jackson's Sixteenth Regiment of the Massachusetts Line. Later he held the same rank in the Continental Army, was with General Greene in his southern campaigns, and fell at the battle of Eutaw Springs. John Phelan entered the army as an ensign and was promoted, January 1, 1777, to the rank of lieutenant in Colonel Smith's Regiment of the Continental Army. He also was with General Greene in his southern campaigns, went through the Revolutionary struggle, remaining in the army until its disbandment at Newburg, October, 1783, attained the rank of captain, and that of major by brevet, and after the war settled in New York and engaged in a mercantile life. He made several voyages as a supercargo, being wrecked in one and losing all his possessions. He removed to Baltimore upon his return to America, and opened and for many years conducted a classical and mathematical school on North Exeter street. Among his pupils who later became famous were: Christopher Hughes, an accomplished diplomat, who was for a number of years the Ameri-

can minister at The Hague; the late Hon. William H. Gatchell; George W. Andrews, formerly a well-known chemist of Baltimore. Major Phelan, who was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, died in Baltimore, September 13, 1827, and was buried with military honors.

Mrs. Knott was a prominent and influential member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution from its formation, being a resident of the city of Washington at that time, 1890. She was one of the fifteen honorary vice-presidents-general for life, a position conferred for distinguished services rendered the society. On her removal to Baltimore Mrs. Knott instituted the Society of the Daughters in Maryland, March 4, 1891, and was the first State regent. She established the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and was its regent for ten years. Mrs. Knott was a graduate of the Visitation Convent, Mt. De Sales, Catonsville, and was the first president of the Alumnæ Society of that institution.

Mrs. Knott was a native of Baltimore, a member of the Roman Catholic faith, and active in the charitable and religious work of that church. A woman not only of unusual sweetness and beauty of character, but possessed of great intellectuality, she was an ornament to Baltimore society, and her death, October 30, 1911, was the cause of great sorrow to many.

A loyal son of Maryland, Mr. Knott gave his best efforts to the advancement of the material prosperity of his State and city, but over and above this he was a true and faithful citizen, maintaining the public-spirited traditions of the family from which he was descended. His death occurred April 12, 1918.

DANIEL MILLER

DANIEL MILLER, who was prominent in philanthropy, politics and business circles, one of the most useful citizens of Baltimore, head of the firm of Daniel Miller Company, and a representative of the best element of energy and progress of the younger men of Baltimore, was born in that city, June 1, 1849, son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Klein) Miller. Daniel Miller, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, and entered Baltimore City College in 1863, graduating therefrom in 1867. He entered the present firm of Daniel Miller & Company in 1871; the firm was then located on Baltimore street, near Howard. In 1880 Henry Clay Miller, then head of the firm, died, and the business was reorganized. On returning from a trip abroad for his health, Mr. Miller became a member of the newly-organized firm. It then consisted of the following members: Theodore K. Miller, Daniel Miller, William R. Miller, Robert C. Davidson, J. Frank Supplee. Daniel Miller was the financier of the firm of Daniel Miller & Company, and his keen insight into business affairs and conditions had much to do with the success of the firm. The firm occupied one of the handsomest modern store and warehouse structures in Hopkins Place, extending through to South Liberty street, a distance of one hundred and eighty feet. The premises had a frontage of forty-five feet on Hopkins Place and seventy-one feet on Liberty street. All the modern improvements were introduced, while a thorough system of organization was enforced, and the extensive business was handled with method and precision. The firm had a direct trade throughout the southern States and west of the Ohio with leading retailers and general merchants. The enterprise of the house was proverbial.

In 1893 Mr. Miller was elected president of the

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, serving in that capacity for three years, and he was instrumental in bringing about numerous benefits through the association to the business men of Baltimore. In his speech at the Merchants' and Manufacturers' banquet, over which he presided with great success, Mr. Miller said :

Duty, at times, sings in minor keys, paying tribute to departed greatness; but to-night duty is a trumpet call to every member of this association to forget those things which are behind, and to seek those things which are before, striving for the spirit which was in Patterson, Peabody and Hopkins, and is now in our Enoch Pratt, so that our many members, as one body, may contribute its share to the brilliant future awaiting our city.

It can be seen from this that he was a firm and enthusiastic advocate of the Greater Baltimore, and that he did all in his power to advance and strengthen it in all its interests. For a number of years he was a director of the National Exchange Bank, vice-president of the Guardian Security and Trust Company, and a member of the Board of Trade.

In the politics of Baltimore he was also a factor. He thoroughly knew the needs and advantages of the city, and added to this knowledge was a broad public spirit that sought the highest good for the community. He was a prominent member of the Reform League and took an active part in its work. He also belonged to the Civil Service Reform Association. He was one of the strongest tariff reform advocates in the State, and in 1892 presided over the Cleveland tariff reform meeting held in the Lyceum Theatre. In all reform movements in Maryland he was conspicuous and active upon committees and on the platform. In 1891 Mr. Miller was the Independent Democratic candidate for the office of State Senator of the Second Legislative District, but was not elected. Mr. Miller was selected by Mr. Hooper, when the latter was Mayor, as one of the members of his reform school board, and was elected vice-president of that board.

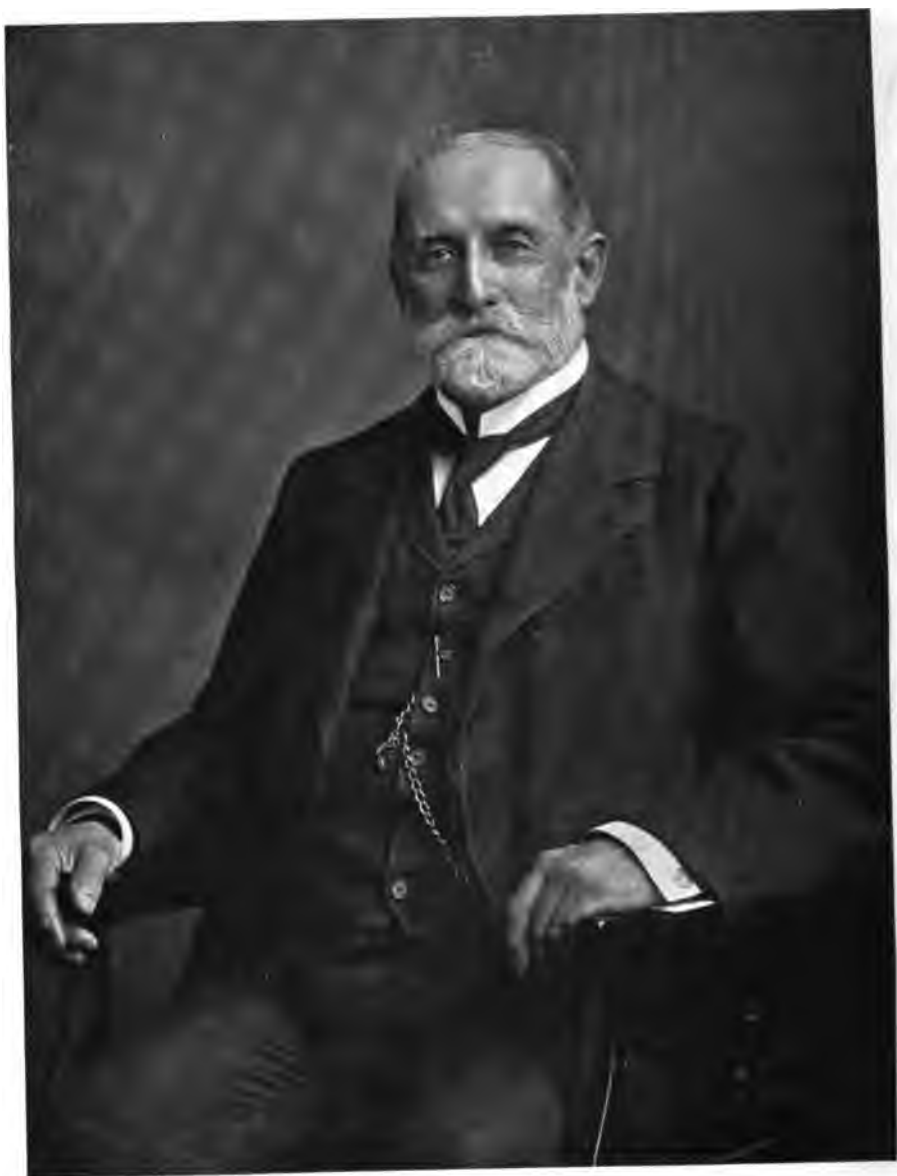
Every form of charitable enterprise interested him and secured his active support. He was the founder and first president of the Friendly Inn. Since its inception it has grown to a much larger extent than its projectors imagined. Aside from being of assistance to unfortunate men, the institution has saved the city a great deal of trouble, as well as relieving the police department of what was fast becoming a nuisance. It is due chiefly to Mr. Miller's belief in the work of the Inn, and his enthusiastic support, that the institution was kept going through a long period before its work was appreciated by the public and finally gotten into excellent condition. For a while he bore the burden of responsibility almost alone. Mr. Miller co-operated heartily with the Charity Organization Society and gave considerable of his time and means to the work of that organization, of which he was deemed one of the most valuable members. He was a director of the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, besides being connected with other hospital work.

Mr. Miller married, in 1881, Mary Warner Kirkbride, of the family of that name in Philadelphia. Children: 1. Henry C., born January 16, 1882; married Janet Goucher. 2. Mabel Kirkbride, born June 2, 1883; died July 29, 1910, in Germany. 3. Edward Kirkbride, born May 12, 1885; married Elizabeth Turner. 4. Daniel, Jr., born May 24, 1889. 5. Hazel, born February 20, 1893.

Mr. Miller died at his home, 605 Park avenue, Baltimore, December 13, 1898, in the prime of life, aged forty-nine years. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Joseph T. Smith, pastor emeritus of the Central Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dewitt Benham. Interment was in the family lot in Greenmount Cemetery. Resolutions of regret were passed by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Associa-

tion, Maryland State Temperance League, Board of Managers of the Friendly Inn Association, Directors of the National Exchange Bank, and Directors of the Guardian Trust and Deposit Company.



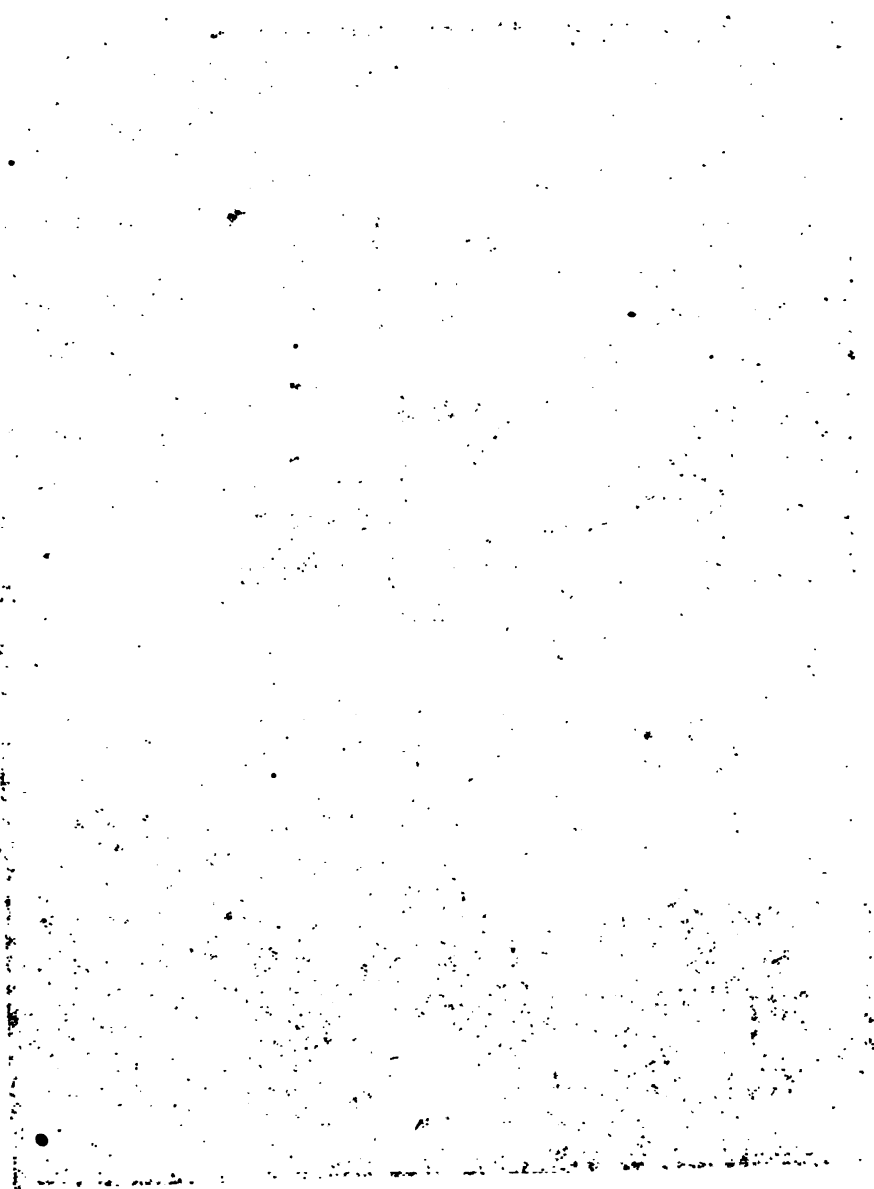


Charles H. Nicolai

CHARLES HENRY NICOLAI

CHARLES HENRY NICOLAI, eldest son of Charles D. Nicolai, of Oldenburg, Germany, and Sarah Eliza (concordors) Nicolai, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, July 12, 1834. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native city, and in the year 1853 entered upon a business career with one of the largest importing firms of that period. He had already given evidence of fine mentality and executive ability. His natural inclination was toward the practice of law, but the untimely death of his father, in 1852, changed his outlook upon life and caused him to enter the business world. Of an analytical and argumentative nature, the art and politics soon attracted him, and soon after attaining his majority his energies were about equally divided between public affairs and private enterprise. One of his most successful enterprises was the formation of a concrete manufacturing company, Mr. Nicolai being its president for several years. Many of the largest buildings of Baltimore, which were erected nearly half a century ago, were constructed with cement supplied by this company, the most notable being the present City Hall. Here, he became interested in oil refining, and, in fact, a pioneer in that industry. He was actively engaged in this business until 1896, when his refinery was completely destroyed by fire, after which he retired from active business life. For a number of years he was a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, during the incumbency of the late John W. Garrett, president of that railroad.

When the war between the States broke out, Mr. Nicolai became an ardent supporter of the cause of the Union, regarding the separation of the States as a grave calamity. He was a friend and admirer of President Lincoln, frequently visiting



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When the war between the States broke out, Mr. Nicolai became an ardent supporter of the cause of the Union, regarding the separation of the States as a great calamity. He was a friend and admirer of President Lincoln, frequently visiting

the President at the White House, and conferring with him upon matters of importance. At the close of the war he rendered valuable service to his State by exerting his influence, and by participating in the formation of the Democratic conservative party, under the leadership of Governor Thomas Swann. Throughout his life he cherished a reverent affection for Mr. Swann, who was his ideal of manhood and statesmanship. It was the proud boast of his political life that he had the honor of prevailing upon Mr. Swann to allow his name to be presented as the candidate of his party for the nomination of the office of Governor of the State of Maryland, and to which office he was duly elected. Mr. Nicolai was a member of the Governor's staff, with the rank of colonel. He represented Baltimore county in the State Constitutional Convention, in 1867, and was its youngest member. He took an active part in the deliberations of that body, which gave the State a new Constitution and which restored the full right of citizenship to many thousands of the citizens of the State, who had been deprived during the war of this prerogative, which is so dear to the heart of every true American. He used his influence to the fullest extent for the attainment of this privilege and right. Of the one hundred and twenty-six delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, in 1867, Mr. Nicolai was the last survivor within the State at the time of his death, in 1915. Mr. Nicolai served two terms in the Maryland Legislature (1867-1871) as a representative of the conservative element of the Democratic party. He was chairman of the Committee on Corporations during that period, as well as being a member of other committees. Whilst in the Legislature, he introduced a bill which, later, became a law, requiring the flag of the United States to be furled daily from the top of the State house at Annapolis, a custom which has been observed since the enactment of that law.

Mr. Nicolai was also a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and was the sole surviving member of this body when he died. It was through his efforts that this association acquired the Pimlico property and, nearly forty years after, when it devolved upon the Legislature to appoint a trustee, to settle up the affairs of the association and to dispose of the property, Mr. Nicolai was chosen to serve in that capacity. The proceeds of the sale of the property, amounting to more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), was turned over by him to the State of Maryland and to the city of Baltimore; also to private stockholders.

Mr. Nicolai was genial in temperament, and had the old-fashioned Southern spirit of hospitality. A man of intense energy, enterprising and public-spirited; a true pioneer in his willingness to embark in the new channels of trade as they appeared before him; he gave liberally of himself and his means to the creation of a bigger, better Baltimore, and is one of the men to whom his native city is indebted for much of her commercial greatness. Beginning his business and public career so young, and living to become an octogenarian, he naturally formed a very wide acquaintance and was on terms of intimacy with a large number of the most influential and prominent men of his city and State for nearly half a century.

On February 22, 1855, Mr. Nicolai married Charlotte R. Turner, daughter of Colonel J. Mabury Turner, of Baltimore, Maryland, by whom he is survived. Eight children were born to them, viz.: Mrs. James Hallowell Mickle; Miss Charlotte E. Nicolai and Charles D. Nicolai, who also survive him; Mrs. John L. Streeper, who died March 29, 1904; Lawrence Swann Nicolai, who died December 11, 1907; Miss Marie Nicolai, who died August 7, 1914; Miss A. Beatrice Nicolai, and Wilson Townsend Nicolai, who died January 21, 1895. Mr. Nicolai, father of these children, died June 25, 1915.

WILLIAM A. FISHER

WHATEVER else may be said of the legal fraternity, it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the community. This is but the natural result of the causes which are manifest, and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which are outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interest of society. Having held marked precedence among the distinguished members of the bar in Baltimore was Judge William A. Fisher, who was distinguished for mental clearness and vigor and for his high standards of professional honor. His great success at the bar was due not so much to unusual oratorical ability as to his faculty for direct and lucid statement and unadorned logic, his thorough mastery of the cases and his unflagging energy and industry. He was intellectually a strong man, rather than a superficially brilliant one, and he brought to the bar and bench the solid and valuable qualities that create honor and respect for both.

William A. Fisher was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 8, 1837, son of William and Jane (Alricks) Fisher, the former of whom was for many years a wholesale dry goods merchant of Baltimore, and afterwards head of the well-known banking house of William Fisher & Sons. The days of his childhood and youth were passed in the city of Baltimore, and he was a student of St. Mary's College, Loyola College, and Princeton College, graduating from the latter institution in 1855, with degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his *alma mater*. His legal studies were conducted under the direction of William Schley, of Baltimore, and he was admitted

to the bar June 8, 1858. He engaged in the active practice of his profession, achieving success and winning renown, and in 1867 entered into partnership with Colonel Charles Marshall, under the firm name of Marshall & Fisher, which was well-known and highly honored, and this relationship continued until 1881. During this time he served as counsel for the Western Maryland Railroad Company, Union Railroad Company, for other large and wealthy corporations, and for many local and foreign interests of great importance. In November, 1879, he was elected to the State Senate to represent the second legislative district of Baltimore, being elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert M. McLane, and by his thorough business methods and habits proved himself a useful and valuable member of that body. One-tenth of the acts passed at the session of 1880 were introduced by him, among them the new law of limited partnership, which materially changed the existing system. He was chairman of the judiciary committee of the Senate, of the joint committee on registration, and of the joint committee to draft a bill to apply the restraints of law to primary election, and he was a member of the committee appointed by the Democratic caucus to confer with the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer in reference to the preparation of legislation for the retrenchment of expenses and the reform of alleged abuses. He also introduced many other measures of importance, all of which were passed by the Senate, though not all by the House. Especially prominent were the services he rendered in the defeat of the bill passed by the House, which, while reducing street car fares in Baltimore to five cents, made no provision for transfers, and proposed to deprive the city of the park tax. This bill, after a protracted and exciting struggle, was defeated in the Senate almost entirely by his vigorous efforts. He also made a strong fight against the system of inspection

in tobacco, cattle, hay, etc., advocating earnestly the policy of leaving trade to protect its own interests. He was also a member of the water board, and prior to this he was engaged to conduct the proceedings for the condemnation of the lands necessary for the immense enterprise and improvement involved in the introduction of the new water supply from Gunpowder river.

Mr. Fisher was brought most clearly and prominently before the public in 1882, when he was put forward on the "new judge ticket." The campaign was one of the most hotly contested known in the city and resulted in a sweeping victory for the new ticket by Judge Fisher. He held the position on the bench to which he had been elected until January 3, 1887, and then resigned, believing that he could be of more use as a general practitioner at the bar. His strong personality and his large following throughout the State made him one of the most prominent possible candidates for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1895. While Mr. Fisher was regarded as the leading candidate, events so shaped themselves that at the last moment John E. Hurst was nominated as the Democratic standard bearer. Upon his resignation from the supreme bench he again resumed the practice of law, under the firm name of Fisher, Bruce & Fisher, his partners having been W. Cabell Bruce and D. K. Este Fisher, and they conducted one of the largest and most lucrative practices in the city. Judge Fisher was a Democrat in politics, and served as president of the Business Men's Democratic Association in the campaign when Davidson was elected mayor. He was honored by his profession by being chosen the president of the Bar Association. He was a member of the Episcopal church. Judge Fisher was also connected with charitable works, being a trustee of the Maryland Institute for the Blind, a trustee and at one time secretary of the Thomas Wilson Sanitarium

for Children, and also a trustee of the Thomas Wilson Fuel-Saving Society. In addition to performing the duties of these positions, he filled the post of executor and trustee of the Thomas Wilson estate. He was the first president of the Charity Organization Society.

Judge Fisher was the highest type of a gentleman and a scholar. As a high-minded, public-spirited, patriotic citizen, he reflected credit upon his native State and upon the city of Baltimore. He never was a seeker after office and occupied but few public places. He carried with him to the bench a profound knowledge of the law, a stainless reputation and a mind absolutely fair and judicial. In his profession he was in the very foremost ranks of Maryland lawyers at a time when the Baltimore bar numbered many men of brilliant attainments and national reputation. In all the walks and relations of life he was a good and an honorable man, one of the pillars of the State.

Judge Fisher was married in May, 1859, to Louise Este, who survives him. She was the daughter of Judge David Kirkpatrick Este, of Cincinnati, and it is interesting to note that Mrs. Este, who was a member of Judge Fisher's family for some years, was living, in good health, mentally and physically, at the time of the death of Judge Fisher.

Judge Fisher died at his country residence at Ruxton, Baltimore county, Maryland, September 26, 1901. The funeral services were conducted in Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Cathedral and Read streets, Baltimore. Interment was in the family lot in Greenmount.



CHAUNCEY BROOKS

THE financial and commercial growth and development of a city are so closely interwoven with the history of the individuals who further these interests, that a history of one is almost practically a history of the other. In this connection, in regarding the history of the city of Baltimore, it is most important that a history of the late Chauncey Brooks be taken into consideration. While many men owe their success to intense concentration upon one line of effort, and while this quality is of decided value, there are a few exceptions in American enterprise, where leaders of business matters have been so variously endowed by nature, that they have been able to organize and manage successfully a number and variety of exceedingly important undertakings. Of these exceptional men, Mr. Brooks is an example par excellence. His ancestors had their home in England, and some of them came to America previous to the war of the Revolution, and made their home at New Haven, Connecticut, where the first Chauncey Brooks was a lieutenant and a Royalist, siding with the Crown at the time of the Revolution in America. His lands and property were confiscated and held by the patriots, and were not recovered by him until after his marriage with Elizabeth Barnes, a member of a patriot family. The Brooks family belonged to the Episcopal church; the Barnes family were Congregationalists, and New England people.

Chauncey Brooks, son of Lieutenant Chauncey Brooks, was born in Burlington, Connecticut, January 12, 1794. He attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home, and from his earliest years displayed unusual ability. At the age of nineteen years he went to Baltimore, Maryland, and after an exhaustive consideration of the advantages offered by a residence in that city, concluded to make it his permanent

home. The results achieved in his future career proved the wisdom of his plan. It was but a short time before his business acumen and ability made themselves perceptible in various directions. Methods of transportation engaged his attention at the outset, and he was connected with this line of industry from the first, transporting goods by team to the adjoining sections of the country and to the valley of Virginia, and over the mountains into Ohio. Mercantile life next engaged his attention, and in 1822 he associated himself with General Walter Booth, of Meriden, Connecticut, who was at the time president of the Bank of Meriden and had represented his State in the Federal Congress for a number of years. The business partnership thus formed under the firm name of Booth & Brooks met with success from its very inception, which was continued uninterruptedly for many years. After a number of years, General Booth withdrew from the firm, which was continued under various firm names until shortly before the conclusion of the Civil War. The various names under which he operated and the firms he was interested in during this period were: Chauncey Brooks & Company; C. Brooks, Son & Company; Brooks & Fahnestock; Brooks, Fulton & Company; John G. Harryman & Company; Brooks, Towner & Company; Brooks, Thrasher & Company; the present firm of Brooks, Rogers & Company, and the banking house of Fahnestock & Company. The class of goods handled by these firms was a most varied and extensive one, including, in wholesale quantities, dry goods, grain, boots and shoes, etc.

Mr. Brooks entertained the excellent idea that the best method of promoting public progress was to advance individual prosperity, and acting in accordance with this theory, he became the associate member in a number of enterprises, selecting as his associate, not men of capital like himself, but one of those clerks in his employ who had shown especial

business aptitude and who would be guided by the mature and ripened experience of himself. In this manner he is said to have furnished capital for the opening of more than thirty concerns, not permitting his name to be used in the firm name, but figuring as the "Company" in it, and when the concern was placed on a successful and paying basis, withdrawing from it and leaving it in the hands of his young associate. Some of the business houses thus called into existence are still in the field in active operation in Baltimore, and have long since outgrown their small beginnings, and have helped greatly in developing the commercial interests of the entire community.

In addition to these mercantile enterprises, Mr. Brooks at a very early period took an active part in numerous industrial and manufacturing operations in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and at the time of his death was largely connected with the oil output of that State. It was but natural and human that he should desire success in all he undertook, but his greatest delight was in the opportunities the wealth thus acquired gave him to benefit others, collectively and individually, and he was too liberal minded to attach undue importance to this success. His extensive undertakings brought him that pleasure which comes with the conquest of difficulties which had seemed apparently insurmountable. The magnitude and magnificent results of his operations attracted to him other prominent business men of his day, who desired to benefit by his experience and advice in other fields of action. He was elected a director of the Baltimore Savings Bank, and served in this capacity until his death. He was one of the organizers of the Western Bank, and was elected to the presidency of that institution in 1837, succeeding the Hon. Samuel Jones, and remained president in active service until his death. With the interests and welfare of this financial institution Mr. Brooks became so closely identified that it has been considered

by many as his individual idea, his executive ability and sound judgment being prominent factors in its success. As president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, to which office he was elected in 1846, he succeeded William G. Harrison, served for a part of two years, and was succeeded by John W. Garrett. During his term of office the road passed through the most troublous period of its existence, and the riots at Mount Clare occurred in 1857. The presence of mind and personal courage of Mr. Brooks wielded a great influence in quelling the disturbance, his coolness and calm statement of facts having the effect he intended them to produce. His expressed idea of the future business life of the city was so closely connected with the existence of this railroad, that a destruction of the one would mean ruin to the other, and in association with Johns Hopkins, he did his utmost to prevent this alarming state of affairs from coming to pass.

During his earlier years he served several terms as a member of the City Council, but although frequently proffered public office in later years, he consistently refused these honors, deciding that he was more usefully employed in devoting his energies to fostering the financial and commercial welfare of the city. He was one of the earliest and most intimate friends of George Peabody, and was named by the latter as one of the twenty-five original trustees of the Peabody Institute. Mr. Brooks never permitted his private interests to stand in the way of measures which might benefit the community at large, and the opinion held of his business sagacity and sound judgment was so great, that in matters of dispute among his friends and neighbors he was considered a sort of oracle, who must of necessity be able to give the advice suitable to any case. With young men just beginning a mercantile career this was especially the case, and the advice he gave them was always based on sound principles. He ascribed his success largely to the

fact that he would never take a hazardous risk, nor depend upon speculation to increase his gains. The numerous financial and commercial crises which occurred while he was actively engaged in business never seriously affected his business interests, for the reason that they all rested on a solid foundation, and while firms went to the wall all around him, none of the concerns with which his name was in the slightest degree affiliated, ever surrendered to any of these panics.

Mr. Brooks married (first) 1820, Marilla Phelps, born 1798, died 1861, daughter of Lynde and Lorena (Gaylord) Phelps, of Burlington, Connecticut, and granddaughter of Lieutenant Aaron Gaylord, who fell at the Massacre of Wyoming, 1778; his daughter, then about one and one-half years of age, fled with her mother and two other children through eight hundred miles of almost trackless forest, finally reaching her home in Connecticut in safety. The children of this marriage were: Walter Booth, Henry, Phelps, Thorndyke, John Chauncey, Franklin Lynde, Albert Jennings. Mr. Brooks married (second) Mrs. Mary (Phelps) Marks, whose first husband was Almeron Marks. She had no children by this marriage.

The ripe and varied experience of Mr. Brooks, and his careful observation, rendered his counsel of the highest value on all occasions, and he was ever ready to freely impart the knowledge he had gained in his long years of activity to those who solicited it. Charitably inclined by nature, when the means of conferring benefits on suffering humanity were placed at his disposition by the success of his enterprises, he made a free use of them in this direction, but his benefactions were always bestowed in an unassuming and unostentatious manner, and it was not until after his death that the full extent of them became apparent. His influence was felt by the city

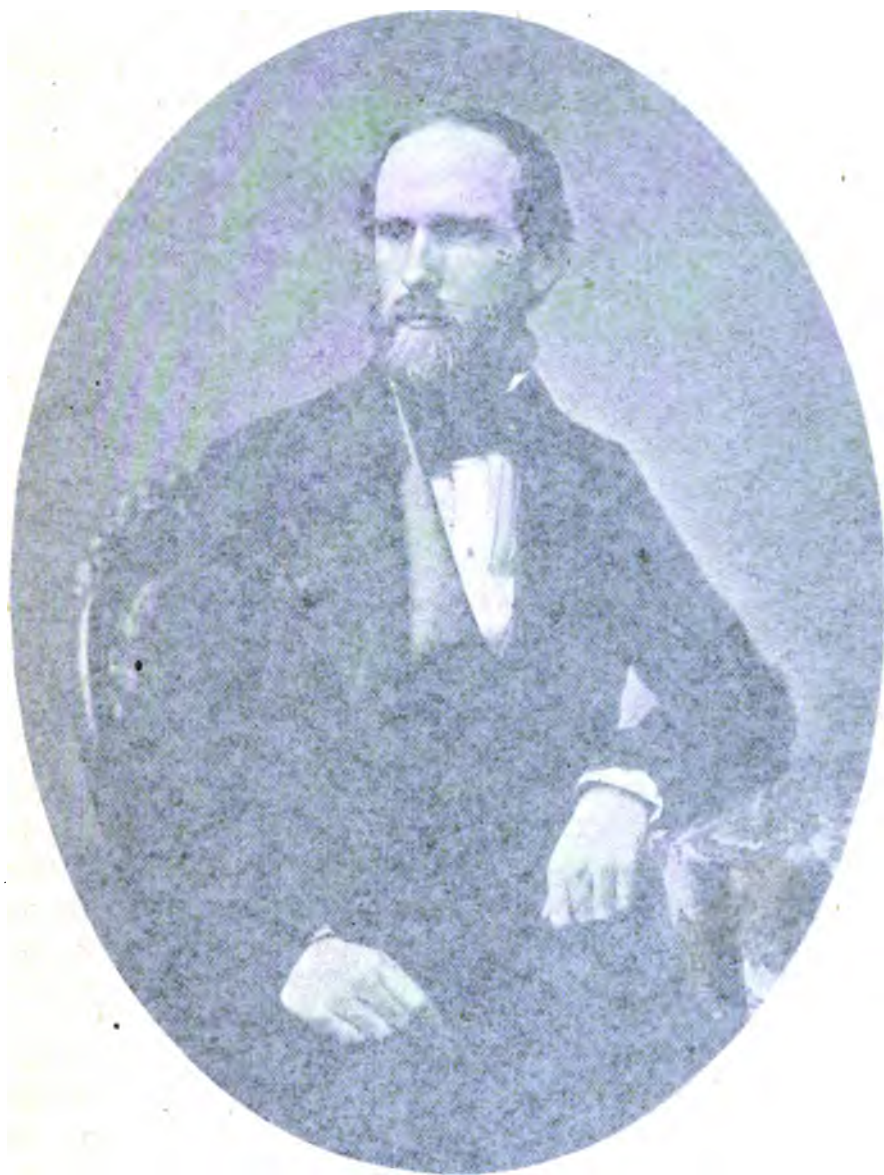
for good while he was still living, and the impression is one which will continue to be felt for many years to come. His death occurred at his residence in Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland, May 18, 1880, at the venerable age of eighty-six years.



JOHN THOMAS WILLIAMS

PRIOR to the year 1820, John and Mary (Thomas) Williams came from near Penzance, a seaport of Cornwall, in England, to Baltimore, Maryland, where both died a few years after their arrival. Fortune had not been kind to the young couple, and their infant son, John Thomas Williams, was left to the care of strangers with scanty funds, and so frail in health that physicians and friends agreed in predicting his early death. But they were false prophets, and, in spite of all difficulties which confronted him, won his way to honorable position in the business world, and was known as a man widely read and highly cultured. His early life, begun under such gloomy conditions, brightened with the years, and not only business success but the love of wife and children came to him, with the respect and confidence of many friends. Years of European travel added to the intellectual polish he acquired, and in peace, contentment, and ease, his life passed into lengthened shadows, and in his eighty-fifth year was called to his home of Eternal Rest.

John Thomas Williams, son of John and Mary (Thomas) Williams, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 20, 1820, and died in York, Pennsylvania, in January, 1905. His early educational advantages were limited, his health so frail that school attendance was long impossible, but he never lost an opportunity to improve his mind, and when his health improved sought every means to gain knowledge. When he grew older he became a member of Baltimore Lyceum, a club which met in the evening for educational purposes, debates being frequent, the subjects, scientific and current events. He was also an extensive reader, and became an exceedingly well-informed man, always interested in scientific subjects.



John T. Williams

JOHN THOMAS WILLIAMS

In the year 1820, John and Mary (Thomas) Williams came from near Penzance, a seaport of Cornwall, England, to Baltimore, Maryland, where both died within a year after their arrival. Fortune had not been kind to the young couple, and their infant son, John Thomas Williams, was left to the care of strangers with scanty food and the feeble health that physicians and friends agreed was but a matter of early death. But they were like prophets, for the small child, amidst all vicissitudes when confronted him, won his way to a honorable position in the business world, and was known as a man whose broad and highly cultured. His early life began under the most gloomy conditions, brightened with years, and notwithstanding business success but the love of wife and children came over him with the respect and confidence of his friends. Years of European travel added to the intellectual polish he acquired, and in peace, contentment, and ease, he passed his lengthened shadows, and in his eighty-first year was called to his home of Eternal Rest.

John Thomas Williams, son of John and Mary (Thomas) Williams, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 20, 1829, and died in North Philadelphia, in January, 1905. His early education and advantages were limited, his health so frail that school attendance was long impossible, but he never lost opportunity to improve his mind, and when his health improved sought every means to gain knowledge. When a young man he became a member of Baltimore Lyceum, and took part in the evening for educational purposes, covering up to the subjects, scientific and commercial. He was also an extensive reader, and became thoroughly well informed man always interested in social subjects.



John T. Williams

In early life Mr. Williams was engaged in various pursuits, and for a number of years was in the employ of the Methodist Book concern. When photography was being introduced it appealed to his artistic tendencies, and he became a student of art, finally becoming one of the first photographers of the city. A few years after his marriage, in 1847, Mr. Williams spent a summer vacation at York, Pennsylvania, and, believing that town offered a good opportunity for a photographer, he opened a studio there, one of the very first to start in business outside of the large cities. He liked York, his studio became popular, and he made that city his permanent home.

As the years brought him opportunity, Mr. Williams spent several years in European and American travel, disposing of his business and traveling care free. He became well acquainted with the Continent of Europe, and with the scenic grandeur of his own country; although, then, travel was not a matter of fast trains and Pullman accommodations. After his period of travel was ended, Mr. Williams became adjuster for a fire insurance company, and in that position spent about thirty years, continuing in active business until passing into the ranks of octogenarians, being past his eightieth birthday when he retired. Mr. Williams, although not a resident of Baltimore during the last half century of his life, never surrendered his interest in the city of his birth, but was a frequent visitor, and continued both business and social relations with many of its citizens as long as he lived.

In the year 1847, Mr. Williams married Cecelia Dushane, who preceded him to the spirit land, as did their two sons. Mrs. Williams was a daughter of Valentine and Elizabeth (Sendorf) Dushane, her father of Huguenot ancestry, the Dushanes coming to America in the seventeenth century with other French refugees, settling in Delaware. Valentine

Dushane, father of Mrs. Williams, was one of a family of brothers who came to Baltimore, was a builder by occupation, and, during the War of 1812, was a sergeant in Captain Deem's Company, Fifty-first Regiment, serving in defense of Baltimore. Mr. Williams and his wife attended old St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, on Liberty street, a religious congregation, which, in its day, was an important factor in the religious and social life of Baltimore. Miss Nellie C. Williams, of Baltimore, survives her mother, father and brothers, the last of her line.



THOMAS J. SHRYOCK

THE great fraternity organized under the walls of the glorious temple which its founders had helped to rear and which, during the Middle Ages, roamed over Europe in bands, building the magnificent cathedrals which are to-day numbered among the architectural wonders of the world, has ever included among its members the greatest of earth, kings and nobles having become candidates for initiation as the fraternity acquired proportions and influence which placed it in the front rank of the powers of Christendom. In our own land its importance dates from an early period, many of those most eminent in our history having been enrolled among its members, the names of Washington ever standing highest. In the present century none exercised greater influence in the councils of the order than did General Thomas J. Shryock, former State Treasurer of Maryland and one of the foremost Masons of the United States.

The family of the Shryocks is of Prussian origin and was transplanted to this country by two brothers who immigrated before the Revolutionary War. One of these, Henry Shryock, great-grandfather of General Shryock, served in the Continental Army, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Second Battalion, Maryland Infantry. He was later one of the members from Maryland at the convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States. He appears to have subsequently removed to Virginia, his son Jacob having been a native of that State.

Henry S. Shryock, son of Jacob Shryock, and father of General Shryock, was born in Virginia, and about 1840 came to Baltimore, where he engaged in the manufacture of furniture until about 1875, from which time until his death he lived in retirement. He was prominently connected with the bank-

ing interests of the city, was president of the Third National Bank and helped to organize the Safe Deposit and Trust Company as well as the First National Bank. Notwithstanding the fact that his family were slave-holders, he was one of the original Republicans and Lincoln men of this section and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont. He was for many years a member of the Baptist church. He married Ann Ophelia, daughter of Thomas Shields, a successful merchant of Virginia. Mr. Shields was of Irish descent, and was a member of Brooke Lodge, No. 147, Free and Accepted Masons, of Alexandria, Virginia, being also a Knight Templar. A fine portrait of Mr. Shields now hangs in the grand master's room in the Temple in Baltimore.

It is interesting to note that the Masonic affiliations of General Shryock were inherited. In addition to this record of his maternal grandfather a little incident of his mother's childhood constitutes a peculiar and touching link between himself and the ancient order of which he was so distinguished a member. When in 1824 Lafayette, then the guest of the Nation, visited Alexandria, Mrs. Shryock, at that time a little girl, was chosen to recite a childish welcome to the French hero, the occasion being a Masonic parade of the brethren of Alexandria, Washington Lodge, No. 22, of which Washington had been master. Often in after life, when referring to the subject, Mrs. Shryock urged her sons to become Masons, a wish that she lived to see fulfilled. She was the mother of eleven children, seven of whom grew to maturity, among them two sons: William H., and Thomas Jacob, mentioned below. The former succeeded his father as president of the Third National Bank, resigning and retiring in 1894. Henry S. Shryock died in 1881, and the following year his wife also passed away. Mr. Shryock was a man of strict probity and great moral courage, as was proved by his adherence to the

cause of the Federal Government at a time when such fidelity was, in Maryland, a severe test of character. His name is enrolled in the list of those true patriots who at great cost to themselves saved Maryland to the Union.

Thomas Jacob Shryock, son of Henry S. and Ann Ophelia (Shields) Shryock, was born February 27, 1851, in Baltimore. He received his education in the public schools and at the Light Street Institute. At the age of sixteen he began his business career by engaging in the lumber trade, in which, shortly after, he formed a partnership with his older brother, William H. Shryock, under the firm name of W. H. Shryock & Company, their place of business being situated at the corner of Union dock and Eastern avenue. At the age of twenty-one Thomas Jacob Shryock became the sole proprietor and conducted the business alone until 1880, when he became a wholesale lumber dealer, taking as a partner George F. M. Houck, the firm being known as Thomas J. Shryock & Company. General Shryock proved himself to be, as a business man, what some one has called a "conservative progressive," constantly advancing, but always first making sure of his ground. In 1880 he built the Shryock wharf, and in 1885 started a branch wholesale lumber business in Washington, District of Columbia. In 1880 he became interested in the St. Lawrence Broom & Manufacturing Company, at Ronceverte, West Virginia, and subsequently became its president. Over one hundred thousand acres of white pine lands are owned by this company and twenty-five million feet of white pine lumber is annually manufactured by them.

General Shryock was always a very active Republican, but never allowed his name to go before a convention until prevailed upon to become a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, and he had the honor of being the first Republican ever elected to that office in the State of Maryland. The duties

it involved were discharged by him with distinguished ability, his masterly grasp of important points showing him to be a man of large mentality. The financial and commercial concerns, the educational, political, charitable and religious interests which form the chief features of the life of every city, have all profited by his support and co-operation. He was a member of the board of public works of Maryland, and was vice-president of the State Insane Asylum and the Maryland House of Correction to the time of his death. From 1896 he was connected with the Maryland Agricultural College. For four years he served as first lieutenant in the Maryland National Guard, and during that time took part in the railroad riots of 1877. Governor Lloyd Lowndes appointed him chief of staff with the rank of brigadier-general, and this position he held for four years.

General Shryock married (first) in Baltimore, Maria Mann, and five children were born to them. While still almost infants they were deprived by death of their mother, and in 1887 General Shryock married (second) Catherine B. Miller, of Syracuse, New York, becoming by this union the father of three children.

While he was an alert and enterprising man, wielding a wide influence, he did not believe in concentration of effort on business affairs to the exclusion of other interests, but had just appreciation of the social amenities of life. His many admirable qualities of head and heart drew around him in private as well as in public life a large and influential circle of friends whose best wishes in his enterprises he always had and who counted his friendship one of their choicest privileges. He was a man of attractive personal presence, tall and robust, erect and dignified in bearing, with a strong and kindly face and manners invariably courteous and agreeable. Noted for his beneficence and public spirit, his generosity kept pace

with his wealth and often he proved himself to be a friend in need. He traveled somewhat extensively, having made many trips abroad, visiting places of importance and interest in all parts of Europe and the Far East.

General Shryock was made a Mason in Waverly Lodge, No. 152, in 1874, and two years later was elected master, serving two terms and greatly advancing the prosperity of the lodge. After a service as grand inspector he was elected junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge in 1879, senior grand warden in 1880, deputy grand master in 1884, and grand master in 1885, being the youngest, with the exception of Brothers Webb and Howard, who ever occupied the Grand East in Maryland. He was active in other branches of Masonry, was past high priest of Druid Chapter, past eminent commander of Beauseant Commandery and past illustrious grand master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters of the State, also past grand treasurer of the Grand Chapter. He received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Albert Pike Lodge of Perfection, Meredith Chapter, Rose Croix, and Maryland Preceptory, and at the session of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction held at Washington in 1888, the thirty-third degree as honorary sovereign inspector general. As grand master, General Shryock was the author of great reforms in the work throughout the State, insisting upon absolute uniformity and proficiency among the officers, enforcing rigid examinations and in various ways infusing new life into Masonry in the State of Maryland. On June 6, 1911, he laid the cornerstone of the new Temple at Cumberland, and on February 22, of the same year, was elected president of the George Washington Masonic Memorial Association.

In November, 1910, the beautiful Masonic Temple on North Charles street was the scene of the unveiling of a large

bronze tablet bearing the portrait of General Shryock, the occasion being memorable as marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of General Shryock's tenure of office as grand master, a longer term, according to authorities on the subject, than any other in the annals of the fraternity except that of the late King Edward. The portrait, which was modeled by Hans Schuler, represents General Shryock in profile, seated at a table upon which are displayed various Masonic emblems. In his left hand is held the half-unrolled plan for the new Temple, the reconstruction of which, on its unusual scale of beauty and magnificence, after the old one was destroyed by fire several years ago, is largely attributed to the untiring and devoted efforts of the grand master. Mr. Schuler also designed a superb silver loving cup, the gift of the Masons of the State generally, and a portrait of General Shryock for a medal struck in his honor and executed in bronze. The tablet bears the following inscription:

A tribute of appreciation, respect and brotherly love from the fraternity to commemorate the close of the twenty-fifth successive year of devoted labor in behalf of the craft as its Grand Master.

These words touched a responsive chord, not only in the heart of every Mason, but also in that of every Marylander, the loyal sons of the Old Line State sending up from all her hills and valleys a greeting of "appreciation, respect and brotherly love" to Thomas Jacob Shryock, the man whom all delighted to honor. The death of General Shryock took place February 3, 1918, and to others is left the duty of guarding the interests of the ancient order of which he was a valuable member and to watch over the welfare and advancement of his beloved native city and State.



JOHN H. B. LATROBE

IN passing in review the record of the life of John H. B. Latrobe, it seems almost incredible that one man should have been gifted with excellence in so many and so widely-diversified directions, and have succeeded in accomplishing so much. It is one of the very rare exceptions to be met with in this world.

John H. B. Latrobe, son of Benjamin H. and Mary Elizabeth (Hazlehurst) Latrobe, was born in Philadelphia, May 4, 1803, and died at his home in Baltimore, Maryland, September 11, 1891. For a time the family resided in Washington, where his school education was commenced, and he then attended Georgetown College and the school conducted by Mr. Carnahan, who subsequently became president of Princeton College. Later young Latrobe became a student at St. Mary's College, where he remained until his appointment to a cadetship at West Point, from which he resigned in 1821, after the death of his father. General Thayer, who was the superintendent at West Point while John H. B. Latrobe was there, wrote to him in 1864, as follows:

Forty-two years have not effaced from my memory the regret and disappointment I felt when, near the close of 1821, your resignation was handed me, for I had counted on you as a future officer of engineers. You were then at the head of your class and without a rival. Had you waited a few months before resigning, you would have been the recipient of the highest honor and prize the academy and government could bestow as a reward for distinguished scholarship and merit.

The death of his father, however, had made this resignation a necessity, and upon the return of his mother with the younger children to Baltimore, young Latrobe entered the law office of his father's friend, General Robert Goodloe Harper. He was admitted to the bar in 1825; but as he was without

great personal influence, his acquisition of a practice was necessarily a matter of time, and in the meantime he set about other ways of increasing his income. Gifted as an artist and a writer, he called these arts into practical use. His yearly contribution to the "Atlantic Souvenir" was a novelette; for Sanderson's "Biographies of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence" he wrote the life of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; "The Picture of Baltimore," another product of his facile pen, was illustrated with outline drawings of the public buildings; in "Lucas' Progressive Drawing Book" he furnished both plates and letterpress; he illustrated "McKenny's Tour to the Lakes." Before he was admitted to the bar he had already commenced "Latrobe's Justices' Practices," which when finished went through a number of editions, Mr. Latrobe revising the eighth edition himself in 1889, when he was eighty-six years of age. As a poet his lines were graceful and not without considerable merit. His interest in military affairs was an active one for some years after his return to the city of Baltimore, and he served as an aide to General Harper, at that time in command of the Third Division, Maryland Militia. In this connection he had an important post to fill in the reception to General Lafayette in 1824, and at various times was in command of the Chasseurs of Lafayette and the First Baltimore Sharpshooters, and while on a visit to Philadelphia was captain of the First Baltimore Light Infantry.

Mr. Latrobe was the means of organizing what was ultimately known as the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanical Arts, the first exhibition being held in the concert hall in South Charles street, which was used as a lecture room until more convenient quarters were secured in the Athenaeum building. It was organized originally, September 5, 1824, by John H. B. Latrobe and several others, and destroyed by fire, February 7, 1835. When it was reorganized,

December 1, 1847, Mr. Latrobe was selected to deliver the opening address, and was connected with it for many years. While still engaged with his legal studies, he delivered a course of lectures on history and geography at the Apprentices' Library. In the meantime, the skill with which he had conducted such cases as were entrusted to him had not remained unobserved. In 1828 he was employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to secure the right of way from Point of Rocks to Williamsport, and from that time onward was connected with the railroad company as its counsel. He was appointed counsel for the foreign creditors of Maryland in 1841, and it is due to the measures which he originated that the payment of interest on the debt of the State was resumed. President Taylor appointed him one of the "Visitors" to West Point in 1849, and his colleagues chose him as president of the board. He visited Europe several times, and while there in 1857, as counsel for the firm of Winans, Harrison & Winans, the Russian contractors, he conducted their affairs so successfully that he was given what was at that time considered an enormous fee, \$60,000, and was retained by this firm as their special counsel.

Mr. Latrobe was one of the founders of the American Colonization Society, prepared the first map of the colony in Africa from the descriptions of an agent of the society, and in association with General Harper bestowed upon the rivers and settlements the names by which they are known at the present time. He was instrumental in securing an appropriation of \$200,000 from the State to be utilized in the transportation of emigrants from Maryland, and the constitution and ordinance for the temporary government of the Maryland colony in Liberia, at Cape Palmas, were his work. It was due to his activity in this connection that in 1853, while president of the Maryland State Colonization Society, he was elected

president of the American Colonization Society. He aided his effective work in this direction by no less effective publications and addresses in various other States, and was devoted to the scheme throughout his life. He was invited by the King of Belgium in 1876 to represent the United States at the meeting called by the king at Brussels, with a view to organizing an International Association for the Exploration of Africa, and when this was effected Mr. Latrobe was elected president of the American branch.

Political honors had very little attraction for him. Although nominated by the Democratic party in 1829, at a time when the city had but two representatives, Mr. Latrobe declined the honor. His reason for this course of procedure was that his professional duties demanded his attention to the exclusion of political matters. As an inventor he is best known through the "Latrobe Stove," also known under the name of "The Parlor Heater," and a variety of appellations, which is in familiar use throughout the United States. He was in especial demand as a patent lawyer, as his knowledge of mechanical principles gave him an advantage not to be overlooked. He organized and incorporated the telegraph company over whose lines the first telegraphic message was sent, and by means of introducing Morse to President Harrison of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, succeeded in interesting the latter in the new idea. He had a very peculiar and practical theory about utilizing scraps of time, which very many people allow to go to waste, and this was the secret of his being able to accomplish what seem to be almost marvelous results. He was eighty years of age when he purchased a typewriter and learned to use it with a fair amount of rapidity.

The honors showered upon Mr. Latrobe and the offices he held are almost numberless. He delivered the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple in 1866, was

chosen grand master of the fraternity four years later, and was re-elected for nine successive years, when he declined another re-election. When the cornerstone of the new City Hall was laid in 1867, he was chosen to make the address, and was selected by the citizens of Baltimore to receive it from the building committee. He was appointed commissioner from Maryland to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and so active was his work in the commission up to the close of the exhibition that the thanks of the Society for the Better Observance of the Sabbath were tendered him for having been instrumental in closing the Exposition on Sundays. He was a member of the Board of Visitors of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, and was later chosen vice-president, an office he filled many years. He was one of the founders, and president, of the Maryland Historical Society, and one of the regents of the University of Maryland. As chairman of the Public Park Commission, his work was of a most excellent character. He served as president of the Maryland Academy of Art until its collections were transferred to the Peabody Institute, and it was due to his efforts that the casts were obtained which are now in the gallery of the Maryland Historical Society. For many years he was president of the "Proprietors of the Greenmount Estate," and was one of the original purchasers with a view to turning it to its present purpose.

Mr. Latrobe married (first) Maria, daughter of Dr. James Steuart, of Baltimore; (second) Charlotte Virginia, daughter of Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne, of Mississippi.

Editorially one of the Baltimore papers said of Mr. Latrobe, in part:

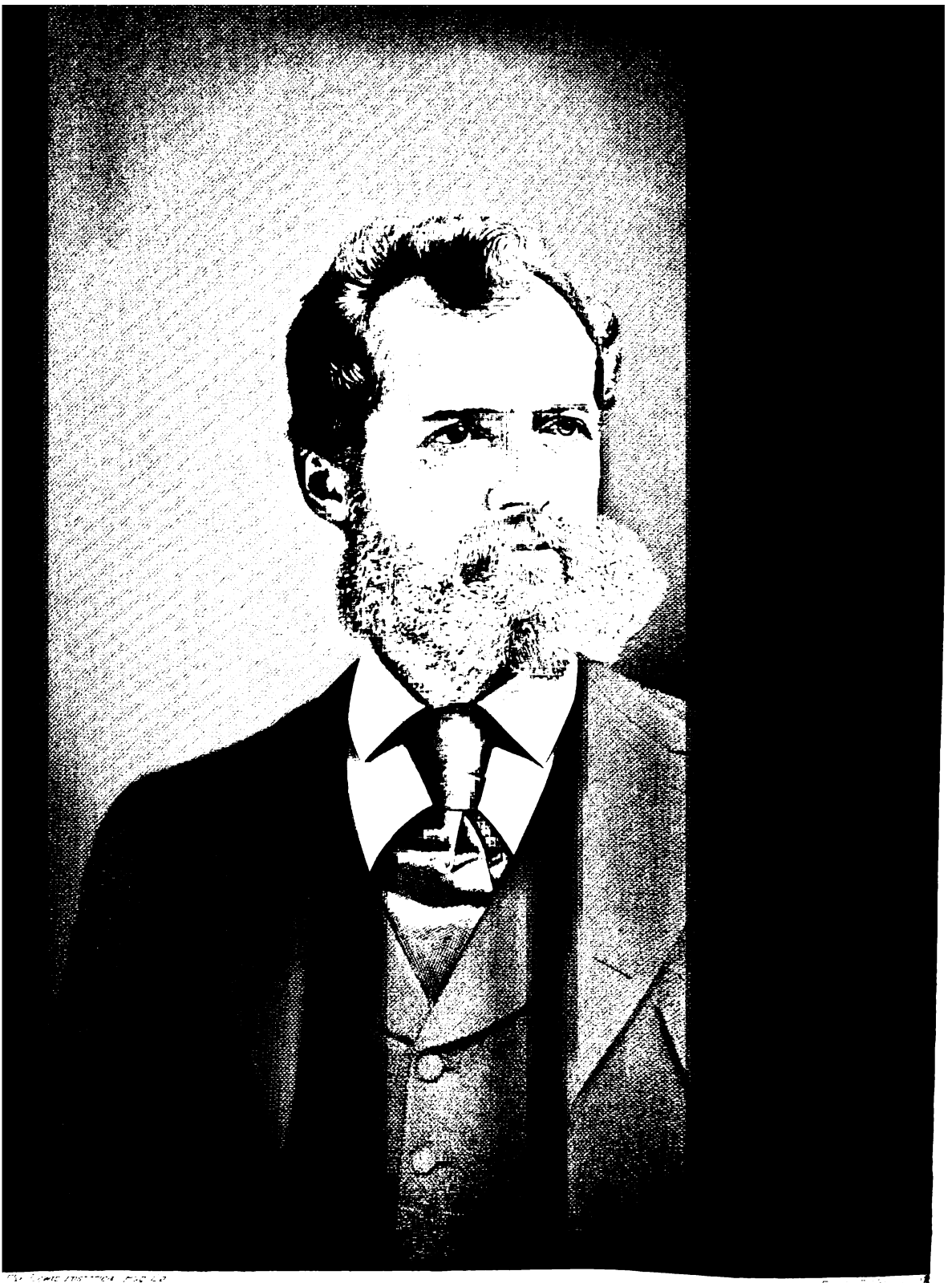
Maryland has possessed in this country no man who accomplished so much in so many different directions as John H. B. Latrobe. To have done one of a dozen things that he did would have been more than one man in a

thousand achieves in a lifetime. To have done all that he did, was to crowd a long and noble career so full of achievements that its retrospect seems an almost impossible record. In reviewing his life it is difficult to decide whether to bestow the higher praise on the thoroughness with which he did each thing, or on the facility with which he did all things, and the only way out of the embarrassment is to admire the universality of his ability, the wonderful endurance of his mental and physical powers, and the unflagging steadiness of his purpose. The lifework of such a man is his best eulogy. He achieved fortune and fame outside of politics by the pure force of his ability and integrity. Labor was to him both duty and pleasure. He aimed at success, and he succeeded, and with it all he maintained the purity and rectitude of his character, and left a reputation which should be an incentive and an encouragement to every young man. It was a noble life, nobly lived.



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STOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATION



THE WHITE HOUSE PHOTO

Portrait of Otto von Mergenthaler

Otto von Mergenthaler.

OTTMAR MERGENTHALER

THE invention which the world knows as the Mergenthaler

Linotype, the creation of the brain of Ottmar Mergenthaler, a man of genius, who by this invention has established his claim as one of the great emancipators of modern times, is one of the strangest in the world in many respects, the strangest being the fact that this wonderful and intricate machine by which type is set, cast line by line, ready for the press, and the type redistributed, is the invention of a man who never set type in his life and never worked in a printer's office. For over four centuries type had been set by hand, the business was a prosperous one and there seemed no stimulus for the invention of a type setting machine, but nevertheless Mr. Mergenthaler conceived the idea of one. Lack of funds for a time handicapped him, but nothing discouraged him, and finally, in 1885, he was able to announce his invention as completed. All the world now knows the name "Mergenthaler"; it is known wherever newspaper offices are found, and the revolution the linotype has wrought in these offices and other printing establishments was so comparatively peaceful that its magnitude was not, perhaps, and is not yet fully realized. The adoption of the linotype was for a time fought by the interested unions, but time proved that the benefit to be derived from the machine extended to the manufacturer, printer and purchaser of the printed page everywhere. The invention of Mr. Mergenthaler, who was a German by birth, was due entirely to American influences. Freedom of thought and action, each man an equal and the door of opportunity open to all, these were the inspirations which gave to the world the linotype, one of the greatest inventions of its kind of the age. The early models of the Linotype have been deposited in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, District of Columbia.

Ottmar Mergenthaler, son of John George and Rosina (Ackerman) Mergenthaler, was born May 11, 1854, in Hachtel, Wurtemberg, and not in Bieticheim, as has been stated in earlier biographies. His father followed the profession of teaching, in which he excelled, and his mother's family numbered among them several of that profession. He was a pupil in his father's school and the hours out of school were filled with work around the home, and in after years he wrote of this period that "it was all work and no play." The intention was to have him become a teacher, but he rebelled and it was plain that he possessed mechanical talent, for he mended the village clocks, modeled animals out of wood, and he was what we know as a boy "handy with tools." But it costs money in Germany to learn the trade he aspired to, maker of mathematical instruments, and his education was not sufficient to warrant him in aspiring to more than an inferior position. So, taking what he could get, he became an apprentice to his Uncle Hahl, brother to his step-mother, agreeing to work without wages for four years, pay a small premium, furnish his own tools and in return was to be taught watch and clock making and receive his board and lodging. At the age of fourteen he began work and so well did his zeal and progress satisfy his uncle that he began paying him wages at the end of his third year, twelve months sooner than agreed upon. During this period he attended the village night school and Sunday school and gained his first knowledge of mechanical drawing. In 1872, he completed his apprenticeship, and, seeing no opportunity to turn his training to profitable account, he joined the tide of young Germans who left their homes during the years following the Franco-Prussian War, disheartened by the depressed condition of the Empire. He was aided to reach the United States by August Hahl, son of his employer uncle, who was a maker of electrical instruments in Washington,

District of Columbia, who forwarded cash for the passage expense and promised him work upon his arrival. As the age of military service had nearly arrived, the young man lost no further time, and in 1872 he landed in Baltimore, Maryland, going thence to Washington.

And now began a new life for this eighteen-year-old German boy, the greatest surprise being work at good wages, his employer not taking advantage of his inexperience. While the making of electrical instruments was entirely new to him, and that was the business of the Hahl shop, he soon became very proficient, and within two years acted as shop foreman and as business manager in Mr. Hahl's absence. The shop made many instruments for the newly created weather bureau and signal service, and did much of the experimental work on the apparatus to be used for heliographs, gauges for rain and snow, wind velocity, registering instruments, etc., and in perfecting these standard instruments, he was selected to work with the officers and the inventor. The United States Patent Office law requiring a model to accompany every application for a patent brought much business to the little plant, as most of the inventors had their models made in Washington. Thus young Mr. Mergenthaler came in contact with inventive minds and for some time lived in an atmosphere of invention, which eliminated his own training and even before he was of age the idea of the linotype entered his mind. At all events, here he gained valuable inspiration and in the Hahl shop aided in perfecting many of the inventions of others.

In 1873, Mr. Hahl moved his shop to Baltimore, the panic of that period inducing the change. It was about the year 1876 that the linotype machine first took, and in the face of many discouragements, principally lack of funds, Mr. Mergenthaler persevered in his experiments, a great deal of steel and other materials being sacrificed, to say nothing of labor.

The partnership which was formed in Baltimore between Mr. Hahl and himself terminated in 1883, Mr. Mergenthaler removing to a small machine shop on Bank Lane near St. Paul street. There he pursued his great invention which had become a part of his life, and at waking he was at work and at sleeping was dreaming of the day when an operator seated at a keyboard should cause type to assemble, perform their work and return each to his own department to issue again when the operator pressed the key.

Finally a confidence was established and sufficient capital was secured to complete and place the invention on the market. A company was formed and shortly afterward, in 1885, a syndicate of wealthy newspaper men obtained a controlling interest in the company, paying therefor \$30,000, although not a dollar of profit had yet accrued from the manufacture or sale of the machine. Later the syndicate and Mr. Mergenthaler quarreled and he retired from the company, and under the corporate name, Ottmar Mergenthaler & Company, he established a plant at Clagett and Allen streets, Locust Point, Baltimore, and there began supplying the demand for linotypes which by 1890 had become well established, and since then well nigh universal. So the battle was fought and the victory won, and truly great victory it was. When the linotype was perfected and it became simply a matter of filling orders, Mr. Mergenthaler turned to another wonder-working machine and perfected an invention by which a woman operator, and a boy to renew the material holding spaces, can manufacture grape baskets and berry boxes in a constant procession. This, too, bears the name Mergenthaler, and with the linotype has added to the wealth of the world by reducing proportion cost, and to the happiness and comfort of the world by increasing production. The personality of this modest genius was most pleasing and won for him an army of friends. The employees

of his plant rendered him ungrudging service, and every man employed in experimental work did his very best to work out the ideas submitted him to reproduce in metal. He was most democratic, even after success and wealth came, and his men felt a pride in him and in his work which they practically made their own.

Mr. Mergenthaler married, September 11, 1881, Emma Lachenmayer, who survives him. They were the parents of three sons and a daughter: Fritz L., deceased; Eugene G., Herman and Pauline. Mr. Mergenthaler died at his home in Baltimore, October 28, 1899.



THOMAS HENRY GAITHER

AN honorable and distinguished ancestry may be considered as something worthy of mentioning even in our republican government, where all are held responsible for their own acts and are judged by their own merits. Thomas Henry Gaither, we are sure, never boasted of his ancestors and but few of his intimate friends even are aware that in his veins there flows blood as noble and good "as all the blood of all the Howards." The family is of English extraction, and John Gaither, the immigrant ancestor, came to this country with Lord Baltimore and settled in Maryland. On his maternal side Mr. Gaither was of Scotch descent, the family having settled in this country, in Connecticut, in the early colonial days.

Daniel Gaither, grandfather of Thomas Henry Gaither, was an extensive farmer of Montgomery county, Maryland. One of his brothers, Henry Gaither, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, serving as a captain in the Maryland line, and as a lieutenant in the Third Regiment Infantry, United States army; he was one of the five lieutenant-colonels appointed when the United States army was first organized.

George Riggs Gaither, son of Daniel Gaither, was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, April 15, 1797, died September 18, 1875. He was a pupil in the district schools of his native county until he had attained the age of sixteen years, and then entered upon his business career, which proved an eminently successful one. His first position was as a clerk in the dry goods store of his uncle, Romulus Riggs, in Georgetown, D. C., and in 1820 he purchased the interests of his uncle in this enterprise, and conducted it on his own account until 1825. He then removed to Baltimore and established himself in the wholesale dry goods business in that city, near Sharpe street, and was thus engaged until 1840, when he re-

tired from business activities, having accumulated an immense fortune by his business acumen and straightforward and honorable business methods. During this interval the firm name was changed a number of times, being in succession: George R. Gaither; Gaither, Matthews & Oulds, and George R. Gaither & Company. His financial transactions were on a scale to compare favorably with his transactions in the mercantile world, and his contributions toward the improvement of Baltimore by means of the erection of many warehouses and private residences, were colossal for that time. The family home was located in Cathedral street. His country seat, at which he resided for many years, was known as "Oakland" and was formerly the property and residence of Charles Sterrit Ridgely; it is located in Howard county, Maryland. He was a man who never acted upon impulse instead of judgment, and his policies, socially as well as in business matters, were not formed by hasty conclusions. He married Hannah Smith, born in Washington, D. C., in 1800, died June 20, 1873; daughter of Abram Bradley, granddaughter of Abram Bradley, and descended from the Bradleys who were among the earliest settlers of the State of Connecticut. Abram Bradley, Jr., was one of the early officers of the United States government, being first assistant postmaster-general under President John Adams, and had full charge of the removal of the general postoffice to Washington, D. C., when it was decided to remove the department to that city. Mr. and Mrs. Gaither had ten children, among them being: 1. George Riggs, Jr., born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 21, 1831. He was the recipient of an excellent education, and was engaged in farming until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he entered the Confederate army. He was in command of Company K, First Virginia Cavalry, with the rank of Colonel, served during the entire war and participated in all of the most important en-

gagements. He was made a prisoner once, exchanged, and returned to his command. At the close of the war Colonel Gaither returned to Maryland, and made his home in Baltimore, where he was engaged in the cotton business until 1879. He has served as lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Maryland Infantry, and as commanding colonel of the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, Veteran Corps. He married, August 7, 1851, Rebecca Hanson, daughter of Colonel Charles S. W. and Mary Pue (Ridgely) Dorsey, who are both descended from the old and prominent families of Maryland. They have had children: Mary Ridgely; Henrietta; George Riggs, the third; Charles Dorsey; Abram Bradley; John Dorsey; Thomas Henry; Ridgely and Rebecca Dorsey. 2. Thomas Henry, see forward. 3. Hannah B., who erected to the memory of her father the magnificent Church of the Holy Comforter, at the corner of Pratt and Chester streets, Baltimore. 4. A. Bradley. 5. Henrietta, who married John Stewart.

George Riggs Gaither Sr., although very young when the War of 1812 broke out, was true to the patriotic ideas always entertained by his family, and served in Peter's Artillery during that famous contest. He was in four engagements, including the battle of Bladensburg, from which his company retreated after the battle was lost, bringing off its guns and caissons, it being one of the very few in that particular struggle which maintained good order when it retired from the field.

Thomas Henry Gaither, youngest son of George Riggs and Hannah Smith (Bradley) Gaither, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 15, 1835. His elementary education was acquired in a private boarding school in Montgomery County, Maryland, and he then matriculated at the Baltimore City College, from which he was graduated with honor.

Country life appealed to him more than that of the city, and he accordingly was always identified with agricultural matters, partly as a farmer, partly as a commission merchant. In business transactions he exhibited the quick appreciation and prompt decision which are as necessary to the successful merchant as to the successful general, but tempered with a courtesy that wins the esteem of all who come in contact with him. In private life his amiable and generous disposition endeared him to a host of friends. His military career consisted of service in the company commanded by his brother, mentioned above, and about 1882 he served as a commissioner of Howard County, Maryland. He was a member of the Episcopal church, holding pews in the Brown Memorial Church, the Emmanuel Church, and St. John's Church of Howard county. His contributions to these institutions were liberal ones, and he was foremost in all matters which tended to elevate and advance the community, either in a religious or secular manner.

Mr. Gaither married in Howard county, Maryland, September 29, 1857, Sophia B., born in Annapolis, Maryland, September 19, 1840, daughter of Commodore Isaac and Sarah B. F. (Bland) Mayo, granddaughter of Chancellor Bland, of Maryland, and sister of Frederick, Henrietta, Samuel G., Annie, John and William Johns Mayo. Commodore Isaac Mayo, United States Navy, served with distinction in the War of 1812, and died in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Gaither had two children: Georgiana Mayo, who married Laurence Balliere, and Thomas H.

The home life of Mr. Gaither was almost ideal in its refined and intellectual surroundings, and was a magnet to attract numberless friends who were loud in their praises of the gracious hospitality and winning personality of the mistress of it. Mrs. Gaither is rarely gifted as a hostess, and

while lavish in her hospitality, there is an air of refined simplicity and harmony which seems the acme of comfort, and she was a most charming helpmeet to her worthy husband, who was ever approachable and genial, and had the happy faculty of winning friends wherever he went. He was frank in declaring his principles, was sincere in maintaining them, and his career was rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion was best worth having. His death occurred September 23, 1918.



ARTHUR WEBSTER MACHEN

THE origin of the Machen family from which Arthur Webster Machen sprang was in the borders of Wales. The emigrant of the name in America settled on the Rappahannock river in Virginia in the early part of the eighteenth, or latter part of the seventeenth century. Thomas Machen, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia, in February, 1750, and moved to Washington, where he resided for a number of years. He married Ann Lewis, who was born December 31, 1754. His death occurred at Washington, District of Columbia, May 17, 1809; his wife passed away, in that city, February 13, 1810.

Lewis Henry Machen, was born in Maryland, February 22, 1790. His early youth was busily spent in acquiring an education, availing himself of every means for mental improvement; by writing essays, preparing speeches for delivery before a debating society, and by constant reading and study. His education was interrupted by the death of his father, who, leaving not a small personal estate, left his mother and three sisters dependent upon him for support. This reduced him to the necessity of earning a livelihood, and he obtained employment as clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, a connection he retained for nearly fifty years. His spare time was devoted to studying law, but he never felt able to forego his salary to become a practicing attorney. He married, October 15, 1812, Miss Cynthia Pease, daughter of Louisa and Henry Pease of Connecticut.

An earnest advocate of the War of 1812, President Madison, on May 6, 1813, commissioned him a captain of infantry in the First Regiment of the Militia of the District of Columbia. In the spring of 1814, he purchased, in Maryland, eight miles from Washington, a farm, where he resided, and

thus automatically lost his command. When the British were approaching Washington, by his energy, good judgment and presence of mind, the archives and secret documents of the Senate were removed from the Capitol, thereby saving them from the conflagration which ensued.

Mr. Machen's first wife died October 15, 1815, leaving no issue, and after remaining a widower for a little over one year, he married Caroline Webster, born in New Hampshire, November 2, 1788, and a daughter of Toppan and Elizabeth (Flagg) Webster. He contracted, in the presidential campaign of 1828, a hearty political antipathy to Andrew Jackson that caused him to write a series of stirring and violent newspaper articles supporting the Whig candidate. His superior officer in the Senate strenuously objected to his partisanship, threatening him with the loss of his position, but he repeatedly refused to forego his right as a citizen to use his pen in support of the policies and candidates which seemed to him conducive to the welfare of his country. This insistence upon what he conceived to be his right as a citizen did not operate to his disadvantage. Eight years later the same superior officer promoted him to be "Principal Clerk of the Senate," a position which he held until 1859. Mr. Machen, in 1843, purchased a farm of seven hundred and twenty-five acres, near Centreville, Fairfax county, Virginia. This homestead he named "Walney" from the magnificent walnut trees in front of his mansion.

Though devoid of a collegiate education, Mr. Machen, by constant reading, and love of study, acquired a wide culture and a degree of literary knowledge far surpassing that of the average college graduate. Latin, French and Spanish he read with ease. The love of books was a mania with him. His artistic taste made him love good bindings, illustrated books and engravings, and he was also a patron of artistic

merit wherever he found it. In all things his life was animated and guided by a tenacious Christian faith. Educated as an Episcopalian, he joined the Presbyterian church in early manhood, he believing that the latter form of church government was more in harmony than Episcopacy with our republican institutions. While at "Walney," his country residence, there being no Presbyterian church in the neighborhood, he became a staunch supporter and vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. During the sessions of Congress, he frequently attended at Trinity Church, but in 1854 he became a member of one of the constituent parts of what is now known as the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

In the latter years of his official position in the Senate, the seeds of secession were breeding discord and disunion. After his resignation he retired to "Walney," where the burdens of advancing years were augmented by ill-health, and a sun stroke in the summer of 1860. At the election for members of the constitutional convention held in February, 1861, he voted for the Union candidates, and though he looked forward sadly toward secession, he yearned for a conservative leader to rescue the old Union. He remained on his homestead in Virginia until November, 1862; the Union Army in its march through that State, some time preceding this, sacked "Walney," his library being scattered, his domestic servants leaving him, and for a matter of safety, he, and his family, came to Baltimore for a residence. Here he remained until August 11, 1863, when his death took place, and he was buried in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore. His wife survived him until July 8, 1878, dying in the nintieth year of her age at her son's home in Baltimore, and was buried beside her husband. Of the seven children of Lewis H. and Caroline (Webster) Machen, four of them died in childhood, the others were: Emeline Machen, who died unmarried, in Baltimore, in 1887, Arthur Webster Machen and James Patterson Machen.

Arthur Webster Machen was born on July 20, 1827, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia. He was of a slender build in stature, and during childhood suffered from sickness. After receiving an elementary schooling from a lady teacher, and an Irish pedagogue, he entered a private school in Georgetown, District of Columbia, kept by the Rev. Dr. McVain, a Scottish Presbyterian clergyman. Here he became drilled in Latin grammar and syntax. He next attended a school in Washington conducted by a Mr. Abbot, a native of New England, and here became proficient in Greek. Always an ardent reader, he used to tell stories to his schoolmates, often continuing them from day to day to maintain the interest of his hearers. After graduating from the "Select Classical Seminary"—the name of Mr. Abbott's school—Mr. Machen became a student at the Columbian College, now George Washington University. Here he continued his studies about a year, then the educational plans made by his father were changed on account of the purchase of "Walney." The next six years were spent as the life of a country boy; the open-air life on a Virginia farm improved his delicate health. He superintended all the farm operations and personally participated in them. In spite of his arduous labors, his father's extensive library having been removed to "Walney," he continued his studies, adding greatly to his knowledge of books, not only in English but in Greek and Latin.

It was during his residence at "Walney" that he first commenced his literary efforts for the press. He was successful in winning several prizes for his efforts. He was, however, morbidly solicitous to preserve his incognito, as he wished to avoid any reputation as a "litterateur or dilletante," which might interfere with his plan to become a lawyer. The winter and early spring of 1849 were spent in assisting his father in the labors of his clerical position during the session

of Congress. He witnessed the inauguration of General Zachary Taylor, which was of great interest to him on account of his sympathies with the Whig party. His life as a farmer terminated in the autumn of 1849, never to be resumed with the exception of brief visits to "Walney." The law had already attracted him, even in his early childhood, and to fit himself for that profession he entered the Harvard Law School. During his whole course of studies at this college, he supported himself, first by stories and articles for magazines, later, in part, by his stipend as librarian of the Harvard Law School Library. His novel, "Everstone," was published serially in the American Whig Review. Though he afterward wrote some fiction he decided after the publication of his novel to devote himself to magazine articles and book reviews. At the time of his graduation, in 1851, he won the prize for the best thesis, the subject selected by the faculty being "The Rights and Liabilities of Railroad Companies."

While he was a member of Harvard Law School, also after his admission to the bar, he assisted Professor Theophilus Parsons in compiling his work on contracts; he not only contributed material for the notes, but wrote the chapter on "Slavery." Among his closest friends, amongst the students, was Richard J. Gittings, of Maryland; Alfred M. Barbour, of Virginia; Gene R. Locke, of Kentucky; C. C. Langdell, of New Hampshire; James C. Carter, of New York, and Alfred Russell, of Michigan. The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on him by Harvard College at the time of his graduation. He, however, continued his law studies at Cambridge for another year, and in the summer of 1852, he returned to the Virginia farm. The momentous question now was a decision in reference to his permanent residence, he hesitating between New York and Baltimore, but finally, having a desire to live in a Southern atmosphere, he decided on the latter city.

Mr. Machen was admitted to the bar of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, on June 13, 1853. He immediately opened an office in Baltimore in conjunction with Richard J. Gittings, his former classmate. Though the public regarded them as partners, there was no formal agreement, only a tacit understanding to share alike in all fees. The young briefless barrister was eager to work, but clients were few and far between, and after three years at the bar he was still "as poor as Job's turkey." The greater the discouragements the more manfully he strove. Whatever litigations fell into his hands, he prosecuted vigorously; he sought to attract practice rather by industry, study and efficiency than by extending his social acquaintance; he sought relaxation in books in preference to society. In the autumn of 1855, Mr. Gittings was selected State's Attorney for Baltimore county; while he never was a partner in criminal matters with the new State's Attorney, the reputation of the two associates began to spread abroad, and civil business improved. At the end of the year, the tide of professional success was still advancing. A few months later Mr. Machen had his first case in the Court of Appeals, and though the case received an adverse decision, the firm of Machen and Gittings had a remarkable record of success in the spring of 1859, when they were employed in almost every civil case on the Baltimore county trial docket and gained them all.

During the period of waiting for law practice, Mr. Machen assisted Professor Parsons in preparation of his law books. After this work was successfully accomplished, Professor Parsons urged him to write a book on trusts. This he declined to do, but instead commenced a work on estoppel. After almost completing the manuscript for the work, the publications of two works on the subject dampened his ardor, and the book was never completed. Another law book he

started to compile was an alphabetical list of "Words Judicially Construed."

Mr. Machen's first case was in the Supreme Court of the United States, *Parker vs. Kane*, in 1860. From the commencement of his legal career he was in love with his profession. He understood the lawyer's art of acquiring, in a short time, a sufficient mastery of even highly technical subjects to discuss them intelligently. In discouraging days, when he was waiting for practice, it was his devotion to the high ideals of his profession which sustained him through the daily routine and the more disheartening idleness. After he began to get practice, his devotion to the law by no means diminished. Though he recognized that criminal litigation was a valuable experience for a young lawyer, it was however distasteful to him, his preference being for civil cases. The first *cause celebre*, in which Machen and Gittings were concerned, was tried in the Baltimore County Court in January and February, 1859. The indictment was against two men for the murder of a policeman named Rigdon. The murderers were members of two influential clubs of ruffians that terrorized Baltimore. They secured convictions in both trials and were instrumental in breaking up these clubs named the "Plug Uglies" and the "Rip Raps," and thus delivering Baltimore of a serious menace to her safety and good government. A vacancy occurring in the Superior Court of Baltimore, caused by the death of Judge Z. Collins Lee, the appointment was tendered to Mr. Machen by the Governor, but, after two weeks' consideration, he declined the honor. He never took an active part in the political affairs of the age, and voted for the first time when he was twenty-eight years old. On the question of slavery he opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and disapproved the decision in the *Dred Scott* Case, in so far as it restricted the power of Congress to legislate on slavery in the territories.

In the presidential election of 1860, he voted for Bell and Everett, the last remnant of the Whig party. The conclusion of the Civil War found the firm of Machen and Gittings with a flourishing and rapidly growing business. They were retained in Baltimore county on one side or the other in almost every important legislation. While in Baltimore City their position was not so pre-eminent as in the county, they enjoyed a practice which ranked them in the forefront of the bar. Mr. Machen's first European trip was taken in 1867; two years later he made another trip, when he visited Rome and Southern Italy. The increasing business of Machen and Gittings caused them to offer a partnership in their office at Towson-town, Maryland, to Colonel David G. McIntosh, a distinguished soldier in the Confederate Army, who, after the war, located in Maryland. The firm was known as Machen, Gittings and McIntosh, and the junior member had charge of the Baltimore county office at Towsontown.

Mr. Machen married Miss Minnie J. Gresham, of Macon, Georgia. Immediately after his marriage he joined the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, and became one of its influential members. He was elected a trustee of the church and was re-elected annually until his death. He was chosen president of the Library Company of the Baltimore Bar in 1873, and was re-elected yearly until his death, thus holding the office for forty-two years. His constant, severe work on his professional employment impaired his health, and by the advice of his physician he made another European trip in the summer of 1881. The following year he again declined the nomination as one of the Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. In the same year his law partner, Richard J. Gittings, died, after a brief illness, and the firm of Machen, Gittings and McIntosh was dissolved by mutual consent. The senior member continued the practice of

law individually. Since the close of the Civil War, Mr. Machen affiliated with the Democratic party, though he never took any active part in politics, and during the period of Democratic supremacy in Maryland he did not even take the trouble to vote. He always opposed the independent movements in Maryland politics, and never, save in one or two instances of judges and non-political offices, did he vote for a Republican candidate. He was president of the Bar Association of Baltimore in 1897-8; and was counsel for the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company from its incorporation in 1862.

Mr. Machen was fond of travel, of seeing new scenes and of visiting places possessing historic or literary associations. His summer vacations were spent in America, frequently in the White Mountains. In 1908, however, and again in 1910 and 1911, he spent three summer months in Europe. On Sunday, December 19, 1917, after returning from church services, he passed quietly away, surrounded by his family.

The "Baltimore Sun," December 22, 1917, in an editorial, reviewed Mr. Machen's career:

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF AN OLD REGIME

In the death of Arthur W. Machen, Baltimore loses one of few remaining human beings who linked it with a comparatively early part of its history, and our local bar loses probably the last survivor of a professional period which was especially prolific in lawyers of unusual intellect and force. Merely as a human landmark Mr. Machen was peculiarly interesting, since his long life of nearly eighty-nine years embraced an era of municipal change and progress which the young man and woman of to-day must realize, if at all, only at second hand and on the testimony of others. Mr. Machen was a part of old Baltimore as well as new Baltimore, of the Baltimore of the distant past as well as Baltimore of the present, of the days when the railroad and the telegraph were still a wonder, and of the days when the automobile has become almost as common as the barnyard fowl, and when travel by air is becoming as familiar a spectacle as travel by stage coach once was.

Born ten years before the birth of "The Sun," and coming to the bar sixty-two years ago, the mind of a man of Mr. Machen's breadth and training became the permanent depository of local history, the sensitive and receptive film on which the pictures of men and events were impressed with special clearness and significance. His life was a part of the community life for so long that his passing creates a very keen sense of family loss. A human factor has gone which we cannot replace, one which helped to preserve the feeling of community continuity and to keep us in living touch with our past. What an addition a man such as Mr. Machen could have made to local history had he been able to find the leisure to put down in black and white his personal reminiscences of men and things!

As a member of the bar Mr. Machen belonged to an era to which we can always point with pride. That he held a recognized place in the front rank of his profession in a day which boasted such men as Teckle Wallis, Charles Marshall, Bernard Carter, Judge Ritchie and John P. Roe, and in which Recerdy Johnson, Steele, McMahon, Nelson and Schley still held their own as veteran intellectuals, is the best tribute to his legal ability and standing. What gives him wider claim to ordinary human interest and sympathy than his professional achievements was his intense and critical literary taste, and the broad culture by which he strengthened and rounded his professional studies. The lawyer of the old regime was supposed to be a man of education and reading, and the old system built up its legal superstructure on a wide and solid foundation of learning. Mr. Wallis illustrated the fact that legal ability is not necessarily narrow and one-sided, and Mr. Machen, though he did not enter the realm of literature as a producer, maintained his love for it in spite of all the professional demands upon his time, and there can be little doubt that it returned his affection with profitable dividends in his legal labors.

The lawyer of to-day is necessarily in a hurry. The competition is greater, the rewards are larger for the elect. We cannot expect the same breadth of culture as in the earlier days, though legal learning and legal ability may be as profound and as marked as in the past. But when we review a career like that of Mr. Machen, we cannot but regret that the old school of legal training has so few representatives remaining, in this country at least, and that keen but narrow specialists occupy so large a place in a profession which was once the centre of literary arts and graces.



J. Pembroke Thom

JOSEPH PENDERGUE TROTT

There is no indication that the
person who sent Thoma's letter
was the brother-in-law of the
woman who gave the letter to

[illegible]

General Weigelt, Randolph and I were
in the morning, after his departure
for the office in Washington.

1. The first group of authors (1960s-1970s) focused on the role of the family in the development of the child. They emphasized the importance of the family as a socializing agent and the role of parents in shaping their children's behavior. Key figures in this group include Sigmund Freud, Erik Erikson, and Bronfenbrenner.

[illegible]

In the generations that have followed, there have been others who sacrificed their all for the cause of "The Cause" and upon their faithful continuation there can be no doubt.

and even to the reorganization of the "well
and distinguished firm. Locality was not a con-
sideration, and a new generation of recruits. These
recruits were not only from the same locality, but

the on-line case of Internet use and services. China with this strategy.

and John Van der Pijper, the oldest son of John
and Elizabeth. The latter was born Nov. 18, 1811,
and died May 22, 1875. She inherited the home

County, Virginia, was a wealthy

Thanks to them

JOSEPH PEMBROKE THOM, M.D.

THE Thom family of Baltimore trace descent from a Scotch ancestor, Alexander Thom, who, loyal to his king, gallantly aided the Jacobite cause in Scotland until that fatal day in 1746, when "Prince Charlie's" cause received its death-blow, and he, an officer, fled from the field, finally reaching America in safety. From Alexander Thom, the Scotchman, sprang a distinguished Southern family, Dr. Joseph Pembroke Thom, of Baltimore, an eminent son, being of the third American generation. Through intermarriage the Thoms are closely related to other families of distinction, notably, Mayo, Tabb, Bland, Wright, Randolph and Poythress.

Arriving in Virginia, after his flight from Scotland, Alexander Thom settled in Westmoreland county, but later removed to Culpeper county, Virginia. He married Elizabeth Triplett, who died April 6, 1789, daughter of John Triplett. Alexander Thom died two years later, February 27, 1791. They were the parents of several children, the line of descent being traced to Dr. J. Pembroke Thom, through Colonel John Watson Triplett Thom, the eldest son of the founder. In the generations that have followed from the brave Scotch officer, who sacrificed his all for the cause of "Prince Charlie," and even to the fifth generation there are evident traits which distinguished him. Loyalty even to a lost cause is a family trait, and when his grandson, J. Pembroke Thom, was confronted with a similar problem, he offered his service in defense of the cause he believed in, and served the Confederacy with all his ability.

Colonel John Watson Triplett Thom, eldest son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Triplett) Thom, was born November 11, 1769, and died May 22, 1855. He inherited the family estate, "Berry Hill," Culpeper county, Virginia, was a wealthy

planter, and the owner of two hundred slaves, many of whom he sought to free by colonization in Pennsylvania, but they chose to return to him and their comfortable homes at "Berry Hill." He was elected State Senator, served his county repeatedly as high sheriff, was an officer of the War of 1812, and a devoted churchman, serving as vestryman for more than fifty years. He married, July 27, 1815, Abby de Hart Mayo, daughter of Colonel William and Elizabeth Bland (Poythress) Mayo. They were the parents of Dr. Joseph Pembroke Thom, to whose memory this tribute of respect and appreciation is inscribed.

Dr. Joseph Pembroke Thom, son of Colonel John Watson Triplett and Abby de Hart (Mayo) Thom, was born at the paternal estate, "Berry Hill," Culpeper county, Virginia, March 13, 1828, and died at his home, No. 828 Park avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, August 21, 1899. His youth was spent at "Berry Hill," where he was trained in all the industries of the estate, wood and iron working, weaving, basket making, coopering and shoe manufacturing, Colonel Thom considering a knowledge of such industries a necessary part of his son's education, and all were reared to habits of industry. As a lad, Dr. Thom attended the primary school kept in a log schoolhouse nearby, later attended the academy presided over by Professor Thomas Hanson, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. He was very anxious to go to sea, and finally succeeded in obtaining a berth, but the initial voyage from Virginia to Boston, Massachusetts, cooled his ardor, and henceforth the sea had no charms for him. He made the return journey home by land, and there remained until the outbreak of the Mexican War, when he was commissioned first lieutenant of a company he recruited in Fredericksburg. But the urgent representations made to him by his father finally caused him to yield, and he resigned his commission, and received in recog-

nition a fine farm presented him by his father. But he repented his decision, and, journeying to Washington, he appealed to the President to restore him to the rank. His pleadings, reinforced by his enthusiasm and attractive personality, won the President's consent, and he was commissioned second lieutenant, his captain being W. B. Taliferro, who subsequently became brigadier-general, Confederate States Army. He was then nineteen years of age, but he possessed every soldierly quality, and at the front distinguished himself by his bravery and coolness under fire. He was twice wounded, once near the Puente Nationale, and again at Huamantla, commanding his company in both actions. For a time after the capture of Mexico, the capital city, he was on duty there, and in the Province of Taluca, escaping all dangers, but at the close of the war, while in Vera Cruz, he was stricken with yellow fever and was carried to Fort Hamilton, New York, there recuperating, and soon thereafter returned to his Virginia home.

His brother, Dr. William Alexander Thom, an eminent physician of Northampton county, Virginia (died May 12, 1899), induced the young man to begin the study of medicine under his direction, and a year later he entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, where he won distinction in scholarship, and was the popular president of his class. He completed his medical studies in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, receiving his M.D. from Jefferson Medical College with the class of 1851. From that medical college Dr. Thom entered the United States Navy, passing the examinations brilliantly, being second on a list of about one hundred applicants. He was admitted as assistant surgeon, was assigned to the frigate "Savannah," and spent four years on that vessel, cruising in South American waters.

On his return to the United States, Dr. Thom resigned

from the service, married, and retired to a farm in Culpeper county, Virginia. He took active part in public affairs, and served on the staff of General William B. Taliferro during the John Brown excitement at Harper's Ferry, ranking as colonel, and thereafter, even before Virginia seceded from the Union, enlisted in the Confederate Army. He was assigned to the command of the "Irish Battalion," the only troops Virginia then or afterwards raised separately, and continued its commander afterward. He was with Stonewall Jackson in the Valley campaign, and in all the marchings and battles in Western Virginia. He was recklessly brave, shunned no danger, and was several times wounded. At the battle of Kernstown, a bullet which would have pierced his heart was stopped by a pocket Testament, which he carried in his breast pocket. While the sacred book saved his life and was ever treasured as a precious souvenir, it could not prevent the shock to his heart, and he was unable to resume field duty. He was assigned to the duty of transferring troops from Richmond down the Peninsula, but his health did not improve, and he was ordered to Bermuda by his physician. He ran the blockade from Charleston, and narrowly escaped capture at the entrance to the harbor of Bermuda. His quest for health was fruitless, and after a lengthy stay he made his way to Canada, there being visited by some of his family. At this time cruisers were being built abroad for the Confederacy. They were to be commanded by Commodore Maury, an old friend of Dr. Thom's father. Dr. Thom was ordered to Europe to await the completion of those cruisers then being built in France, but much of his waiting was spent in Italy. His wife had died in 1861, and during his wait in Italy, he met Catherine G. Reynolds, who became his wife in Leamington Cathedral, England, in 1865. The ending of the war found him still abroad, and it was not until 1866 that he returned home.

Dr. Thom located in Baltimore, Maryland, after his return from abroad, and there resided until his death, thirty-three years later. He became prominent in professional, political and social life, and was one of the strong and influential men of his day. He was a Democrat in politics, ardently supported Grover Cleveland for the presidency, and had the honor of being president of the first Cleveland Club organized in the country. That club under his leadership aided greatly to create the sentiment which culminated in the nomination and election of the first Democratic president since James Buchanan, who was succeeded by Abraham Lincoln. President Cleveland, Secretary Manning, and other party leaders, always recognized the great service Dr. Thom rendered Democracy's cause.

At the fall election in 1877, Dr. Thom was chosen councilman; in 1884 was elected member of the Maryland House of Delegates, and later was chosen speaker of that body; in 1897, he was defeated for State Senator from the second district, that being the only time the verdict of the polls was adverse to his candidacy. While in the Legislature he introduced a bill to create a State hospital or asylum for the feeble-minded children of that State. That bill failed passage, but in the next session the bill was presented by the doctor's son, Pembroke Lea Thom, who had succeeded his father, and was enacted. The governor of the State appointed Dr. Thom a member of its board of management, and that body elected him president. Under his administration land was bought near Owings Mills, suitable buildings were erected, and the hospital brought to a successful plane of efficiency. This institution was very dear to his heart, and to it he gave freely and constantly of his time and his means. He donated one of the cottages erected as part of the hospital equipment and, much against his wishes, the board of trustees named it "Pembroke

Cottage," and another, donated by the family, "Thom Cottage."

For almost twenty years Dr. Thom was a vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, contributing largely of his time, talents and experience to the work of the church and its philanthropies. He was a member of the new church building committee. For several years prior to his death he was a member of Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, and was very devoted to its services and interests. For many years he was a member of the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, a zealous worker and regular attendant upon all its sessions. He long served Spring Grove Asylum as trustee, and for four years was president of the board. He founded, in association with Dr. William T. Howard and Dr. H. P. C. Wilson, the first institution of its kind in Maryland, The Hospital for Women of Maryland, which filled the urgent need for such a hospital until the Johns Hopkins Hospital added a woman's hospital.

Dr. Thom married (first), October 11, 1857, Ella Lea Wright, born May 2, 1837, died January 25, 1861. They were the parents of two sons: 1. William H. DeCourcy Wright, born in Baltimore, October 14, 1858, married (first), October 29, 1885, Mary Pleasants Gordon, born July 25, 1864, died May 3, 1892, by whom he had two children: Anne Gordon and Mary Gordon. He married (second), June 14, 1910, Mary Washington Stewart, widow of John Stewart, and daughter of H. Irvine and Mary Washington Keyser, of Baltimore. Children: Elizabeth Keyser, born September 30, 1912, William Henry DeCourcy Wright, July 5, 1915. 2. Pembroke Lea, born January 11, 1861. Dr. Thom married (second), in Leamington Cathedral, England, Catherine G. Reynolds, of Kentucky. They were the parents of two sons: Hunt R. Mayo and J. Pembroke, Jr.

This compilation of the personal history and genealogical lines of Dr. J. Pembroke Thom necessarily deals with the leading features of a long and useful life. The regard in which he was held in the city was thus expressed editorially by the "Baltimore Sun" on the day of his death:

Dr. J. Pembroke Thom, though a native of Virginia, has been so long a resident of Baltimore, that he was thoroughly identified in every way with the State of his adoption. Like many others whom Virginia sent us, Dr. Thom proved a valuable and enterprising citizen, and made a prominent place for himself in professional, political and social circles. He came of strong and spiritual Virginia stock with whom honor, courage, and duty were the highest motives of life, and never lowered or sullied the noble standard of personal integrity and manhood which came to him as a State and family heritage. Born when "Knighthood was in flower" in the South, and where the grand old title—Gentleman—was considered the highest of distinctions, he never forgot the ideas or traditions of his youth, but carried with him to the closing years of his century the courtly bearing and the lofty and gallant spirit that characterized the gentleman of the old regime. Dr. Thom was one of the last surviving representatives of a class of citizens who applied the principles of chivalry to modern democratic life, and who, in public affairs, like the old Guard at Waterloo, would rather die than surrender political principle or compromise moral conviction. The type seems passing away in public life, and the country is the poorer for it. We could exchange with benefit much of what is called the progress and development of the past two or three decades for public of the moral caliber of a day that is dead.

The maternal ancestors of Dr. Thom—Mayo, Tabb, Bland, and others—are herein outlined. His mother, Abby de Hart (Mayo) Thom, was a lineal descendant of Joseph Mayo, who was born July 17, 1656, died October 8, 1691, married Elizabeth, daughter of George Hooper. Colonel William Mayo, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hooper) Mayo, was baptized October 4, 1684, and died November 1, 1744. Colonel William Mayo surveyed the Barbadoes from 1717 to 1721, the account of the survey and the map he made yet

preserved in King George's Library at the University of Dublin, Ireland. He also ran the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina in 1728. In 1730, he was a major in the Virginia forces; in 1737, he laid out the city of Richmond; and in 1740, was a colonel in the Virginia forces. He married Anne Perrott, daughter of John Perrott, born in 1645, and Anne, born in 1666.

John Mayo, son of Colonel William and Anne (Perrott) Mayo, was born in 1734, and died June 17, 1784. He married Mary Tabb, born July 8, 1733, died September, 1792, daughter of William Tabb, born February 25, 1702, and Susanna (Gould) Tabb, born February 23, 1717. John Mayo appears as a burgess from 1768 to 1771; was a member of the Virginia Convention from 1775 to 1776, and a member of the Cumberland County Committee in 1775.

Colonel William Mayo, son of John and Mary (Tabb) Mayo, was born September 26, 1757, and died August, 1837. He married, December 24, 1778, Elizabeth Bland Poythress, born in 1759, died August 6, 1806. Their daughter, Abby de Hart Mayo, who died December 30, 1830, married Colonel John Watson Triplett Thom.

(The Tabb Line).

Mary (Tabb) Mayo, wife of John Mayo, was a great-great-granddaughter of Humphrey and Joanna Tabb, the former's death date prior to 1659. Their son, Thomas Tabb, died before 1687. His wife was Martha (surname unknown). Their son, John Tabb, was baptized November 12, 1676. He married Martha Hand. Their son, William Tabb, was born February 25, 1702. He married Susanna Gould, born February 23, 1717. Their daughter, Mary Tabb, was born July 8, 1733, and died September, 1792. She married John Mayo.

(The Bland Line).

John Bland, born in 1573, died in 1632, married Susan Duclere, born in 1590, and died in 1664.

Theodorick Bland, son of John and Susan (Duclere) Bland, was baptized January 16, 1629, and died April 23, 1671. He married Anne Bennett, who died in November, 1687. He was the first of a family famous in the annals of Virginia, speaker in the House of Burgesses in 1659 and 1660, and member of the Virginia Council in 1664.

Richard Bland, son of Theodorick and Anne (Bennett) Bland, was born August 11, 1665, and died April 11, 1720. He married, February 11, 1701, Elizabeth Randolph, who died January 30, 1720, daughter of Colonel William Randolph and Mary Isham, and granddaughter of Richard Randolph and Captain Henry Isham. Richard Bland was county commissioner in 1699, burgess in 1702, and visitor to William and Mary College in 1716.

Colonel Richard Bland, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Randolph) Bland, was born May 6, 1710, and died October 26, 1776. He married, March 21, 1729, Anne Poythress, born December 13, 1712, and died April 9, 1758, daughter of Colonel Peter Poythress, of Flowerdieu Hundred. Colonel Richard Bland was called the "Cato of the Revolution." He was contemporary with the great George Mason, and would have been a signer of the Declaration of Independence but for his refusal, because of ill health, to become again a member of the Continental Congress. He first came into public view in Virginia as a commissioner of the military forces in 1737; from 1742 to 1775, he was a member of the House of Burgesses; in 1774, 1775 and 1776, he was a member of the Committee of Safety; was elected a delegate to the First Continental Congress in which he served and which laid the foundation for the Declaration of Independence, but his health

was then declining so that he could not accept service in the succeeding Congress. Thomas Jefferson said of Colonel Bland: "He was the wisest man on the Bland side of the James River." His political pamphlets are to be found in any authoritative summary of the sources of American history, that one on the Stamp Act is especially noteworthy. It was published in 1765. His patriotism was as stern as that of George Mason who changed the motto on his coat-of-arms from *Pro patria semper* to *Pro republica semper*.

Elizabeth Bland, daughter of Colonel Richard and Anne (Poythress) Bland, was born March 17, 1732-33. She married Colonel Peter Poythress, born in 1733. Their daughter, Elizabeth Bland Poythress, was born in 1759, and died August 6, 1806. She married Colonel William Mayo.

(The Wright Line).

Mrs. Ella Lea (Wright) Thom was a descendant of one of Maryland's ancient and honorable families, her American ancestors being:

Captain Nathaniel Wright, born about 1657, died in 1710. He was appointed commissioner to help lay out the boundaries of Queen Anne's county, Maryland; commissioner to help found the parishes of the Protestant Episcopal church on the eastern shore; county judge; captain of militia, and vestryman of what is now, partly, old Wye Church. He married Sarah —.

Solomon Wright, son of Captain Nathaniel and Sarah Wright, died in 1729. He married Mary Coursey (De Courcy), daughter of John and Mary Turbutt Coursey (De Courcy), and granddaughter of Colonel Henry Coursey (De Courcy) and his wife, Elizabeth Carpenter.

Judge Solomon Wright, son of Solomon and Mary Coursey (De Courcy) Wright, was born in 1717, and died

in 1792. He was burgess in Maryland from 1771 to 1774; member of Maryland conventions of 1774 and 1775; chairman of the committee of Queen Anne's county in 1775 and 1776; signer of the Association of the Freemen of Maryland, July 26, 1775—The Maryland Declaration of Independence; judge of the first Maryland Court of Appeals in 1778, where he served until his death in 1792; and special judge to try treasons on the eastern shore during the Revolutionary War. He married, September 20, 1750, Mary Tidmarsh, daughter of William Tidmarsh and Martha (Crew) Tidmarsh, and granddaughter of William Crew and his wife, Mary Unick.

Robert Wright, son of Judge Solomon and Mary (Tidmarsh) Wright, was born November 20, 1752, and died September 7, 1826. In the short campaign against Lord Drummond's legion of Tories in Virginia, he served in Captain Kent's Company of Queen Anne's "minute men," and later as a captain in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the State Senate; three times governor of Maryland, 1806, 1807 and 1808; United States Senator from 1801 to 1806, when he resigned to become governor of the State; representative in the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and seventeenth congresses; district judge, and the author of the Constitution of the American Colonization Society. A summing up will show more than thirty years of public service to the credit of Robert Wright, who was a little past seventy-three years of age, when he died.

Robert Wright married Sarah Coursey (De Courcy), daughter of Colonel William and Rachel (Clayton) Coursey (De Courcy), granddaughter of Henry Coursey (De Courcy), and great-granddaughter of Colonel Henry Coursey (De Courcy), who came to Maryland in 1649.

William Henry De Courcy Wright, son of Robert and Sarah Coursey (De Courcy) Wright, was born December 9,

1795, at "Blakeford," Queen Anne's county, Maryland, and died March 25, 1864. He was United States Consul at Rio de Janeiro, in 1825, and Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* to Brazil on two occasions, aggregating over two years, one of which was during the Brazilian-Uruguayan War. He married Eliza Lea Warner, born October 1, 1800, and died May 25, 1864. Their daughter Ella Lea Wright, born May 2, 1837, died January 25, 1861. She married Dr. Joseph Pembroke Thom.



ELISHA RIGGS

ELISHA RIGGS, seventh child and fourth son of Samuel and Amelia (Dorsey) Riggs, was born June 13, 1779, near Brookeville, Montgomery county, Maryland, died August 3, 1853, in New York City, and was there buried in vault No. 35, Marble Cemetery.

After a period of educational preparation, Elisha Riggs located in Georgetown, District of Columbia, and there commenced his career in the employ of a local merchant. He became one of the foremost merchants and financiers of his time, and to him the late George Peabody, multi-millionaire and famous philanthropist, was indebted for "the beginnings" of his successful business career, for Peabody had entered the employ of Elisha Riggs as an "office boy," and was subsequently taken into partnership by his employer. The business activities of Elisha Riggs may be comprised under two heads, namely: as merchant and as financier. Under the latter head, the most important features were his aiding and establishing the well-known banking-house of Corcoran & Riggs; his connection with the old Collins Line of steamships, and his participation in the underwriting and guaranteeing of the Mexican War Loans of 1847 and 1848.

Mr. Riggs, in early life, took an interest in military affairs, and the office records show that on April 23, 1812, he obtained a commission as ensign in the company of Captain Thomas Owings, Thirty-second Regiment of Militia, in Anne Arundel county, Maryland. The conclusion of our two years' war with England, in 1814, marks the entry of Elisha Riggs into that broad field of business enterprise which was destined to establish his ample fortune, and to secure for him a permanent place among American men of affairs.

For some time prior to this period, Mr. Riggs had been

conducting a dry goods business in Georgetown, District of Columbia, with George Peabody as an assistant. Peabody was born in 1795, and was thus Elisha Riggs' junior by sixteen years. Nevertheless, a strong personal attachment and mutual esteem developed between employer and employee, which proved to be life-long in its duration. On July 1, 1815, Mr. Riggs took Peabody into partnership, it being understood that this arrangement should continue for a term of five years, under the firm name of Riggs & Peabody, dry goods merchants. The business was conducted in Georgetown, District of Columbia, and in Baltimore, Maryland, where it was established in 1816, being located on Baltimore street, near Hanover street. Young Peabody proved himself worthy of the confidence which the senior member of the firm had placed in his uprightness, ability and diligence, and at the expiration of the five years' verbal compact, articles of agreement in writing were executed, under date of July 29, 1820, between Elisha Riggs and George Peabody, which, happily, have been preserved. As this paper has some historic interest, a few extracts therefrom may be in order. It recites, as follows:

This agreement, made this 29th day of July, 1820, between Elisha Riggs of the one part, and George Peabody of the other part, both of the City of Baltimore, Maryland—Whereas, a copartnership has existed since 1st. January, 1815, between the parties hereto in the trade and business of merchants, which has been carried on in Georgetown, D. C., and Baltimore, aforesaid, under the firm of Riggs and Peabody, the capital whereof was furnished and put in solely by the said Elisha Riggs, there being a verbal agreement to divide profits, two-thirds to be credited to Elisha Riggs and one-third to George Peabody, and losses to be borne and paid in proportion, etc. And, Whereas, the said parties intend to continue the said business for a term of two years accounting from January 1st last passed (at which time the said copartnership, according to the original understanding between them, expired), the said parties agree to continue as merchants at Baltimore for two years from January 1st last past, etc.

The earnings of the firm, amounting to \$70,709.24, in merchandise, cash, bank stock, and outstanding debts, together with \$3,000.00 of the sum standing to the credit of Elisha Riggs on the firm's books, were to remain and constitute the capital. It was further stipulated that Elisha Riggs and George Peabody should not draw on their own accounts in excess of \$3,000.00 and \$1,500.00 per annum, respectively. Mr. Peabody, the junior partner, traveled in the interests of the firm, his journeys on horseback taking him through Western New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. In 1821 the business had prospered to such an extent that branch offices were opened in Philadelphia and New York City. In 1822 the firm name was changed to Riggs, Peabody & Company, the principal office of the business being located at what was then known as No. 208 West Baltimore street. Mr. Riggs' residence was on the west side of Hanover street, south of Conway street. In 1829 the firm of Riggs, Peabody & Company was dissolved, Elisha Riggs retiring from the business, and removing to New York City, where he had his office and business on Hanover Place, and his residence at No. 5 Bowling Green, the latter estate being a part of the present site of the United States Custom House.

Mr. Peabody went to England, and in 1837 established the firm of George Peabody & Company, merchants and money brokers, in Wamford Court, London. An intimate and pleasant business connection of many years was thus severed, but their personal relations continued despite the wide stretch of sea lying between them; and Mr. Riggs still maintained important relations with Mr. Peabody in matters of international finance. It was Elisha Riggs and George Peabody who were largely concerned in restoring the credit of the State of Maryland abroad after the financial depression of 1841-42, by disposing of a Maryland bond issue of \$8,000,000.00. Mean-

while, the Baltimore house continued to do business under the name of Peabody, Riggs & Company, removing its location about 1840 to No. 7 German street, west of Charles street, and taking in Samuel Riggs as a partner in the concern.

Prior to his removal to New York City, Elisha Riggs aided in the establishment of the banking house of Corcoran & Riggs, in the city of Washington, D. C. This institution was organized by William Wilson Corcoran and George Washington Riggs (son of Elisha Riggs). Elisha Riggs was the financial backer of his son in this enterprise, and aided him in an advisory capacity. In 1846 a disagreement arose between Mr. Corcoran and George W. Riggs with respect to the advisability of the bank's participation in the Mexican War Loan bidding, Mr. Corcoran being favorable to the scheme, and Mr. Riggs positively refusing to sanction it, upon the ground that he was opposed to embarking in stock operations on "borrowed" money, and because, as he expressed it, "our situation here induces many people to put confidence in us such as would not be placed if it were known that we speculated largely. I think it wrong for persons who do a banking or collecting business to operate in stocks unless possessed of money to carry on such operations without taking from the regular business."

George W. Riggs retired from the bank temporarily, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Elisha Riggs, Jr. Subsequently, Mr. Corcoran retired, and Elisha, Jr., and George W. Riggs took over the entire business as Riggs & Company, of Washington, D. C., with a branch office at No. 56 Wall street, New York City, and conducted the business until the death, in 1881, of George W. Riggs.

Riggs & Company, however, continued to operate successfully until July, 1896, when the concern was dissolved, with good-will worth well into the millions. The members of

the firm at that time were Messrs. E. Francis Riggs, Charles C. Glover, Thomas Hyde and James M. Johnson, who on July 1, 1896, organized the present Riggs National Bank, of Washington, with a capital of \$500,000.00. A few years later they doubled the capital to \$1,000,000.00, and took in certain controlling shareholders of the National City Bank of New York. The Riggs National Bank is located at the corner of Fifteenth Street and New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., on the site of the original offices of Corcoran & Riggs, and Riggs & Company.

In 1849 the Collins Line of steamships, plying between New York and Liverpool, was inaugurated by Edward K. Collins, a native of Truro, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Elisha Riggs became financially interested in this line. The company's fleet consisted of five steamships, the "Atlantic," "Pacific," "Arctic," "Baltic," and "Adriatic." On April 27, 1849, the first steamer, the "Atlantic," departed from New York, carrying both freight and passengers. The "Arctic" and "Pacific" of this line are memorable in the history of marine disasters. In 1854 the "Arctic" was lost off Cape Race, Newfoundland, and 322 of the passengers perished. In May, 1856, the "Pacific" left Liverpool with a full passenger list, and was never heard from. The company was obliged to cease operation in January, 1858, owing to the action of the United States Government in terminating, without reasonable notice, the mail subsidies or contracts made with Mr. Collins for carrying the European mails, and involving a subsidy of \$385,000.00 a year, obtained in 1847, and another \$858,000.00 a year, made in 1852. The United States mail was thereupon carried across the Atlantic by vessels sailing under a foreign flag.

On February 9, 1847, the United States Treasury Department advertised that sealed proposals would be received for a loan of \$18,000,000, under the act of January 28th of

that year, authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, etc., to be issued payable two years after the date of advertisement, with interest at six per cent per annum. This was known as the second Mexican War Loan. The firm of Corcoran & Riggs was the only bidder for the entire lump sum, although there were numerous bidders in lesser amounts. The bid of Corcoran & Riggs was accepted by the Government, and the firm subscribed the entire second loan, largely upon the guarantee of Elisha Riggs. In the following year a new loan was advertised for \$16,000,000.00 and Corcoran & Riggs, for themselves and Baring Brothers & Company, of London, and others, bid for the entire amount, of which \$14,065,550.00 were allotted to them.

Concerning the personal character of Elisha Riggs we may speak briefly. The average biographer is usually a firm believer in the old aphorism—*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*—and is frequently tempted to bestow upon his chosen hero the daub of fulsome praise. We shall, therefore, confine this part of our subject to the estimation of Elisha Riggs, as derived from the impressions of his contemporaries.

As a merchant he was distinguished for his uniform courtesy and his love of fair dealing. He was a power in Wall street, and, at times, a bulwark of strength to the Government in its financial operations. He was a well-known figure in the world of finance, and men confidently followed his leadership. His kindness of heart was proverbial; and, although he had attained to great opulence, his manner of life was simple, and his social intercourse democratic. In brief: Elisha Riggs, the man, was genial, generous, hospitable, courteous, honorable, and just.

In the succeeding pages, the family of Elisha Riggs is traced from John Riggs, his grandfather, down through his grandson, Clinton Levering Riggs, of Baltimore, Maryland.

(Riggs Family of Maryland).

John Riggs, grandfather of Elisha Riggs, was born in 1687, and died August 17, 1762, on his estate in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, known as "Rich Neck," adjoining to his other plantation called "Riggs' Hills."

The first reference to John Riggs in the Maryland records occurs in the will of John Marriott, of Anne Arundel county, dated August 20, 1716, wherein fifty acres, being part of a tract of land called "Sheppard's Forest," belonging to the said Marriott, are bequeathed to John Riggs. On November 6, 1723, John Riggs, of Anne Arundel county, received a warrant for one hundred acres of land, and on December 7, following, he received another warrant for an additional one hundred acres. A certificate of survey was issued on December 8, 1723, to "Mr. John Riggs, of Anne Arundel county, Gent.," embracing the aforesaid two hundred acres under the name of "Riggs' Hills," and describing the tract as lying in the said county, adjoining to a tract of land called "Rich Neck," on the northernmost branch of the Patuxent river. This tract was patented on August 30, 1725. "John Riggs, the older, of Anne Arundel county, planter," purchased on September 11, 1751, from Beale Bordley, of Annapolis, for £200 sterling, a tract of one thousand acres of land in Frederick county, Maryland, called "Bordley's Chance," *alias* "Bordley's Choice," near Brookeville, Montgomery county, Maryland. These several tracts, "Riggs' Hills," "Rich Neck," and "Bordley's Choice," were owned by John Riggs until his death, which occurred August 17, 1762, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He died on the "Rich Neck" estate, of which he purchased one hundred and forty-two acres from Charles Hammond, on July 6, 1725. John Riggs, with Joseph Hall, held pew No. 16, in Queen Caroline Parish Church.

John Riggs married, January 16, 1721-22, in St. Anne's

Parish, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, Mary Davis, daughter of Thomas Davis, and had issue: 1. Thomas, born October 20, 1722, died October 25, 1797 (unmarried). 2. Rachel, born June 11, 1724, died April 16, 1794; married, October 6, 1741, Edward Warfield. 3. John, born July 11, 1726, died 1808 (unmarried). 4. James, born April 13, 1728, died August 14, 1780; married Sarah Howard. 5. Ruth, born October 20, 1730, died October 18, 1779; married, January 20, 1752, Greenberry Griffith. 6. Mary, born September 24, 1732, died November 27, 1755; married Benjamin Griffith. 7. Catharine, born February 24, 1734, died April 8, 1802; married ——— Hyatt. 8. Ann, born July 29, 1739. 9. Samuel, of whom later. 10. Elisha, born October 4, 1742, died June 6, 1777; married (first), Caroline Welsh, married (second) Delilah Holland. 11. Achsah, born January 27, 1746, died September 9, 1817; married, November 30, 1773, Samuel Brown. 12. Amon, born April 21, 1748, died March 16, 1822; married Ruth Griffith.

Samuel Riggs, father of Elisha Riggs, was born October 6, 1740, in Anne Arundel county, and died May 25, 1814, near Brookeville, Montgomery county, Maryland, where he is buried. He removed to "Bordley's Choice," near Brookeville, Maryland, about 1767, of which tract he had inherited two hundred acres by the will of his father. He was tobacco inspector in Queen Caroline Parish, September 2, 1766-67, and held a commission as second lieutenant in Captain Nathaniel Pigman's company of the militia in the Lower District of Frederick county, belonging to the Twenty-ninth Battalion, his commission being issued on May 14, 1766 (Md. Arch. XI. 424).

Samuel Riggs married, in 1767, in Anne Arundel county, Amelia Dorsey, daughter of Philemon Dorsey, and had issue: 1. Mary, born August 14, 1768, died January 21, 1846; married Henry Griffith. 2. Henrietta, born December 22, 1769,

died April 3, 1854; married Daniel Gaither. 3. Thomas, born January 12, 1772, died January 10, 1845; married Mary Riggs (cousin). 4. Anna, born August 12, 1773, died February 18, 1796; married John H. Riggs (cousin). 5. Reuben, born May 23, 1775, died April 25, 1829; married Mary Thomas. 6. George W., born August 8, 1777; married (first), Eliza Robinson; married (second), Rebecca (Smith) Norris. 7. Elisha, of whom later. 8. Eleanor, born June 7, 1781, died August 9, 1804. 9. Romulus, born December 22, 1782, died October 2, 1846; married Mercy Ann Lawrason. 10. Julia, born December 22, 1784, died September 26, 1862 (unmarried). 11. Samuel, born June 14, 1786, died 1805 (unmarried). 12. Remus, born January 12, 1790, died December 18, 1867; married Katharine Adams.

Elisha Riggs was born June 13, 1779, near Brookeville, Maryland, and died August 3, 1853, in New York City. A complete biographical sketch of Elisha Riggs will be found, under his name, in the preceding pages.

Elisha Riggs married (first), September 12, 1812, Alice Lawrason, daughter of James Lawrason; (second) July 16, 1822, Mary Ann Karrick, daughter of Joseph Karrick. Issue by first marriage: 1. George Washington, born July 4, 1813, died August 24, 1881; married Janet M. Shedden. 2. Lawrason, of whom later. Issue by second marriage: 3. Elisha, married Mary Boswell. 4. Joseph Karrick, married Rosalie Vanzantd (she married (second) Prince Ruspoli, of Florence, Italy). 5. William Henry (of Paris, France), donor of the Riggs' collection of armor at Metropolitan Museum, New York City; (unmarried). 6. Mary Alice, married Samuel Wilkins Cragg.

Lawrason Riggs was born November 22, 1814, at Georgetown, D. C., and died October 13, 1884, at 814 Cathedral

street, Baltimore, Maryland. He went to school at Round Hill, and started in business at fourteen years of age. At twenty he went to Spain for his health. His godfather, George Peabody, gave him a dinner, in London, on his twenty-first birthday. Later he went to Peoria, Illinois; and next to St. Louis, Missouri, engaging in business with Lawrason Levering. His factory burning down, about 1858, he retired from business, and removed to Washington, D. C. After marrying for the third time, in 1859, he lived abroad two years, then in New York five years, and finally removed to Baltimore, in March, 1867, where he resided until his death. He was buried at Greenmount, Baltimore.

Lawrason Riggs married (first), February 4, 1840, Sophia Cruttenden, of Georgetown, D. C., who died without issue in 1841, and is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri; (second) in 1843, Frances Behn Clapp, who died January 4, 1849; (third) February 24, 1859, in Washington, D. C., Mary Turpin Bright, daughter of Jesse D. Bright. Issue by second marriage: 1. Benjamin Clapp, born February 16, 1844, died April 18, 1883; married, June 1, 1874, Bebecca Fox. 2. Alice Lawrason, born July 10, 1846; married, December 2, 1873, Riggin Buckler, M.D. 3. George Washington, born December 22, 1848, died May 15, 1914; married, October 8, 1879, Kate Cheesaman. Issue by third marriage: 4. Mary Bright, born January 5, 1860, died April 7, 1862. 5. Lawrason, born October 17, 1861, in New York City (unmarried). 6. Bright, born March 26, 1863, died November 11, 1863. 7. William Pickersgill, born August 11, 1864, in Newport, Rhode Island, (unmarried). 8. Clinton Levering, of whom later. 9. Jesse Bright, born February 3, 1870, at Baltimore; married, October 5, 1893, Charlotte Morris Symington. 10. Alfred Randolph, born April 19, 1871, at Baltimore. 11. Francis Graham, born November 29, 1872. 12.

Henry Griffith, born November 29, 1872. 13. Thomas Dudley, born January 28, 1875, died May 22, 1913; married, June, 1897, Laura Lanman.

Clinton Levering Riggs was born September 13, 1866, at No. 33 West Seventeenth street, New York City. He was brought to Baltimore when six weeks old, and resided, until marriage, with his parents at No. 814 Cathedral Street. His education commenced at Grady's Private School in Read Street. At the age of eleven years, he went to St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. He graduated as civil engineer in the class of 1887, of Princeton University.

He practiced engineering a short time in building a branch of the C., B. & Q. railroad in Iowa, with headquarters at Cedar Rapids; then entered the machine shop of Robert Poole & Son Company, Baltimore. He then went to the Detrick & Harvey Machine Company, February 9, 1891, and retired from business, a vice-president of that company, on January 15, 1903. He entered the service of the Maryland National Guard as second lieutenant, Company E, Fifth Regiment Infantry, April 29, 1890; was promoted to the captaincy of Company F, same regiment, February 23, 1891; was commissioned major of same regiment, November 12, 1895. He was mustered into the service of the United States as major of the Fifth Maryland United States Volunteer Infantry, May 14, 1898, and mustered out at the close of the Spanish-American War, October 22, 1898. He resigned from the Maryland National Guard, January 26, 1899. He was appointed Adjutant-General of Maryland, with the rank of Major-General, January 29, 1904, and served under Governor Edwin Warfield until January, 1908. He was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson a Commissioner to the Philippine Islands and Secretary of Commerce and Police, assuming office on December 1, 1913, resigned November 1, 1915.

Clinton Levering Riggs married, October 23, 1894, at "Oak Hill," York Road, Baltimore, Maryland, Mary Ann Jenkins Cromwell, daughter of Richard Cromwell, and had issue: 1. A son, born October, 1900, at "Montrose," Catonsville, Maryland; died in infancy. 2. A daughter, born September, 1901, at "Notting Hill," Catonsville, Maryland; died in infancy. 3. Clinton Levering, born September, 1903, at No. 903 North Charles Street, Baltimore; died June 11, 1912. 4. Marian Cromwell, born February 28, 1905, at No. 903 North Charles street, Baltimore. 5. Richard Cromwell, born June 24, 1908, at "Notting Hill," Catonsville, Maryland.

(The Dorsey Line).

The name, Dorsey, was pronounced as if spelt "Dossy," and in fact it appears, at times, so recorded. It was also written "Darcy," from which circumstance a French origin has been claimed for the family; but there is evidence to indicate that the Maryland Dorseys had been located for a time, at least, in Ireland, prior to their arrival in America. That the family bore arms is proved by the seal to the original will (dated January 7, 1742), of Caleb Dorsey, of Anne Arundel county, which displays: "on a fess between three wolf heads, a lion passant, guardant."

Edward Dorsey, also called "Edward Darcy, Gentleman," received, in 1650, a warrant for two hundred acres of land in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and a grant was issued to him on February 23, 1651, for two hundred acres additional. In 1667, Edward Dorsey assigned to Cornelius Howard his right to land for transporting seven persons into the Province. "Dorsey," held by Edward Dorsey, gave the name to Dorsey's creek, upon which was located Thomas Gates, whose will of 1659 provided that "Edward Dorsey's children shall have free outlet to the woods and spring, as

formerly I have given them." He therefore had children, although it is not known whether they followed him to the Province or traveled between the Province and England; but an early record read: "Robert Bullen demands lands for bringing a number of passengers, amongst whom was Edward Dorsey, in 1661." The record continues: "August 24, 1664, patented to him (Edward Dorsey, Jr.) and to John and Josua Dorsey, a plantation called 'Hockley-in-the-Hole,' originally 400 acres (later resurvey, 842 acres), near the site of Annapolis." Edward Dorsey died prior to 1681, for on December 6th of that year, Edward Dorsey of Anne Arundel county, Gent., son of Edward Dorsey, late of said county, deceased, conveys his interest in "Hockley-in-the-Hole" to his brother, John Dorsey. Edward Dorsey married, and had issue: 1. Edward, of whom later. 2. Joshua, died 1688; married Sarah Richardson. 3. John, died March 11, 1715; married, 1683, Pleasance Ely. 4. Sarah, married Matthew Howard, Jr.

Colonel Edward Dorsey, son of Edward Dorsey, the American ancestor, came to Maryland before 1664. He is doubtless the Edward Dorsey brought over by Robert Bullen in 1661; but whether this was his first trip across the sea is not known. He was a Justice for the County of Anne Arundel in 1679, again in 1686, and again in 1689; was styled "Captain in 1686, "Major" in 1687; commissioned Major of Horse, of Anne Arundel county, September 4, 1689; Major of Anne Arundel county, October 9, 1694; was commissioned Associate Commissioner in Chancery, October 17, 1694; Burgess of Anne Arundel county in 1694, again in 1695, 1696, 1697, and for Baltimore county, 1701-1705. He was Commissioner, also Judge of High Court of Chancery, March 2, 1695-96; and was styled "Colonel" in 1702; was one of the committee in 1694 to lay out town lots and a common for Annapolis, Trustee of King William and Mary School in

1696, and a Commissioner for the erection of St. Anne's Church, Annapolis. The first session of the Legislature in Annapolis was held at the house of Major Edward Dorsey, commencing February 28, 1694-95. Prior to 1700, and after his marriage to his second wife, Margaret Larkin, Colonel Edward Dorsey removed from Annapolis to "Major's Choice," west of Waterloo, and north of the Old Brick Church. Colonel Dorsey's sons by Sarah Wyatt, his first wife, were located near him upon "Long Beach" and "Major's Choice." Colonel Dorsey owned landed estates not only in Anne Arundel county, but also in Baltimore county. Colonel Edward Dorsey died at "Major's Choice" (now Howard county), in 1705. His will is dated October 26, 1704, and was proved December 31, 1705. Children by first wife, Sarah (Wyatt) Dorsey: 1. Edward, died young. 2. Samuel, married Jane Dorsey. 3. Joshua, of whom later. 4. John, born 1688; married, April 8, 1708, Honor Elder. 5. Nicholas, died 1718; married, December 20, 1709, Frances Hughes. 6. Benjamin, living in 1715. 7. Hannah, married Samuel Howard. 8. Sarah, married John Petticord. Children by second wife, Margaret (Larkin) Dorsey: 9. Larkin. 10. Charles. 11. Francis, died 1749; married Elizabeth ———. 12. Edward. 13. Ann, married John Hammond. The widow, Margaret (Larkin) Dorsey, married (second) John Israel, formerly of London, England.

Joshua Dorsey, son of Colonel Edward and Sarah (Wyatt) Dorsey, was born in 1686, and died November 28, 1747. He inherited from his father by his will, "Barnes Folly" and part of "Long Reach." He acquired the interest of his brother, Samuel, in "Major's Choice," Howard county, and afterward resided there. On June 10, 1734, Joshua and his brother, John, patented 632 acres under the name of "Brother's Partnership," and on November 23, 1747, a deed

was executed, dividing the same. Joshua Dorsey was a Justice of Baltimore county, 1712-14, and Captain of Militia, 1742. He married, May 16, 1711, Anne Ridgely, daughter of Henry and Katharine (Greenberry) Ridgely, at Christ Church, Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel county, Maryland. His will was dated November, 1747, and proved February 6, 1748. Children of Captain Joshua and Anne (Ridgely) Dorsey: 1. Henry, born November 8, 1712; married Elizabeth Worthington. 2. Philemon, of whom later. 3. Rachael, born July 6, 1717; married John Warfield. 4. Elizabeth, born November 6, 1720. 5. Joshua, born March 6, 1723; died unmarried. 6. Nicholas, born June 2, 1725; married Elizabeth Worthington. 7. Catharine, born December 21, 1727, died April 20, 1746. 8. Anne, born October 15, 1730. 9. Sarah, born May 27, 1733. 10. Charles, born November 11, 1736.

Philemon Dorsey, son of Captain Joshua and Anne (Ridgely) Dorsey, was born January 20, 1716, and died 1772. He inherited from his father, "Brother's Partnership," at Dayton, and settled there. He was captain of the "Hundred," whose duty it was to count the output of tobacco, and to levy church tax for its support. He was one of the builders of the "Chapel of Ease" upon "Poplar Spring Branch" and attended to its construction in 1750. His homestead stood upon the west of the road leading from Glenelg to Dayton, and his surveys reached west of his homestead some ten miles. His will is dated December 1, 1771, and proved April 7, 1772. Captain Philemon Dorsey married (first), February 19, 1738, Catharine Ridgely, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Warfield) Ridgely, at Christ Church, Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel county, Maryland. He married (second) Rachael Lawrence. Children by first wife: 1. Anne, born October 2, 1740; married Captain John Dorsey. 2. Elizabeth, born May 13, 1742; married William Ridgely. 3. Phile-

mon, Jr., born February 7, 1744; married Ann ———. 4. Catharine, born November 30, 1745; married Benjamin Warfield. 5. Sarah, born September 9, 1747; married Rachel Warfield. 6. Amelia, born August 23, 1749, died August 6, 1807; married Samuel Riggs (see Riggs family). Children by second wife: 7. Joshua, married Janet Kennedy. 8. Henrietta, married William Hobbs. 9. Ariana, married Samuel Owings.

(The Lawrason and Levering Lines).

James Lawrason, a prominent merchant of Alexandria, Virginia, was born December 2, 1753, in Sussex county, New Jersey, son of Thomas Lawrason, of whom little record is found. He died at Alexandria, April 18, 1823, leaving a will dated October 23, 1820, probated May 26, 1824. He married at Leesburg, Virginia, June 23, 1779, Alice, daughter of Septimus Levering. Children: 1. Thomas, born March 29, 1780, died June, 1819; married Elizabeth Carson. 2. Elizabeth, born September 28, 1781, died March 16, 1821; married (first) Hezekiah Smoot, (second) John Paradise. 3. Mary Miller, born February 17, 1783, died August 13, 1870; married Aaron Levering. 4. John Butcher, born March 15, 1785, died December 17, 1786. 5. Ann Butcher, born February 14, 1787, died 1861; married, September 3, 1807, Aaron Righter Levering. 6. William, born June 13, 1788, died October 23, 1788. 7. Mercy Ann, born October 24, 1789, at Alexandria, Virginia, died September 12, 1853; married, May 29, 1810, Romulus Riggs. 8. Alice, born February 28, 1792, at Alexandria, Virginia, died April 16, 1817; married Elisha Riggs (see Riggs). 9. Susanna, born March 24, 1794, died 1800. 10. James, born March 15, 1796, died February 14, 1814. 11. Benjamin S., born June 4, 1799, died November, 1800.

Alice Levering was a great-great-granddaughter of Rosier Levering, who was born in the early years of the seventeenth

century in Holland, of a family which, according to the Levering family history and genealogy, was derived from ancient English or Anglo-Saxon stock, and which had been exiled because of their religious principles. The name is certainly Teutonic in its origin. Proof of this is found in the little town of Leveringhausen in Westphalia, near Arnaberg, the ancient capital of the duchy. Rosier Levering, after his marriage, settled at Gemen, Westphalia, Germany, where probably he died about 1662. A tradition preserved by the remnant of the family there says that they occupied the old Levering homestead in that town, and that Rosier Levering and his wife died there. He married Elizabeth Van der Walle, of Wesel, Westphalia, Germany, near the frontier of Holland. Children: 1. (John) Wigard, of whom later. 2. Eberhard, born about 1652, died September 5, 1711; married, 1677, Mechtold Schmulling. 3. Elizabeth, born about 1654. 4. Alche, born about 1656. 5. William, born about 1658, died January 3, 1709; married (first), about 1687, Greta Nilent; (second) about 1691, Maria Velts. 6. Gerhard, born about 1660, died after 1731; married Mary ———, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 7. A daughter, born September, 1662.

Wigard Levering, son of Rosier and Elizabeth (Van der Walle) Levering, was born about 1649, at Gemen, Westphalia, Germany, and died February 2, 1744-45, at Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was buried in the Levering Cemetery. From an original contract in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society is the following:

1685, March 20, we the subscribers, do acknowledge and confess by these presents, that we have contracted and agreed together that Dr. Thomas Van Wylick and Johannes Le Brun, in behalf of the Pennsylvania Company, in which they and other friends, of Frankfort and other parts, are engaged, to accept or receive one Wigard Levering, old 36 or 37 years; Magdalena Boeckers, old 36 years, and four children: Anna Catharine, William,

Amelia, and Sibella, respectively $\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, and 9 years, to and for the service of the aforesaid company to transport by shipping out of Holland or England, to Pennsylvania, upon their costs, etc.

NOTE.—Written upon the margin of this contract appears an agreement to include the “contractor’s brother, Gerhard Levering.”

In the Philadelphia Historical Society is a petition from the agent for the Pennsylvania Company to William Penn, setting forth that a suit, heretofore brought against said Wigard for the payment of the money due for transporting him and his family under the above-mentioned contract, had been adjudged against him, and in favor of said Wigard Levering, by reason of the unlawful and unfair advantage taken by said Wigard Levering, who employed and retained all the lawyers in the colony in his own behalf, thus making it impossible to have his case properly prosecuted before the court, and he (the agent) petitions, therefore, that the case be ordered reopened for a further hearing. Wigard Levering and his wife lived in Gemen until after the decease of their first child, and then moved to Mulheim, where they remained until they emigrated to America, after March 20, 1685, bringing their surviving four children. He settled first in Germantown, and removed to Roxborough township in 1691, where he bought 500 acres, lying between and bordering upon the River Schuylkill and Wissahickon creek. Upon this estate he lived his remaining years. He left a will, dated August 23, 1742, probated February 7, 1745.

Wigard Levering married, in March, 1674, Magdalena Boeker, daughter of William Boeker. Children: 1. Johanna Sophia, born January or March, 1675, at Gemen, Germany, died in infancy. 2. Anna Catharine, born March, 1676, at Mulheim, Germany; married, 1692, Heinrich Frey. 3. Maria Elizabeth, born July, 1678, at Mulheim, died in infancy. 4. William, born May 4, 1679, at Mulheim, died 1746; mar-

ried Katharine ———. 5. Amelia Ann Sophia, born July, 1682, at Mulheim, died February 5, 1771; married Benjamin Morgan. 6. Anna Sibella, born September, 1684, at Mulheim, died August 17, 1764; married George Miller. 7. Herman, born November 18, 1686, at Germantown, died May, 1691. 8. Elizabeth, born January 7, 1689, at Germantown, died September, 1703. 9. Sidonia, born April 23, 1691, at Germantown; married Peter De Haven, or Indehaven. 10. Jacob, of whom later. 11. Magdalena, born January 13, 1695, at Roxborough, Pennsylvania, died before 1736; married William Tennis or Tunes. 13. Infant (still born).

Jacob Levering, son of Wigard and Magdalena (Boeker) Levering, was born January 21, 1693, at Roxborough, Pennsylvania, and there perhaps died in October, 1753. On February 20, 1717, his father conveyed to him eighty-five acres of land on which he settled, and which comprised the area as now subdivided between Washington and Levering streets, Twenty-first ward of the City of Philadelphia, bordering on the Schuylkill river, and embracing a large part of the borough of Manayunk. His house was on the east side of Green Lane until 1736, when he built a stone house on the west side. A modern dwelling was erected on the site of the old stone house in 1890 by Eliza Levering, who occupied it. Jacob Levering also owned an estate on the opposite side of the Schuylkill, now in Lower Merion Township, in Montgomery county. His will is dated December 22, 1752, and proved October 22, 1753. Abraham and Septimus Levering were his executors. Jacob Levering married, about 1715, Alice Tunes, who died 1750-53. Children: 1. Magdalena, born 1716, at Roxborough (now part of Philadelphia), Pennsylvania; married, September, 1740, Samuel Showler. 2. Abraham, born May, 1717, on Green Lane, Roxborough, died October 31, 1804; married, November 14, 1745, Anna Thomas. 3.

Wigard, born 1719, died July 5, 1782; married (first), Elizabeth Sturges, married (second) Elizabeth ———. 4. William, born 1721, died November 7, 1785; married, May 16, 1751, Margaret Lohrmann. 5. Jacob, born 1723, died before 1807; married Elizabeth ———. 6. Anthony, born 1725; married, December 12, 1751, Agnes Tunis. 7. Benjamin, born September 15, 1728, died February 25, 1804; married, April 2, 1754, Katherine Righter. 8. Septimus, of whom later.

Septimus Levering, son of Jacob and Alice (Tunes) Levering, was born about 1731, at Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died before 1794, in Loudoun county, Virginia. His wife is buried in the Levering Cemetery, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and as her gravestone is inscribed "widow of Septimus Levering," he must have preceded his wife, who died June 16, 1794. Under date of February 4, 1775, the minutes of the Philadelphia Baptist Church record: "Our brother Septimus Levering, intending to go to Virginia, has requested a letter of recommendation, which the church agrees he shall have." On June 9, 1779, a bond describes him as "Septimus Levering of the Parish of Shilborn, County of Loudoun, and Colony of Virginia." Both Septimus and his wife were baptized June 25, 1757, as members of the Great Valley Church in Chester County, and were dismissed to the Philadelphia Church, July 1, 1761. He was made a deacon September 7, 1761, and resigned October 5, 1765.

Pierre de Simitiere's MSS. in the Pennsylvania Library, states: "Septimus Levering was one of the few persons who kept a carriage in Philadelphia in the latter part of the Eighteenth century." Septimus Levering inherited from his father "all that tract of land whereon Jacob Levering lived."

He married Mary Thomas, born 1730, died 1794, daughter of Griffith Thomas. Children: 1. Griffith, born April

25, 1753, at Roxborough, Pennsylvania, died August 20, 1888; married, October 13, 1776, Hannah Griscom. 2. Alice, born April 25, 1756, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died April 25, 1821; married James Lawrason. 3. Septimus, born 1758; married Elizabeth Ferrill. 4. Thomas, born December 9, 1761, died August 5, 1805, unmarried. 5. Mary, born 1772, died October 19, 1862; married Seth Cartwright, of Alexandria, Virginia.



JUDGE WILLIAM FRICK

THE name of Frick has been long and honorably associated with the legal, financial, scientific and social life of Baltimore. It is of German origin and the earliest records of it are found in an ancient document of the year 1113, which shows that the administration of the Frickgau or Frickthal, a district still known under that name in the northern part of Switzerland, was administered under appointment of the German Emperor by two brothers, Rudolph and Werner, Counts von Frick. The records also of Zurich and Basle show that the descendants of these two brothers were men of distinction until the dissolution of the bonds between the German Empire and the Swiss confederation, during which time, and subsequently through religious persecutions, they suffered loss of fortune, and their estates dwindled until they became small landowners and farmers throughout the cantons of Zurich and Aargau. In the year 1650, Henrich Frick, a landowner and school-teacher in Knonan Canton, Zurich, who was subjected to persecutions on account of his religious faith, emigrated with his wife, Elizabeth, and three children, two daughters and one son, to the Under Pfalz, or Rheinisch Palatinate, taking with him considerable property and cattle. His son, Henrich, born December 19, 1647, was the father of John Conrad Frick, the first of the name to become a colonist in America.

Arms—A red wolf rampant on a shield argent.

John Conrad Frick, born March 28, 1688, and ancestor of the Frick family in Maryland, married in the Palatinate, Barbara Enten, and in 1732 he and his wife sailed from Rotterdam, Holland, in the ship "Pennsylvania" and landed in Philadelphia, September 11, 1732. He was one of the group of colonists who founded Germantown, Pennsylvania, and in

this settlement John Conrad Frick lived the remainder of his life, his death occurring October 3, 1761.

Peter Frick, fourth son of John Conrad and Barbara (Enten) Frick, was born November 9, 1743, in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and died October 15, 1827, in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1770 he married Anna Barbara Breidenhart, daughter of Dr. Christopher Breidenhart, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and, removing from Germantown, came to Baltimore, Maryland, thereby founding the Frick family in that State. As a resident of Baltimore, Peter Frick was actively identified with the civic and business interests of the city. He became a successful merchant of Baltimore, and in 1797, when, in obedience to an Act of Assembly, incorporating the City of Baltimore, a mayor and councilmen were elected, Peter Frick was chosen a member of that first council. The sons of Peter and Anna Barbara (Breidenhart) Frick were: John Frick, merchant, William Frick, of the Baltimore Bar, George Frick, M.D., a physician, distinguished for his scientific attainments, being one of the first physicians in America to specialize on the treatment of diseases of the eye, on which subject he was the author of several valuable treatises.

William Frick, second son of Peter and Anna Barbara (Breidenhart) Frick, was born November 2, 1790, in Baltimore. He married, on June 6, 1816, Mary Sloan, daughter of James Sloan, also of Baltimore. His early education was received at a Moravian college at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, a college then regarded as a center of scholarship in the country. Mr. Frick's legal studies were pursued in Baltimore, in the law office of Gen. William H. Winder, and in 1813 the young man was admitted to the Baltimore Bar, where he speedily acquired legal distinction and became prominent in municipal affairs. His talents were devoted chiefly to admiralty, maritime and insurance law. He was identified with almost every

social and public enterprise of importance undertaken in the city. In conjunction with Chief Justice Taney, Judge Heath and other distinguished supporters of Jackson, he took an active part in the organization of the Jackson party. After several years of successful practice of law in the courts of Maryland, he was elected State Senator from Baltimore City, and in 1837 was appointed, by President Jackson, Collector of the Port for the District of Maryland. In June, 1848, Governor Francis Thomas appointed him judge of the Baltimore County Courts, and associate judge of the Court of Appeals, which offices he held until his election as the first judge of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, which post he honorably filled until his death. In the War of 1812 William Frick served as a volunteer during the campaign in Maryland. His death occurred July 29, 1855, at Warm Springs, Virginia, after an illness of only a few days' duration. His widow survived him until October 13, 1866.

The children of William and Mary (Sloan) Frick were: William Frederick, of further mention; Elizabeth A., married Dr. William Power; Mary L., unmarried; Charles, of medical fame; George P., merchant; Frank, a prominent merchant; James Sloan; William, of the United States Navy, and later in the naval service of the Confederacy; the last five mentioned are deceased.

Mrs. Mary (Sloan) Frick, wife of Judge William Frick, had three brothers: James Sloan, Jr., Dr. Charles Sloan, and Dr. William Sloan, all of whom were men of high attainments and culture. James Sloan, Jr., a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1804, was admitted to the Maryland Bar. In tastes he was cosmopolitan. He was an author of ability and an excellent linguist. In 1818 he published a delightful volume entitled "Rambles in Italy," but his promising literary and professional career was unfortunately ended by his death, in 1819, at the early age of thirty-three years.

Dr. William Sloan studied medicine under Drs. Littleton and Donaldson, of Baltimore, and graduated in medicine, in Philadelphia, in 1811. He was appointed surgeon of the Fourteenth United States Infantry at the commencement of the War of 1812, and continued in military service until peace was declared. Later he was elected one of the physicians of the Baltimore City Dispensary, and, in 1817, was appointed physician to the almshouse of Baltimore county. He died at the early age of twenty-eight years.

Dr. Charles Sloan, youngest son of James Sloan, of Baltimore, was one of the pioneer martyrs to scientific research into the nature of yellow fever. He had gone to New Orleans to study the disease, and, unfortunately, fell a victim to the malady, dying in New Orleans on November 15, 1819, in the twenty-third year of his age.

Arms—Gules, a sword in pale, point downward, blade argent, hilt or, between two boars' heads, couped at the neck of the third. On a chief ermine a lion passant of the first, between two mascales, sable.

Crest—A lion's head erased or.

At a meeting of the Baltimore Bar, held in the Superior Courtroom, July 30, 1855, in honor of the memory of Judge William Frick, eloquent tributes were paid his memory. Said John H. B. Latrobe in part:

To a graceful and ready wit, whose characteristics were its cheerfulness and faculty to delight, Judge Frick united talents of a higher order, whose impulses were always toward the elevated and refined. Fond of art and an adept in some of its branches, apt in all matters of science, and with strong literary power, he embellished his professional life with rare accomplishments. As to his social qualities, Mr. Chairman, how shall those of us, who knew him, speak of them? Warm-hearted and generous, the life of every circle that was fortunate enough to enjoy his presence, with an apparent happiness of temperament that was contagious almost. Who was his equal while he lived—who has he left behind that shall take his place? As a man and citizen, Mr. Chairman, of whom can more honorable things be said?

Blessed in the relations of a domestic life in a most eminent degree, his best eulogy, in this regard, is in the family he left behind him, to find comfort in his unspotted fame, and in the knowledge that, if not of kindred, yet all who knew him admired him for his talents, loved him for his virtues, and valued him for his solid and intrinsic worth. Graves are garlanded, while palaces are unadorned, and so, Mr. Chairman, what might seem flattery if spoken to the living, may, as in this instance, be uttered as the simplest truth in reference to the dead.

Said Edward H. Docwra in part:

To us, Mr. Chairman, the decease of our late Judge is a heavy calamity, for long and kindly association with him had engendered in our breasts the best feelings, the warmest friendship. So lately amongst us in his usual health, it seems hardly to be realized that William Frick is dead. Thus much, Mr. Chairman, have I trespassed upon this meeting, for Judge Frick was beloved by the members of this bar, both old and young, and I deem it not amiss that I, as one of the younger of the brotherhood, should pay my sad tribute to his worth. He has passed from us in the flesh, and it is not proper that we should let this occasion go by without joining our testimony to his many virtues. We know not who will in the future preside over us in this court, but I trust that whoever he may be, he will discharge the arduous duties of this bench as fairly and as honestly as they were discharged by our late Judge.

Resolutions were adopted by the Bar expressing the high opinion in which they had held Judge Frick, and after other addresses the meeting adjourned to later attend the funeral in a body.

At the assembling of the Superior Court over which Judge Frick had presided, eloquent tributes were paid the dead jurist. Said Judge Presstman in part:

Judge Frick was distinguished by many ennobling qualities of mind and heart. Refined in his tastes, courteous and affable in his manners, he had won the affections of those with whom he was upon terms of intimacy, and commanded the respect and confidence of all who were brought into communion with him in his public or private relations. Enjoying the advantage of early training, he was an accomplished scholar, and his political, literary

and legal writings evinced a chaste and cultivated style. Having enjoyed a large share of public confidence, he was frequently called upon to assume the duties and responsibilities of public stations—all of which he performed with ability and unimpeachable integrity. He was a courteous opponent, not unmindful of the rights and feelings of others; yet always a staunch advocate of those political principles he believed to be most conducive to the welfare of his country. As a lawyer, he obtained an enviable rank in the earlier portion of his professional life at this bar, when some of the most distinguished names adorned its roll, and with many of whom he was intimately associated. Few men possessed in a higher degree that rare conversational talent which made him a welcome visitor and ornament of the social circle. As a jurist, he was perhaps more distinguished in the Appellate Court, during the time he occupied a position in that tribunal, which afforded him a better opportunity to do justice to those talents which he possessed than was afforded him in the trials at *nisi prius*. His opinions, as delivered in that court, have received high commendation. During the period he presided in this court, and the perplexing cares and anxieties which are necessarily incident to the station, his chief purpose seemed to be that the scales of justice should be held with a steady hand. The light of his mind is extinguished, and his presence, once familiar in this temple of justice, shall never again be visible; but his virtues will be held in affectionate remembrance. The court will stand adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.



WILLIAM FREDERICK FRICK

A LIFE honorable in its achievement, and unusual in its length, ended with the passing of William Frederick Frick. A graduate of Harvard, his years there threw him into intimate contact with the poet, Longfellow, the statesman, Sumner, and men of New England, who later rose to fame, their intellectual attainments stimulating his own, and aiding to mould his character and mode of thought. He was also fortunate in his youth in the acquaintance of Judge Story, and other intimate friends of his distinguished father, men much older than himself. From such youthful and early manhood surroundings was developed the man of brilliant talents, high ideals and scholarly tastes, whose life was to prove so valuable to his native city. As a lawyer he was learned, broad minded and accurate, ranking as one of the most distinguished practitioners of his time. As a citizen he was useful and courageous, deeply interested in the public school system. His life was one of honor and usefulness, every one of his years, eighty-eight, spent in preparation for and in the accomplishment of his ambitions and ideals. His social qualities were in accord with his intellectual attainment, and the eulogies pronounced upon his honored father can with equal propriety be applied to the son, save that the legal career of the latter did not include service on the bench.

William Frederick Frick, eldest son of Judge William and Mary (Sloan) Frick, was born in Baltimore, April 21, 1817, died in the city of his birth, January 25, 1905. His education, carried along under private tutors, Drs. Girardin and Williams, at old Baltimore College, was continued at Harvard College, and finished with graduation and high honors, class of "35." Early association, natural inclination and environment, dictated his choice of a profession, and when

Judge William Frick was called to his father's, his mantle fell upon a son whom he had personally trained, and who for fifteen years of his early practice had had the benefit of a distinguished father's advice, counsel and admonition. After completing legal study under the direction of his father, the young man was admitted to the Baltimore Bar in May, 1839. He at once began practice, and until his death, sixty-six years later, was actively engaged in his professional work. The promise of his youth was more than fulfilled and he rapidly rose to eminence, becoming one of the most distinguished and honored members of the Baltimore Bar. His scholarly tastes led him away from strict devotion to his profession in his earlier career at the bar, and considerable time was then given to lectures and addresses on matters of public interest, and in contribution to current literature.

The cause of public education particularly appealed to him, and he took an active and an eager interest in the organization of the Baltimore system, serving for several years as president of the city school board. He wrote and spoke for the system without limit, his writings and addresses a direct influence in awakening public interest in city and State educational affairs. But with the continued growth of his private practice, he gradually withdrew from public activities, and in his later years he gave himself exclusively to the service of his clientele. He was counsel for some of the more important commercial and corporate interests of his city, and personally served as a director of leading corporations, including the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the Consolidated Coal Company, and the Consolidated Gas Company. So in honor and usefulness his long life was passed. He was keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen, and in the stormy times through which political Baltimore has passed, he was not neutral, but warmly espoused the cause he deemed the righteous

one, and was a powerful advocate for that cause. But outside official membership on the school board he could never be induced to accept political office. He was an independent Democrat, never wearing the collar of party subserviency, but a trusted adviser, and highly regarded by the true leaders of his party. In 1850 twelve of the most distinguished members of the Baltimore Bar organized the Friday Club, an organization most notable for half a century, which passed out of existence in 1905, with the death of William Frederick Frick, the last survivor of the twelve. From 1872 until 1890 Mr. Frick practiced in association with his son, James Swan Frick, whom he admitted to a partnership after his admission to the bar in 1872. In 1890 the son withdrew from active practice, the father continuing alone.

William Frederick Frick married, February 10, 1848, Anne Elizabeth Swan, born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 10, 1819, and died there, December 20, 1880, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Donnell) Swan. Mr. Frick survived his wife twenty-five years, but was solaced in his long evening of life by the loving companionship of his three children: 1. James Swan, born November 30, 1848, a member of the Maryland Bar; married Elise Winchester Dana, daughter of Colonel Samuel and Abbie E. (Rice) Dana, a descendant of Richard Dana, who settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1640. 2. Mary Sloan, born January 4, 1851; she married (first) Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, and (second) Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs. 3. Elizabeth Donnell, born June 5, 1853, became the wife of Frank Foster, of England, whom she survives, a resident of Washington, D. C.

Anne Elizabeth (Swan) Frick, wife of William Frederick Frick, was a granddaughter of Gen. John Swan, born in Dumfries, Scotland, where his family had been prominent since 1599. The name Swan is of very ancient Danish extraction, derived from a Dane—Swain or Swan—of noble ances-

try, who settled early in the southeastern portion of Great Britain. The Swans were possessed of landed property in Kent and Derby from the period of the Norman Conquest. The name, as borne by landowners, occurs in the Domesday Book, and as early as the reign of Richard II, the Swans signed to their name "Gentleman" in ancient deeds. Through England, Scotland, and also Ireland, branches of the family scattered, as indicated by similarity in coats-of-arms and crests.

Arms—Azure, three swans argent, two and one; chief or.

Crest—A cockatrice's head erased proper, ducally gorged, ringed and lined argent.

Motto—*Paratus Sum* (I am ready).

It is from a Scotch line of ancestry that the Swan family of Maryland is descended, and in the Maryland branch, as in most of the others, is to be found upon the coat-of-arms three snowy swans floating upon the blue waters of a lake as represented by an azure shield.

General John Swan, the great-grandfather of James Swan Frick, was born November 27, 1750, in Dumfries, Scotland. He came to Maryland in the year 1766 as the heir of his uncle, Robert Swan, who died in Annapolis, May 4, 1764. He was a mere lad of sixteen when he sought the New World, and with the ardent enthusiasm of youth he espoused the patriots' cause and fought gallantly for the liberty of a nation. At first a resident of Annapolis, John Swan soon moved to Frederick county, Maryland, and later to the rapidly growing town of Baltimore. He early entered the Army of the Revolution, was wounded at Morristown, and upon his recovery was, by order of General Washington, commissioned, on April 26, 1777, captain of the Third Continental Dragoons, at that time being recruited by Colonel George Baylor at Fredericksburg, Virginia. He was made major of the First Continental Dragoons, on October 21, 1780, and served with gallantry until the close of hostilities, and was with General

Lafayette, at Yorktown, when Lord Cornwallis surrendered. At the close of the Revolutionary War, Major Swan was made general of the Maryland State Militia. He was also one of the signers of the original, and the amended constitution, of the Society of the Cincinnati, that organization of distinguished brothers-at-arms of which George Washington was president, and General Otho Holland Williams, of Maryland, was treasurer. General Swan's eldest son, Robert Swan, and his grandson and namesake, John Swan, were also members of the society by inheritance, and James Swan Frick, great-grandson of General John Swan, now represents him in the society.

General Swan settled in Baltimore after the independence of the United States was assured, and became closely identified with the interests and development of the city. Among other offices held by him was the presidency of the Branch Bank of the United States for Maryland.

On July 12, 1787, General Swan married Elizabeth Maxwell, born 1757, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Trippe) Maxwell, of Charles county, Maryland, and he died August 21, 1824.

James Swan, son of General John and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Swan, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in January, 1796. In 1818 he married Elizabeth Donnell, daughter of John Donnell, Esq., an Irish gentleman, who came to Maryland late in the eighteenth century, and married, October 11, 1798, Anne Smith, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Custis) Smith, of Northampton county, Virginia. James Swan was president of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore for a number of years, and one of the first directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He died August 25, 1859. Anne Elizabeth Swan, eldest daughter and second child of James and Elizabeth (Donnell) Swan, married William Frederick Frick.

GENERAL JOHN GILL

TALL and soldierly in carriage, with snow-white hair and mustache, General Gill was a striking figure anywhere, but was particularly well known and highly esteemed in Baltimore's financial district. His soldierly bearing was both hereditary and acquired, as through his mother he descended from Captain John Deale, of Maryland, a distinguished officer of the Revolution; paternal and maternal ancestors fought in the War of 1812, and General Gill was an officer of the Confederacy. When the struggle finally terminated at Appomattox, he became identified with the commercial life of Baltimore, but from 1887 until 1910 was president of the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company and a power in financial affairs. The last two years of his life were spent abroad and in retirement at his Baltimore home, but his visits to the banking district to meet and chat with old friends were frequent. He was one of the most conspicuous figures in Baltimore's business district, having been identified with its welfare as merchant and financier for over forty years.

General Gill's grandfather, John Gill, of Alexandria, Virginia, born June 14, 1765, died March, 1856, son of Thomas Gill of Notton, Yorkshire, England, came to America just after the close of the Revolution, as the resident partner of the shipping firm of Abernethy, Lowry & Gill, of London, one of the leading firms of that time. He married Esther Lowry, daughter of Colonel William and Oliva (Pickins) Lowry, both from Castle Blaney, County Monaghan, Ireland. Colonel Lowry came to Baltimore in 1794, and shortly afterward was commissioned by Governor Lee, of Maryland, major of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Maryland Volunteers. He was subsequently made colonel of the regiment. John Gill settled in Alexandria, Virginia, about the year 1784. The

following year he married Esther Lowry, daughter of his partner. The firm of Abernethy, Lowry & Gill going out of business, John Gill continued in business for himself, in Alexandria, until 1800, when he removed with his family to Baltimore, conducting there for many years a successful shipping business. Later in life he acted as a notary public, which was then a most important and lucrative office.

Richard Wardsworth Gill, father of General John Gill, was born in England, October 14, 1793, while his parents were on a trip to the mother country. He was educated at St. Mary's (now Loyola) College, and after graduation embarked in business, about the year 1815, forming a co-partnership with his brother, William Lowry Gill. His preferences, however, were for the law, and the firm did not long continue. He served in the War of 1812, on General Smith's staff, and was at the battle of Bladensburg, where, on August 24, 1814, an American force was defeated by the British, who immediately afterward entered and burned the city of Washington. He studied law and was admitted to the courts of Baltimore city and of Baltimore and Hartford counties in the year 1820. In 1824 he was elected District States Attorney for the city of Baltimore and served in this capacity for two years. Subsequently he became a general practitioner with varied success until the year 1834, when he changed his residence to Annapolis to become the reporter of the Court of Appeals. His name is intimately associated with this work from that time to within a short period of his death, covering nearly nineteen years of unremitting toil, the result being Harris & Gill, Gill & Johnson, and Gill's Maryland Reports. In 1835 he married Anna Franklin Deale, daughter of Captain James Deale, of West River, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and granddaughter of Captain John Deale, who served in the Revolutionary War. Richard Wardsworth Gill died February 28, 1852.

General John Gill, son of Richard Wardsworth and Anna Franklin (Deale) Gill, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, August 15, 1841, died, while sojourning for the benefit of his health on the New Jersey coast, at Ventnor, Atlantic City, July 2, 1912. He was in his eleventh year when his honored father died, but this did not interfere with his plans for an education. After preparation at St. John's College, Annapolis, and four years at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, whence he was graduated in 1859, he entered the University of Virginia in 1860. Less than a year after matriculation he left the university to enlist in the Confederate Army, he then being in his twentieth year. He was one of the first students to respond to the call of the South, joining the Maryland Guard. This regiment did not go to the front immediately, however, and filled with enthusiasm on behalf of the South, and eager to face the hardships and danger of a soldier's life, he, with a few companions, made his way to Richmond. There he enlisted in Captain William H. Murray's Company, in the First Maryland Regiment, Confederate States Army. He served for more than a year in that regiment and took part in many battles. After receiving a slight wound in the cheek at the battle of Cross Keys, Private Gill left the infantry to join Company A, Maryland Cavalry, and served through the war with that command. He was brought frequently in contact with Lee, Jackson, Early, and other Confederate leaders, and soon earned for himself an enviable reputation for bravery, intelligence and resourcefulness. He was engaged in the battles of Manassas, Front Royal, Winchester, Cross Keys, Seven Days, Cedar Mountain, Spottsylvania Court House, the Wilderness, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Trenlinns Station, Yellow Tavern, Brandy Station, Culpeper, and the final struggle about Richmond, when Lee surrendered to Grant. General Gill's coolness under fire and his faithful performance of duty

won for him frequent commendation from the Southern leaders. General Fitzhugh Lee, General Commander of Cavalry of the Army of Virginia, on whose staff he was, and under whom General Gill served for three years, said, in an autograph letter which was one of General Gill's treasured possessions, that he "would have been glad to lead five thousand men like John Gill against ten thousand of the enemy."

At the termination of the great struggle General Gill returned to Maryland, his native State, to take up the struggle for life, and to assist in the reconstruction of the South. After carefully studying the field, General Gill decided upon the mercantile profession and immediately identified himself with the grain trade. He associated himself with James Knox, under the firm name of Knox & Gill, and this firm probably did more than any other to establish for Baltimore the reputation of being one of the greatest grain markets in the country. This partnership was dissolved in 1871, General Gill continuing in the business under the name John Gill & Company, but after two years the General associated himself with Charles D. Fisher, under the firm name Gill & Fisher. The history of this firm has been the history of the grain trade of Baltimore, its activities continually expanding and its prosperity increasing, carrying the name of Baltimore as a grain market far and wide.

When in 1887 General Gill became president of the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company, he retired from the firm, Gill & Fisher, and severed his connection with the grain trade, although his successors still retain the name. In 1880 General Gill with a number of other local capitalists formed the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company. He then became its president and continued to serve in that office until two years before his death, when he resigned. In the beginning the company did business in a few small rooms in a basement on South

street, about where the First National Bank now stands. Under the stimulus of General Gill's vigor the present commodious home of the company at Calvert and German streets was built, and under his direction the company prospered. In building it up General Gill drew around him some of the ablest financiers of the city. Among those associated in the company's development were the late William Wallace Spence (his father-in-law), Alexander Shaw, Bernard Cahn, Louis McLane, Andrew Reid, John A. Hambleton, William H. Blackford and Charles D. Fisher. As a business man General Gill was shrewd and successful, with a keen intuitive judgment as to propositions submitted to him. He left nothing half done, but when dealing with a business went straight to the bottom, and when his mind was made up he was hard to swerve. It is said that he rarely went wrong in his judgment of men or of business propositions. Outside of serving as a director of several banks and other financial institutions, General Gill confined his activities to the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company, and became a power in financial circles. On April 8, 1909, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the company, the officers and employes arranged a demonstration of the esteem in which they held their president, and presented him with a handsome silver loving cup, which was highly prized.

General Gill was always an active though independent worker in the Democratic party. He never accepted political office, but his influence in the direction of the party's affairs was considerable. He was an anti-Bryan Democrat, and fought the Commoner and his policies at every turn. In 1896 General Gill was elected delegate-at-large to the Democratic Convention at Chicago. When Bryan was nominated, General Gill went promptly against him. He refused to neutralize his influence as the majority of the other Democrats did by

supporting Palmer and Buckner, but actively worked for the election of William McKinley, the first Republican he has ever supported for high office. He again fought Bryan and supported McKinley in 1900, and when the Nebraskan was again nominated, in 1908, although General Gill did not take an active part in the campaign, he refused to lend his name for Bryan's support. In 1904 he published a book of reminiscences of the four years' struggle in which he bore so honorable a part. While it was the work of his leisure hours and not intended for general distribution, the book is regarded as a valuable addition to the literature of the war; copies are highly prized, and are now unobtainable. He ever retained a deep interest in his comrades of the army and many were the needy ones he aided. He served on the military staffs of Governors McLane, Hamilton and Lloyd, was an active member of Maryland Line Confederate Veterans, and belonged to the Maryland and to the Merchants' Clubs. He was identified with many of the associations working for civic betterment, and aided generously in all that tended to make a better Baltimore.

He was very fond of travel, and of the State of California, visiting the Pacific coast several times. After his retirement from the executive management of the trust company, in 1910, he went abroad with his family, hoping to regain his health. He spent a year at Vichy, France, and during that time many interesting travel letters from his pen appeared in a Baltimore newspaper. He returned from abroad in November, 1911, apparently benefited. It was but temporary, however, the end coming the following July.

General Gill married, November 27, 1868, Louise Wallace Spence, daughter of William Wallace Spence, who survives him with four daughters: Charlotte Morris, married G. Blagden Hazelhurst; Olivia Murray Bispham; Mary Esther, married Lloyd Richardson Macy; and Agnes.

EDGAR HILARY GANS, LL.D.

GREAT lawyers are almost as much the product of nature as poets, and Mr. Gans' mental equipment could not have been better suited for his profession had he deliberately selected in advance the intellectual qualities necessary to produce a great lawyer. For analytical power, luminous and forcible reasoning, ability for striking and effective presentation of his facts and his arguments, Mr. Gans had no superior among his contemporaries or for many years prior to his appearance at the bar. He belonged to a younger generation of lawyers than did Bernard Carter, John P. Poe, Teackle Wallis or Colonel Charles Marshall, but the high legal standards and traditions those great lawyers represented, did not suffer at his hands, and his name will be remembered among the strong men who have given distinction and authority to the Maryland bar. No lawyer in the State achieved greater distinction at the bar than Mr. Gans. His opinions were sought in the most intricate cases and he was regarded by the bench as one of the most eminent legal authorities appearing before them. This opinion was also entertained by the leading lawyers of the State and by so distinguished an authority as the late Senator Isidore Rayner, who recommended Mr. Gans to President Taft for appointment as Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a recommendation endorsed by the Maryland bar.

Conversant with every phase of legal jurisprudence and thoroughly informed in every detail, Mr. Gans, unlike most great lawyers, did not make a specialty of any branch of the law. It mattered not whether he was engaged to conduct a criminal case or one affecting the millions of a corporation, he was equally well equipped, and, with his case prepared to the hour, was a tower of strength to the cause he advocated.

Thoroughly democratic and unassuming, he made no pretentious appearance, but in a quiet, modest way, performed an immense amount of work without attracting attention, for his services were in constant demand. When not in court he was at his office, even reading testimony while riding home and there burning the midnight oil in study and preparation of a case, his devotion to his clients' interest leading to excessive overwork and resulting in a sudden breakdown in health. Besides his immense court practice, he was in constant demand in consultation, his advice on semi-legal business propositions was considered as of the very best. As a lecturer on Criminal Law at the Law School of the University of Maryland, which function he assumed in 1883, he was very popular with the students. His lectures were clear, terse, and directly to the point, and it was rarely a student "cut" his class. His "Syllabus on Criminal Law" is regarded as one of the best and shortest avenues to accurate and comprehensive knowledge of criminal procedure, and is an authority eagerly sought by law students.

Edgar H. Gans was a son of Rev. Daniel and Margaret (Schwartz) Gans. In the early eighties, Rev. Daniel Gans was a minister of the Reformed church in Baltimore, and his entire family became converts to the Catholic faith. After his retirement from the ministry, Daniel Gans studied law, was admitted to the bar and was elected a judge of the Orphans' Court, an office he held until his death. Edgar H. Gans was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1856, died in the city of Baltimore, September 20, 1914. In 1870 the family moved to Baltimore, where Edgar H. continued his studies in the public schools, completing the high school course, then entered City College, whence he was graduated with the highest honors, class of 1875. Deciding upon the profession of law, he entered the Law Department of the

University of Maryland, receiving his degree Bachelor of Laws, class of 1877. He at once began practice in Baltimore in the office of John P. Poe, quickly gaining recognition at the bar, and, in 1879, two years after beginning practice, was appointed by Charles G. Kerr, Deputy State's Attorney, an office he filled for eight years. The training of the State's Attorney's office was most valuable to the young lawyer. He conducted a number of the most important cases in the criminal court and became noted as one of the most aggressive cross examiners in the profession. He secured convictions in some very important cases, and became a terror to evil doers, as, no matter how strong a defendant was in political influence, it was not recognized by Mr. Gans, who prosecuted without fear or favor. At the close of his second term as deputy, in 1887, Mr. Gans had no doubt political aspirations, but he was not of the temperament necessary to become a successful politician. He was strongly urged for the office of State's Attorney in 1887, it being the impression that Mr. Kerr, the incumbent, did not desire a renomination. Mr. Gans announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination, but later Mr. Kerr decided that he desired another term and was nominated by the Convention. Mr. Gans, not feeling that he had been fairly treated, ran as an independent candidate, but was defeated. This marked the end of his career as an office holder, although he ever continued to manifest a deep interest in public affairs. Until the advent of William Jennings Bryan into national politics in 1896, Mr. Gans was a consistent Democrat. After that time he acted independently in State and local politics, but was always opposed to party machines, fighting the Democratic organization the harder, because it was the more powerful. He did not make a political speech for a number of years before his death, but, when he was "in the harness," he was regarded as one of the most convincing speakers upon the hustings.

After his retirement from the State's Attorney's office, he began private practice and his services were sought in a number of criminal cases. He did not enjoy that line of practice, however, and soon abandoned it for a general civil practice, later corporation law attracting his greatest attention, and perhaps his reputation in that branch of the law is his greatest claim to legal fame. However, he was not a specialist, but a lawyer, learned and skilful in all branches. In 1889 he formed a partnership with B. Howard Haman, who had been his classmate at law school, and as senior member of the firm of Gans & Haman, continued in active practice until his death. Younger men were admitted to the firm in later years, but neither the firm name nor its directing head was ever changed while Mr. Gans lived. He was connected with many of the important cases brought before the Maryland courts during the years 1889-1914; few, indeed, but his name appeared either as plaintiff or defendant. One of the important cases in which he was senior counsel was that affecting the validity of the "Grandfather" clause in the Maryland election law. This case was tried in the United States District Court before Judge Morris (now deceased), Mr. Gans arguing the law was unconstitutional. He won his case, but an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court, where he delivered a powerful argument in opposition to William L. Marbury. The favorable decision of the Supreme Court was rendered after his death.

The last great work of Mr. Gans was the preparation of a brief prepared as counsel for the Regional Bank Committee of Baltimore, for presentation to the Federal Reserve Board. This brief, one of the ablest legal documents ever prepared in the State, was in support of Baltimore's claim to be selected as the location of a Regional Federal Reserve Bank. When the committee selected Mr. Gans as their counsel, he an-

nounced he would take up the fight vigorously, and he did, his death proving a severe blow to those who relied upon him to force Baltimore's claims against those of Richmond before the Federal Reserve Board. Another case in which the public was interested was in 1910 and 1911, when, with the late Judge William Shepard Bryan, he defended the Police Commissioners of Baltimore in the charges brought against them by Governor Crothers, who was represented by Thomas G. Hayes and Attorney General Isaac L. Straus. Such noted cases show how great a reputation Mr. Gans had gained in the last quarter of a century of his life. Amongst a number of cases which first called public attention to him was the leading case of *The State vs. The Baltimore News Publishing Company*, a libel suit instituted at the instance of certain politicians in connection with the exposition made by the "News" of the policy playing evil. His life ended on the topmost round of professional success. Personally he was reticent and conservative, but, in the practice of his profession, most aggressive and formidable. Young lawyers frequently consulted him and he always helped them willingly with advice, giving them valuable opinions for which he made only a nominal charge. Many of his arguments in court were regarded as masterpieces of reasoning, his wonderful analytical mind and untiring industry in preparing his facts forming a combination of rare power.

At the threshold of his maturity he left the Reformed church and joined the Roman Catholic church, and till the end of his life he never ceased to be one of her devoted and enlightened sons, joining to the simplicity of the faith of a child, that broad culture, that sense of accuracy and precision, which was indeed one of his main characteristics. At the time of the separation of Church and State in France, he was asked by, and prepared for, the Baltimore "Sun" an account

of the "Separation Bill" in France. That article, which was later published in pamphlet form, obtained a wide circulation among clergy and laity, and drew the attention of thinking men both in this country and in Europe. In affairs of legal importance he was the trusted adviser to Cardinal Gibbons and the Catholic clergy. In 1900 he received from Loyola College and from Mount St. Mary's College the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Gans married, in 1884, Elizabeth V. Wall, of Baltimore. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom survive their honored father. His three sons, J. Edgar, James D. and Hilary W., are now wearing the United States uniforms. The four daughters are: L. Dolores; M. Margaret, who married Lieutenant Reilly; Elizabeth V., married Captain Austin, and Anna Katherine.





Very Truly Yours.
Herman Stump

COLONEL HERMAN STUMP

A **LAWYER** by choice and thoroughly devoted to the profession he adopted, Colonel Stump had from youth a decided taste for public affairs and for military life. He rose to prominence in his profession, was twice elected Congressman, served as Commissioner General of Immigration, and attained the rank of Colonel of Militia, thus proving his versatility and genius. He did well everything he undertook, and when, in 1902, he laid aside professional cares and retired to the farm of "Waverly," near Harford county, his Belair estate, he carried with him the love and esteem of his entire generation of the bar and official life. It is the special hope of the lawyer to actively participate in the affairs of his community, to be its spokesman on special occasions, its leader in the reform of abuses and for the enlargement of its functions, and to act as the motive power in its educational, moral and charitable work. Such was Colonel Herman Stump, and in the life of Belair he will be sorely missed.

The Stumps of Malmesbury, Wiltshire, England, claim that the Stumps came from Prussia to England in 1500, during the reign of King Henry VII. To parents whose names are unknown were born two sons: Heinrich, who appears not to have emigrated to this country, and Johana, of further mention.

Johann Stumpf, born probably in Prussia, emigrated to the Colony of Pennsylvania, now at Christ Church, Philadelphia, November 11, 1726. Mary Catherine Ekeboom, born in 1730 moved to Cecil county, Maryland, where he died in 1747. John Stumpf (to he was always known in Maryland) had by his wife two sons: John, of further mention, and Henry, born January 5, 1727, died in August, 1754. He married, about 1755, Rachel, daughter of William and Elizabeth



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Johann Stumpf, born probably in Prussia, emigrated to the Colony of Pennsylvania, married in Christ Church, Philadelphia, November 11, 1726, Mary Catherine Bakerin, and before 1730 moved to Cecil county, Maryland, where he died in 1747. John Stump (as he was always known in Maryland) had by his wife two sons: John, of further mention; and Henry, born January 5, 1731, died in August, 1814. He married, about 1755, Rachel, daughter of William and Eliza-

beth Perkins, and moved to the Valley of Deer Creek, Harford county, then a part of Baltimore county. There he purchased an estate and resided until death, leaving issue. Descendants are numerous in both Harford and Cecil counties, and he is the ancestor of many men of note, including Judge John H. Price, Judge Henry Stump, Judge Frederick Stump, Judge H. Arthur Stump and others.

John (2) Stump, son of Johann (John) (2) and Mary Catherine (Bakerin) Stump, was born May 6, 1728, died in March, 1797. He inherited his father's estate in Cecil county and there resided until shortly before his death, when he sold his property and that inherited by his wife, consisting of several farms, and removed to Harford county, presumably to be near others of his family who had married and settled there. He married Hannah Husband, born March 27, 1722, daughter of William and Mary Husband, and a descendant of Augustine Herman, of "Bohemia Manor." It was through this relationship that the name Herman became a familiar one in the Stump family. John and Hannah Stump were the parents of three sons and three daughters: 1. John, of "Stafford," of further mention. 2. Herman, married, June 20, 1793, Elizabeth Smith Dallam, daughter of Josias William and Sarah (Smith) Dallam. She survived him and married (second) Abram Jarett, and died October 24, 1825. 3. Hannah, born 1762, died November 20, 1824; married, March 14, 1786, John Stump, of "Perry Point," Cecil county, her cousin, son of Henry and Rachel (Perkins) Stump. 4. Nancy, married George Coulson. 5. William, died unmarried. 6. Martha, married (first) Thomas or William Johnson, (second) John Creswell. Of these children, John, Herman and Hannah survived their father.

John (3) Stump, eldest child of John (2) and Hannah (Husband) Stump, was born in Cecil county, Mary-

land, June 5, 1752, and by industry, enterprise and thrift, accumulated a large estate called "Stafford," near the mouth of Deer creek, where he died full of years and honors. He was a member of the Cecil County Committee of Observation, and was active in the collection of supplies to Northern sufferers through the blockade of their ports by the British ships during the early years of the Revolution. He and John Archer (their descendants intermarrying) were chosen, in 1776, by popular vote, "Electors of a Senate of Harford County." He became a man of large means for his day and left each of his seven children well endowed with this world's goods. He married, October 17, 1779, Cassandra Wilson, daughter of Henry and Priscilla (Gover) Wilson, her father a member of the Society of Friends, but nevertheless full of patriotic zeal during the Revolution and a man of influence. John (3) and Cassandra Stump were the parents of five sons and five daughters: 1. William, born December 2, 1781, died March 28, 1821; married, December 10, 1817, Margaret Miller. 2. Hannah, born April 6, 1784, died unmarried. 3. Ann, born January 29, 1786, died August 19, 1867; married, November 16, 1802, John Archer. 4. Priscilla, born August 6, 1787, died July 16, 1865, unmarried. 5. Mary, born April 20, 1789, died 1872; married, September 22, 1808, James W. Williams. 6. John, born December 25, 1790, died in infancy. 7. John Wilson, of further mention. 8. Herman, born May 10, 1794, died in infancy. 9. Hannah Cassandra, born July 18, 1796, died May 7, 1858; married, October 16, 1817, James W. Williams, cousin of James W. Williams, mentioned above. 10. Herman, "of Stafford," born August 13, 1798, died March 13, 1881, unmarried.

John Wilson Stump, seventh child of John (3) and Cassandra (Wilson) Stump, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, February 23, 1792, died at his estate, "Oakington," on

Chesapeake Bay, Harford county, Maryland, October 21, 1862. He was a planter and an extensive land owner, also head of an important commercial enterprise in partnership with his brother-in-law, James W. Williams, who, in 1842, and prior to that year, represented Harford and Cecil counties in Congress. Mr. Stump was in France when war broke out with Great Britain in 1812, and on his return home the vessel on which he sailed narrowly escaped capture by the British fleet in the Chesapeake, but, eluding them, reached Baltimore in safety, Mr. Stump taking part in the defense of that city as aide to General Stricker. He married, January 13, 1814, Sarah Biays, born October 26, 1794, died May 19, 1876, daughter of Colonel James and Sarah (Jackson) Biays, of Baltimore. Colonel James Biays was a large vessel owner and shipping merchant of Baltimore, through whose enterprise and public spirit the commerce of that port largely benefitted. He commanded the American cavalry at the battle of North Point, and in official reports he was highly commended for his bravery and efficiency. John Wilson and Sarah Stump were the parents of five sons and seven daughters: 1. James Biays, born December 17, 1815, died December 4, 1839, unmarried. 2. Priscilla, born October 14, 1817, died August, 1907; married, June 26, 1837, John Griffith. 3. Cassandra, born August 20, 1819, died June 18, 1865; married, May 27, 1837, Septimus Norris. 4. Mary Biays, born September 23, 1820, died September 23, 1826. 5. Sarah, born June 13, 1822, died March, 1918; married, January 31, 1838, James Murray. 6. John Wilson, born October 15, 1824, died May 21, 1867; married, August 23, 1854, Mary Birdsall. 7. Mary Biays, born November 14, 1826, died November 21, 1881, unmarried. 8. Margaret Ann, born May 12 or 22, 1828, died May 22, 1828. 9. William, born September, 1829, died August 15, 1862; married, September 2, 1857, Mary

Bartram North, of Washington, D. C. 10. Thomas Bird Coleman, born September 7, 1831, died April, 1912; married, October 11, 1865, Adeline Wray. 11. Jane, born September 10, 1833, died August 9, 1834. 12. Herman, of further mention.

Herman Stump, twelfth child of John Wilson and Sarah (Biays) Stump, was born at "Oakington," Harford county, Maryland, August 8, 1835, died at his estate, "Waverly," near Belair, in his native county, January 9, 1917. He was educated in the classics under private tutors and at Delaware College, chose law as his profession, and after preparation under the preceptorship of his cousin, Hon. Henry W. Archer, of Belair, he was admitted to the bar. From 1856, the date of his admission, until 1902, the date of his retirement, Colonel Stump was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, practicing not only in Harford courts but in the courts of adjoining counties and in all State and Federal courts of the district. Learned in the law and skillful in its application, he was connected with some of the celebrated cases of his period and in many noted criminal cases, notably that of Mrs. E. G. Wharton for the poisoning of General Ketchum, and that of Elizabeth Cairnes for the shooting of Nicholas McComas. He conducted a large practice and ranked with the ablest professional men of his day.

Southern born, and of Southern family, his sympathies during the War between the States were naturally with his Southern brethren, but he took no active part in opposition to the Government. He had decided military tastes, had been for many years prominent in the State militia and held the rank of colonel. Near Belair, the county seat of Harford county, he purchased a large estate which he named "Waverly," and there, even while weighted with professional and official cares, he devoted himself with deep interest to its

management and cultivation. He loved the great out-of-doors, and "Waverly" was his greatest joy, with its fertile acres and rural beauty.

In 1878 Colonel Stump was elected State Senator; presided over the Democratic State Convention of 1879, which nominated William T. Hamilton for Governor; was chosen president of the Senate in 1880, and was elected to represent his district in the Fifty-first Congress, as a Democrat. He was re-elected to the Fifty-second Congress, and at the expiration of his term was appointed by President Cleveland, Commissioner General of Immigration, a newly-created department of the government, of which Colonel Stump was the first chief. Colonel Stump was largely instrumental in framing the Immigration and the Chinese Exclusion laws, and was twice sent to Italy on special missions by the United States Government in regard to Italian immigration; and was present at the nuptials of the present King of Italy. At the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of law at Belair, continuing until 1902, when he retired and spent the last fifteen years of his life in the congenial life of a country gentleman.

But Colonel Stump did not live for his own pleasure and aggrandizement. On the contrary, his sympathy was boundless and his interest deep in all community affairs. For many years he was president of the board of visitors at Rosewood Training School for Feeble Minded Children, located at Owing's Mills, Baltimore county, and lived to see this great institution grow from thirty inmates to more than seven hundred children, and with purse, voice and influence supported all good causes. He was the oldest member and a Past Master of Mount Ararat Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Belair, and when he was laid at rest his brethren of the lodge were in charge of the services and performed over his grave the beautiful burial rites of the order. He was a man of

average height, but of large and powerful body. He was most hospitable, and both before and after marriage a most gracious hospitality distinguished him. He was an official of the Harford County Agricultural Society, and a communicant of the Episcopal church.

Colonel Stump married, late in life, Mary Fernandez de Velasco, of New York, a descendant of Admiral de Velasco, who for his courage and bravery was created Duke of Frias by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain, a half-sister of John Haldane Flagler, of New York, and through her mother a cousin of Lord Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain (1913). They had no children. Of the large family of children which came to his parents he was the last survivor, with the exception of his sister Sarah, wife of James Murray, of London, England. Mrs. Stump survives her husband, as does a nephew, Bertram N. Stump, United States Commissioner of Immigration at Baltimore.



ELIPHALET PARSONS

AT the age of eighty-two the life of Eliphalet Parsons, one of the sterling educators of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, closed. For fifty-eight of these years he had given himself to the cause of education, and no man can repute the value of his life. He taught in the public schools, conducted private schools, and finally, in 1913, retired, being then principal of one of the public schools of Baltimore. He was of distinguished American, English, and Scotch ancestry, his father of ancient English family, and in America tracing to the eminent Jonathan Edwards. On the maternal side, Mar, he traced descent from the Scottish Earls of Mar. The Parsons family in England was numbered with the gentry; two country seats are yet occupied by descendants in which the ancestors of the American family lived, one built in 1500, the other, one hundred years later. In America the family has ever been noted for its eminent divines, jurists and educators, many of the name having added greatly to the sum of human learning. Eliphalet Parsons was a son of Jonathan and Mary Ann (Mar) Parsons, the names Eliphalet and Jonathan having been handed down for many generations since the marriage of a Parsons to a daughter of Jonathan Edwards.

Eliphalet Parsons was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, and in his early life received but an ordinary education. He was, however, a student all his life, and an omnivorous reader. When a youth he read all the classics of the best English authors, and all his life he accumulated knowledge even as he was constantly imparting it. He also specialized in and became most proficient in mathematics, later teaching that branch as well as English literature. Though almost entirely self-educated he acquired deep knowledge, and must always be considered as a very learned man. An excellent

memory, coupled with learning, finally fitted him for the study of pedagogy, and until the years grew too heavy he continued at his post of duty. Many men of prominence belonging to the past and to the present generation, not only in his own but in all parts of the country, sat under his instruction, and carried out into the world his teachings and example. He began teaching at an early age, and was principal of grammar school No. 15, in Baltimore. In 1859 he became owner and principal of St. Timothy's Military Academy, at Catonsville, Maryland, succeeding Dr. Van Bokelen, in the famous old school. He continued owner and head of St. Timothy's several years, then, in 1869, returned to Baltimore, where he established another private school, which he conducted until 1872. He then bought from Professor Eli Lamb, Milton Academy, in Baltimore county. He maintained that school in successful operation as a boarding school until 1885, when he eliminated the boarding department, removed the school to Baltimore, where it was continued as a private school for day scholars. It was not long after his return to Baltimore that he gave up Milton Academy and again accepted a position in the public schools as principal of one of the city schools, and so continued until reaching the age of seventy-nine years.

So highly was Professor Parsons esteemed by the Baltimore Board of Education that at one time, desiring to express that esteem, the board elected him professor of mathematics in the City College of Baltimore, but with that modesty which always distinguished him, he did not accept the chair, but stepped aside in favor of a younger man. That was but one of the generous acts of his career, his noble character constantly inspiring him to similar kindly deeds. He was generous to a fault and there was never a suspicion of an ulterior motive, for he was always actuated by the highest motives throughout his long and useful life.

Professor Parsons was of deeply religious nature, a heritage from several noted divines of the earlier generations, paternal and maternal. He was a lover of the Bible, and knew its contents as few men do. He had an apt quotation for all occasions and in his religious faith followed the teachings of John Wesley, as expressed in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a licensed local preacher, and for the greater part of his life an active, devout member of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore. As an educator, he believed in and enforced strict discipline, but he always strove to be absolutely fair in his judgments and in his punishments. So well did his pupils understand that desire that he was not only respected but beloved by them. In his political action he long was a supporter of the Democratic party, but later became a Prohibitionist. In 1913 he retired to a well-earned rest, and three years later passed peacefully away.

Eliphalet Parsons married Susanna A. Warner, who died October 22, 1896, daughter of Asa Warner, of Baltimore. Professor and Mrs. Parsons were the parents of five sons and two daughters: Virginia Stone, of Baltimore; Alfred Vandivir, a physician of the District of Columbia; Sue Farwell, married Professor C. W. E. Miller, Greek Professor of Johns Hopkins University; Eliphalet, of New York City; Benjamin Whitely, of Baltimore; William Essex, of Philadelphia; and Luther M., a practicing dental surgeon, of Baltimore.



DOUGLAS ELDRED YOUNG

A GIRL of twenty had been crucified in Belgium by the Germans. "As a result," wrote Douglas Eldred Young in a letter to his parents, "I am now gunner number one hundred and eighty-five thousand and eighty-five." Thus simply and without ostentation, did a noble soul express the motive which impelled him to risk his life in the cause of justice and humanity. Human rights had been violated, the most sacred institutes of peaceable and liberty-loving, though alien, nations were being trampled on, the spirit of a long dormant barbarism was aroused, stalking ruthlessly through the land, laying it waste with sword and flame and inflicting untold wrongs and miseries upon innocent peoples. This was enough. It did not matter to Douglas E. Young that his own kindred and his own people had not suffered, for in him the spirit of chivalry still lived, and wrought with a strength which recognized no limitation of frontier or continent.

No words of eulogy need here be spoken of that noble band from many a distant nation which pressed forward to aid the gallant armies of France and England in their hour of need. Future historians will write their names in characters which shall live forever in the hearts of men, and with them shall live the name of Douglas Eldred Young.

Douglas Eldred Young was the son of Walter Douglas Young and Alice Gertrude Eldred Young. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 14, 1895, and was of the ninth American generation of an old and honorable family, a geneological sketch of which is appended. Graduating from the public schools of Baltimore, he entered the Polytechnic Institute of that city in 1913, and would have completed his course there in 1917 had he not given his life in the great cause.

Douglas was a lover of all manly sports, fond of adven-

ture and romance and possessed of a tireless energy which led him into many useful activities and made him a moving spirit and a leader among his associates. He was a member of the Maryland Naval Militia, the Cadet Corps of the Polytechnic Institute, Assistant Master of the Roland Park Boy Scouts, and a communicant of St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church of Roland Park, the suburb in which his family home was located. In 1915 he was commissioned as a State Forest Warden and for more than a year before his departure for Europe he was in the service of the Maryland State Board of Forestry.

Through all his useful activities, his chivalrous spirit chafed his country's delay in entering the great struggle, and, when it seemed that there was no immediate prospect of his being able to fight under his own flag, he determined to enlist in the English army. Accordingly, he sailed for Europe in September, 1916. The voyage was made on a ship laden with horses for the Allies and it was as one of the men engaged in the care of these animals that he worked his way to England. The night of his arrival in England he witnessed a Zeppelin air raid and saw one of those engines of destruction brought to earth. The next day he enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and after a brief course of training was sent to the front. Later he was transferred to Company D, of the York and Lancaster Fourth Regiment, and with this organization he served until he met his death.

In April, 1917, his parents received letters from him which were written from a hospital "Somewhere in France," but later he was again with his regiment "advancing toward Monchy" from the Scarp. On Tuesday, April 10, 1917, in passing near Roeux on the second day of battle, and while pressing forward in advance of his companions at a point of great danger, he was struck by a machine gun bullet and expired instantly.

Accompanying the official notification of his death sent to his parents, was a note from the Secretary of State for War, signed by Lord Derby, conveying, at the command of the King, "The true sympathy of His Majesty and the Queen in your sorrow." Letters received from the captain, chaplain and sergeant of his company all commented on his manly and soldierly qualities and gave the details of the ending of this brave young life.

Together with one of the sergeants of his company, who fell in battle with him, he was buried on the field near by, his grave charted and marked with the honors of war.

So closed, at the age of twenty-one, the life of a brave soldier. As a tribute to his memory the flag on the headquarters of the Roland Park Civic League was lowered to half mast and so remained for a period of ten days. He leaves behind him many friends who mourn his loss, but who will ever honor and revere his name as one who made the supreme sacrifice for a high ideal.

Rev. Christopher Yonges was born in England about 1545, graduated Bachelor of Arts, Oxford, 1563, Master of Arts, 1566; died in Southwold, England, June 14, 1626, and two days later was buried in the chancel of the church of which he was Vicar. In the chancel floor is set a brass tablet bearing this inscription:

Here Lyeth interred Y body of
Mr. Christopher Yonges, who
Deptd this life ye 14 days of June.

Anno Domini 1626.

A good man full of faythe was he
Here preacher of God's Word,
And manie by his Ministrie
Were added to the Lord.

He married late in life his wife, Margaret. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters, the line of descent being through the eldest son, John.

Rev. John Youngs was born in England about 1598, and it is believed was educated at Oxford. He married, in 1622, in the church at Southwold, England, of which his father was Vicar, and there his two eldest sons, John and Thomas, were born. His first wife was Joan Herington, who died about 1630. He married (second) Joan Harris, a widow. He was the first settler of Southold, Long Island. He was held in the highest esteem and was greatly beloved. As he owned the works of Rev. William Perkins, an able exponent of the Calvinistic doctrine, no doubt that was his own religious conviction. His third wife, whom he probably married in Salem, Massachusetts, about 1639, was Mary Warren Gardner, a widow, daughter of Thomas Warren, of Southwold, England. They were the parents of two sons: Benjamin, of further mention, and Christopher.

Benjamin Youngs, believed to have been born in Southold, Long Island, about 1640, died there in 1697. He seems to have lived in the old homestead with his parents, and to have inherited through the will of his mother in 1678. From 1674 to 1683 he was town clerk, and from 1674 to 1687 was recorder. He was survived by his wife, Elizabeth, and sons, John; Benjamin, of further mention; and Christian. John inherited the homestead.

Lieutenant Benjamin (2) Youngs was born in Southold, Long Island, January 13, 1678, died at Aquebogue, Long Island, December 17, 1768. At the age of sixteen he began learning the weaver's trade and followed it all his active years. He was a lieutenant of Militia, Company No. 3, in 1715, his cousin, also Benjamin Youngs, being captain of the company. He married, December 28, 1703, Mercy Landon,

who died June 16, 1782, aged seventy-nine. They were the parents of eight sons and daughters, the line of descent being through the fourth son, Seth.

Seth Youngs, born in Southold, Long Island, February 20, 1711, died in Torrington, Connecticut, July 6, 1761. Soon after his marriage, in 1734, he moved to Hartford, Connecticut, thence, in 1743, to Windsor, and later to Torrington. He married, March 19, 1734, at Southold, Long Island, Hannah Lawrence, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, died in Torrington, November 1, 1761, leaving a large family of small children, she only surviving her husband four months. The line of descent is through their thirteenth child, Calvin.

Calvin Youngs, born in Windsor, Vermont, June 18, 1757, died in Vernon, New York, August 6, 1806. He was a silversmith by trade and during the Revolution served in Captain Bancker's company, Second Regiment, Albany county, New York, Militia. In 1797 he resided in Northampton, New York, and held office as commissioner of highways, going thence to Vernon. His Bible (published in 1803) contained the record of the family back to Rev. Christopher Yonges, Vicar of Southwold, England. He married, March 7, 1779, Eva Van Epps, born in 1754, died September 13, 1817. Their first seven children were daughters, their eldest son, Abram Van Epps, continuing the line. His only other son, Calvin, died in childhood.

Major Abram Van Epps Young was born in Vernon, New York, October 21, 1794, died September 24, 1832, in Auburn, New York. He was an influential citizen of Auburn, a vestryman of the Episcopal church, and major of a cavalry regiment. He married, December 22, 1821, Lydia Hutchinson Whipple, born September 16, 1802, died July 9, 1878, daughter of Elisha Whipple, of Fleming, New York. They were the parents of two sons and three daughters, Margaret,

Mary and Elizabeth; Colonel Van Epps, an officer of the Union Army, later State Senator from the Sheboygan District, Wisconsin; and Calvin, of further mention.

Calvin Young was born in Auburn, New York, January 31, 1830, died October 13, 1902, Auburn, New York. He was a mechanical engineer, an inventor of many important devices, such as the first steam operated fire engine, axle machine parts of the self-binding harvester, including its knottter, corn harvesting machinery, etc. He was selected as engineer to operate the first railroad engine running between Auburn and Syracuse, New York. He married, November 13, 1852, Maria Louise Howe, born April 23, 1832, died October 13, 1903. Children: Robert Fulton Young, a coal merchant, of Auburn, New York, and Walter Douglas, of further mention.

Major Walter Douglas Young, born in Auburn, New York, June 27, 1870, educated in the grammar schools at Auburn, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science from Cornell University, 1892; a member of the Chi Psi Fraternity. He was constructing engineer for the General Electric Company; electrical engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and president of The Electromechanical Company at Baltimore. For many years he was an officer in the Infantry Signal Corps and Coast Artillery of the M. N. G. In September, 1917, was commissioned as major in the Engineer Corps of the United States Army. Charter member of the Baltimore Country Club, member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Society Mechanical Engineers, and American Electrochemical Society. He married, October 11, 1894, at Auburn, New York, Alice Gertrude Eldred, born in Berlin Heights, Ohio, September 27, 1869; educated in the grammar schools at Auburn and at The Miss Master's School, Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson, New York. They were the parents of Douglas E., of this mention; Alice L.; Calvin; Geraldine M.; Katherine B., and Josephine B.

SULLIVAN PITTS

A NATIVE son of Baltimore and a descendant of those fine Maryland families, Pitts, Griffith, Dorsey and Sullivan; prominent, respected and loved for his manly attributes and ability, the business career of Sullivan Pitts was notably successful and covered a period of half a century of Baltimore's greatest development. Not a worldly man, but preferring home life, his library and observatory above all, he was most kindly, gentle and high-minded, held in high esteem by his many friends and acquaintances. Said one who knew him well:

The death of Mr. Pitts has removed from our midst a remarkable and admirable personality. Only those who knew him intimately knew all his splendid attributes of mind and heart, and the scholarly attainments that went to make up his attractive and splendid character. His acute and trained intellect, his cool and analytical judgment, controlled by a gentle courtesy, marked all his intercourse with his friends and his dealings with his fellowmen.

Those of us who had known him from boyhood saw and acknowledged all these fine traits of a splendid manhood that not only endeared him to us who knew him so well, but made him a shining example to others. As his life long friends, we knew and appreciated his great ability, his mental acuteness, his fair judgment, and his kindness, gentleness, courtesy and modesty.

His home life—his family life—was such a beautiful one that it was an object lesson to all who were privileged to witness it intimately, and his whole life made an indelible impression upon those friends who were close to him and who will forever mourn his loss.

Our community has lost a most valuable member, one whose high character, attainments, and personality, endeared him to us all, and made him a bright example of an able, brilliant, and lovable man and friend.

Sullivan Pitts was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 17, 1846, died in the city of his birth, March 3, 1917, son of Thomas Griffith and Elizabeth (Sullivan) Pitts, and of old Colonial family. He began his education in a private school,

and in such schools of the highest order he completed preparatory study. He then entered St. James College, near Hagerstown, Maryland, there completing his intellectual training. But he was ever a student, and his later years demonstrated the depths of learning on subjects not supposed to interest business men.

Mr. Pitts was greatly interested in scientific research and study, particularly so in the study of the heavenly bodies. He was not the mere amateur, but delved deep into the science, and on the roof of his residence had an observatory erected in which was installed the largest and finest telescope in the State. That telescope now, at his request, is a part of the astronomical equipment of his *alma mater*, St. James College. He was a member, and an ex-vice-president, of the Baltimore Academy of Sciences, and an authority frequently consulted. He was also a skillful amateur photographer, his camera being a source of unending pleasure to him. He was one of the men most intimately concerned in the organization of the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, at the close of the Civil War, and was a devout churchman, a communicant of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a Democrat in politics, but took no active part in political life.

Mr. Pitts married, at Cambridge, Maryland, January 26, 1871, Ellen Lloyd Goldsborough, daughter of Tilghman and Mary Ellen Goldsborough. Mr. and Mrs. Pitts were parents of five children, two sons and three daughters: Sullivan Pitts, Jr.; Tilghman Goldsborough Pitts, who married Dorothy McCreary Paine, and has three children: Tilghman Goldsborough, Jr., Clinton Paine, and Alice McCreary; Elizabeth Lloyd Pitts, who died in infancy; Mary Ellen Pitts, who died in childhood, and Alice Lloyd Pitts, who married Dr. John McFarland Bergland, and has two sons, John McFarland, Jr., and Eric Lloyd.

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THOMAS HERRICK SCHREIBER

He lives on the line marking the boundary between the States of New York and New Jersey, and is a member of the Society of Friends. He is a man of many talents, and his life has been a life of many "pleasant dreams." For many years he has been identified with the cause of the oppressed. His grandparents, David and Anna Schreiber, were among the first settlers of this city, and it is among the family traces to the Rhine Palatinate, Germany, where both of his grandparents, the parents of Joseph Schreiber, and his father, Schreiber, the founders of the family in this country, one hundred years after Lorenz Schreiber, the first of the American descendants, anglicized the name, and changed it to the present form. Shriver, as it was for many years, and the generation in Pennsylvania.

Andreas Schreiber, son of Joseph and Anna Schreiber, was born in Aisenborn, the Rhine Palatinate, and departed September 7, 1673, and died in the Province of Pennsylvania, America, about 1712, having arrived in this country with his family in 1701, making settlement near Philadelphia. He married, August 30, 1706, Anna Margareta (Hess) Young, baptized October 22, 1677, daughter of Hans Theobald and Margareta Hess of Frankelborn, and widow of John Young. Children: Ludwig, baptized October 17, 1709; Andreas (2), of further mention; Anna Margareta, baptized July 23, 1712.

Andreas (2) Shriver, son of Andreas (1) and Anna Margareta (Hess-Young) Schreiber, was baptized in the Reformed church at Aisenborn, Rhine Palatinate, September 10, 1712. He came to Pennsylvania with his parents in 1712, and



L. P. Smith

THOMAS HERBERT SHRIVER

JUST over the line marking man's allotted years, Thomas Herbert Shriver, for many years a prominent figure in the religious, political and business life of Maryland, "lay down to pleasant dreams." For one hundred and fifty years his family has been identified with Carroll county, Maryland, his great-grandparents, David and Rebecca (Ferree) Shriver, being among the first settlers of the county. In the Rhine Palatinate the family traces to the year 1206, the original name, Schreiber. The Maryland family traces in unbroken line from Lorenz and Margaret Schreiber, born in Alsenborn, Rhine Palatinate, Germany, where both died in 1681. They were the parents of Joseph Schreiber, and grandparents of Andreas Schreiber, the founders of the family in Maryland in 1721. One hundred years after Lorenz Schreiber flourished the American descendants anglicised the name and it assumed its present form, Shriver, as it will be written from the first generation in Pennsylvania.

Andreas Schreiber, son of Joseph and Anna Schreiber, was born in Alsenborn, the Rhine Palatinate, was baptized September 7, 1673, and died in the Province of Pennsylvania, America, about 1723, having arrived in that province with his family in 1721, making settlement near Philadelphia. He married, August 3, 1706, Anna Margareta (Hess) Young, baptized October 22, 1674, daughter of Hans Theobald and Margareta Hess, of Frankelbach, and widow of John Young. Children: Ludwig, baptized October 17, 1709; Andreas (2), of further mention; Anna Margareta, baptized July 25, 1715.

Andreas (2) Shriver, son of Andreas (1) and Anna Margareta (Hess-Young) Schreiber, was baptized in the Reformed church at Alsenborn, Rhine Palatinate, September 6, 1712. He came to Pennsylvania with his parents in 1721, set-

bled with them near Philadelphia, and in 1733 married Ann Maria Keiser, born near Heidelberg, Germany, daughter of Ulrich and Veronica Keiser, who came to this country in 1731. Children: David, of further mention; Veronica, born 1737, married Henry Kountz; a daughter, married George Kountz; Anna Maria, married John Kitzmiller; Elizabeth, born 1748; Andrew, born 1749, married, 1773, Magdalena Mares; Jacob, born 1752.

David Shriver, eldest son of Andreas (2) Shriver, the first of the American born Shriver, and founder of the family in Maryland, was born in Pennsylvania, March 30, 1735, and died at his farm, "Avondale," on Little Pipe creek, Carroll County, Maryland, January 30, 1826. About 1760 David Shriver moved from Conewago, Pennsylvania, to the State of Maryland and took up land in Little Pipe creek about seven miles from Westminster. There he became a man of importance, serving actively in the winning of our independence from Great Britain, sitting as a member of the convention which formed a declaration of right and a State constitution, and served Carroll county as delegate to the General Assembly for more than thirty consecutive years, and then served in the State Senate. He was the owner of thirty slaves, but by a clause in his will they were all given their freedom. He married, May 8, 1761, Rebecca Ferree, born January 21, 1742, died November 24, 1810, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Eltinge) Ferree, of Pequa, Pennsylvania. Children: Andrew, of further mention; Rachael, born in 1767, married, 1784, Adam Forney; David (2), born April 14, 1769, married, 1803, Eva Sherman.

Andrew Shriver, eldest son of David and Rebecca (Ferree) Shriver, was born at the homestead on Little Pipe creek, Maryland, November 7, 1762, and died September 20, 1847. About the year 1800 he bought an estate in Frederick, now

Carroll county, Maryland, to which he removed and gave the name Union Mills. That estate is yet in the possession of the family and there his son, William Shriver, and his grandson, Thomas Herbert Shriver, lived. Andrew Shriver was active and interested in public affairs, was a magistrate the greater part of his life in Carroll county, but held no political office. He married, December 31, 1786, Elizabeth Shultz, born August 15, 1767, died September 27, 1839, daughter of John Shultz, of Maryland. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. William Osterhein, a distinguished clergyman of his day. Children: John, born 1788, married, 1816, Henrietta Meyer; Thomas, born 1789, married, 1814, Anna E. Sharp; Rebecca, born 1790, married, 1815, John Renshaw; Matilda, born 1792, married, 1814, M. H. Shangler; James, born April 4, 1794, died August 8, 1832, married (first), February 10, 1819, Elizabeth Beason Miller, (second) Eliza Miller (sisters-in-law); William, of further mention; Elizabeth, born 1799, married, 1835, L. I. Brengle; Andrew Keiser, born 1802, married, 1837, Catherine West; Anna Maria, born 1804, married, 1841, William T. Steiger; Joseph, born 1806, married, 1834, Henrietta J. Causten; Catherine Clemem, born 1808, married, 1828, S. J. Brengle.

William Shriver, sixth child of Andrew and Elizabeth (Shultz) Shriver, was born at Littlestown, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1796, and died at Union Mills, Carroll county, Maryland, June 11, 1897. He established a milling business at Union Mills, which he continued until his death. He married, November 21, 1824, Margaret Josephine Owings, born August 29, 1808, daughter of John and Margaret (McAllister) Owings, of Conewago, Pennsylvania. The mother of Margaret McAllister was Margaret Herbert, direct descendant of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Lieutenant Thomas Herbert, who came in warfare to this country in

1812, was Margaret Herbert's first cousin. He afterwards became Admiral Lord Herbert. Closely related is Michael Herbert, who about fifteen years ago was English Ambassador to Washington. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Shriver: James, born November 27, 1825; Eliza Jane, born February 24, 1827, died January 31, 1887; Elizabeth, born May 3, 1828; Thomas J., born November 23, 1829, died September 29, 1887; Sarah Clementine, born December 17, 1830; William Tell, born August 4, 1832, married, May 15, 1860, Roberta Lyon; John Lawrence, born October 4, 1834, died September 15, 1873, married, October 19, 1865, Roberta Allen Cassin; Andrew Keyser, born March 21, 1836, married, November 21, 1865, Emma Jabel Saunders; Albert, born June 2, 1838; Christopher C., born March 31, 1840, married, February 12, 1889, Cora Bernard Payne, of Warrenton, Virginia, born November 2, 1853; Mark Owings, born March 3, 1842, married, 1882, Christina Agnes Deitrick; Benjamin Franklin, born December 25, 1843, married, 1878, Helen Nicholson McSherry; Thomas Herbert, of further mention; Mary Owings, born July 9, 1848; Emma, born April 25, 1850.

Thomas Herbert Shriver, of the sixth American generation of his family, of the fourth Maryland generation, and of the third to live at Union Mills, Carroll county, was the thirteenth child of William and Margaret Josephine (Owings) Shriver. From the fact that he served on the staffs of both Governors Lloyd and Jackson, he gained a military title and was invariably addressed as "General." Like his great-grandfather, David Shriver, he attained eminence in public life and was a prominent man of affairs. He was also a devout churchman, and when the last rites were said in St. John's Church, Westminster, on January 3, 1917, the eulogy was delivered by his intimate friend, Cardinal Gibbons, who said in part:

In the death of T. Herbert Shriver I have lost a cherished friend of fifty years duration. About the time of my consecration as bishop, nearly half a century ago, I began my visits to his edifying Christian family at Union Mills. Herbert and I formed a strong attachment which continued uninterrupted till his death. In the ardor of his youth he conceived a desire to study for the ministry and to labor with me in North Carolina, which was then the most unpromising mission in the United States. But in the source of his studies his health failed and he was obliged to give up the cherished wishes of heart. But if the church lost a zealous apostle the state gained an upright citizen, and commerce, a leading, honorable representative. He served in both houses of the Legislature with intelligence, diligence and with honor to the State. The same noble ideals which ruled his private life and business operations guided him honorably within the political arena.

Farewell, my cherished friend, I will no longer greet you in my accustomed visits. I will never look upon your face again, or listen to your warm words of welcome. But your spirit will hover over your sacred home and over the sweet little chapel, where we often knelt and prayed together, and where I imparted to you the Bread of Life. I cherish the belief and hope that I will meet you again in the land of the living, in that city not made with hands, where there will be neither sorrow nor mourning, nor death nor separation, but eternal union and peace and rest in the bosom of our Father.

Thomas Herbert Shriver was born at Union Mills, Carroll county, Maryland, February 19, 1846, and died there December 31, 1916. He was preparing for college when the War between the States began in 1861, and on June 28, 1863, when General Stuart's cavalry passed through to join General Lee in Pennsylvania, he rode away with the cavalymen, fought at Gettysburg, and in a number of cavalry engagements in Northern Virginia. Being so young, he was taken from the ranks and sent to Virginia Military Academy, and there was one of the company of cadets who marched out of the academy and joined the Confederate forces fighting the battle of Newmarket, Virginia. One of his treasured possessions of after life was the diploma received from Virginia Military

Academy, conferred in 1882 upon all of the cadets living who had taken part in that battle. He continued a soldier of the Confederacy until the surrender, May 15, 1865. He was engaged for several years as a traveling salesman and later conducted the milling business at Union Mills established by his father, had large farming and banking interests, and with his brother, Benjamin F. Shriver, principal owner of the B. F. Shriver Company, owning and operating a chain of factories devoted to the canning of fruits and vegetables. From 1904 he was president of that company; president of the Union Bank; president of the Westminster Hardware Company; vice-president of the Westminster Deposit & Trust Company; director of the Democrat Advocate Publishing Company, of Westminster, and had other interests, scarcely less important.

An ardent Democrat, he took an active part in county and State politics, and was frequently spoken of as a candidate for governor. He was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates in 1878 and again in 1880, and elected State Senator in 1884. In 1888 he was Deputy Collector of the Port of Baltimore. He served on the military staff of Governor Lloyd with the rank of General and in similar rank on the staff of Governor Jackson. In 1894 he was appointed by Governor Crothers a member of the Atlantic Deep Water Commission. He was a devoted Christian and member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, of Westminster; member of the Knights of Columbus, and Grand Knight of Westminster Commandery. His home at Union Mills, seven miles from Westminster, was a favorite resting place for Cardinal Gibbons, and but two weeks before Mr. Shriver's death he had spent several days in much-needed rest.

Mr. Shriver married, February 16, 1881, Elizabeth Rosalie Lawson, born September 7, 1854, died March 21, 1887, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Quinn) Lawson. Chil-

dren: Hilda, born November 2, 1883, married Robert Sargent Shriver; Joseph Nicholas, born September 10, 1885; William Herbert, born February 25, 1887; Robert Thomas, twin with William Herbert.

General Shriver's funeral was marked with every solemnity of the church and by the presence of Cardinal Gibbons and many high dignitaries and priests. He was laid at eternal rest in St. John's Cemetery and borne to his last resting place by his three sons, son-in-law and two nephews, all named Shriver.



CUMBERLAND DUGAN

NOT only was Cumberland Dugan an early prominent merchant of Baltimore, but at the time of his death he was the oldest active business man in the city, one of the most widely-known and most-popular. His career as a merchant began in 1852, and continued without interruption until his death in 1914. He was a warm friend of W. W. Spence, an older man than Mr. Dugan, and survived him a few months, but Mr. Spence had given up actual participation in business some time before, leaving Mr. Dugan the oldest active business man in the city. He was eighty-four years of age at his death, and until his last illness, which lasted two weeks, took an active interest in the affairs of the firm which he founded, Cumberland Dugan & Company, machinists, although naturally the heavier burdens were borne by his son, and partner, Joseph Dugan. His long life began in Baltimore, his education was obtained in her schools, his trade was learned in her shops, his entire business life was spent within the borders of his native city, and he was laid at eternal rest in one of her beautiful "Cities of the Dead."

Mr. Dugan was a man of energy, an able financier and business manager, most regular in his habits, a fact to which he attributed his long life. Of a genial, kindly disposition, he made friends on every side, and was loved by all with whom he came in contact. He was of a home-loving nature and one of his greatest joys was to have his large family about him. The celebrations of the various family events, especially his own birthday anniversary, were always occasions of quiet but intense happiness and cheer. He kept in touch with modern progressive ideas, and when old in years was able to discuss latter-day problems and plans with the younger generation. He was a great believer in outdoor life, and whenever pos-

sible took long walks along the shady lanes of "Ilchester," his country home. During the winter months, as a rule, he came to the city, but was still at his country home at the time of his death and would probably have remained there for the winter. Very observant, and with a keen sense of humor, Mr. Dugan was a most delightful companion, and had a fund of stories that made his company much sought by both young and old. He had many interesting tales of old Baltimore, and was always one of its strongest supporters, particularly in times when the city's financial and commercial aspect was not of the brightest. He was a grandson of Cumberland Dugan, who came to Baltimore in the early years of that city's business development, shortly after the opening of the nineteenth century, established a rope walk, and founded a family. His son, Frederick Dugan, a lawyer of Baltimore, married Emily Chatard. It is their son, Cumberland (2) Dugan, to whom this tribute of respect is dedicated.

Cumberland (2) Dugan was born in Baltimore, July 29, 1830, his birthplace, the old family residence on Exchange place. He died at his country residence, "Ilchester," near Baltimore, December 12, 1914. He was educated in private schools, and at St. Mary's College, at Emmetsburg. In early youth he entered business life, and in 1852 began his long and honorable career as a merchant, dealing in hardware and machinists' supplies. The outgrowth of his business was the firm of Cumberland Dugan & Company, machinists, Howard and Barre streets, his son, Cumberland Dugan, Jr., becoming his father's partner, and later his son, Joseph, was taken into the concern. The firm became leaders in their line, and one of Baltimore's solid business enterprises, but after the death of his son, Joseph Dugan, was dissolved.

Mr. Dugan was a devout member of the Roman Catholic church, and was ever an enthusiastic worker. He was one

of the incorporators of St. Mary's Industrial School, gave much of his time and business ability to its affairs for half a century, the institution losing with his passing one of its most earnest supporters and advisers. He was also a director of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, and of the Metropolitan Savings Bank. In political faith he was a Democrat of the old school, loyal to his party, but not an aspirant for public honors.

Mr. Dugan married Harriet Buchanan, daughter of Dr. James A. Buchanan, and granddaughter of Judge Thomas Buchanan, and niece of Judge John Buchanan. Children: (1) General Thomas Buchanan; (2) Cumberland, Jr.; (3) Ferdinand C.; (4) Hammond J.; (5) Joseph M., deceased; (6) Charles Nelson; (7) Emily C.; (8) Mary Cole; (9) Harriet; (10) Nancy, married Carlton Coulter, and (11) Jennie, married Captain John K. Robinson, of the United States Navy.



THOMAS McCOSKER

ON the day Thomas McCosker was buried the flags on all school buildings of Baltimore were at half mast in honor of the man who for fourteen years had been a member and president of the Board of School Commissioners. "Honest Tom McCosker," people called him, and although he was in the thick of many political fights and his years of service covered a most turbulent period in the history of the School Board, he was scrupulously fair, always ready to hear every side of a question, and even his opponents admitted his honesty of purpose and that he acted from a conviction of right. He had attained octogenarian honors ere he yielded to the "Arch Enemy," and belonged to that class of shipbuilders who made Baltimore famous and carried the American flag in triumph in every contest in which shipbuilding superiority was at stake. From the ways in his own shipyard at the foot of Chesapeake street, yachts, clippers, tugboats and lighters were sent out, and on launching days he took great pride in escorting special guests about the yards. He made it a rule never to commend his own work, but shipping men knew that he built his reputation into the craft that left his yards. He introduced a new maxim into Baltimore politics when, in 1872, his party wanted a candidate from East Baltimore who would make a winning fight: "play fair, be square, and if you're wrong say so." He was not a "talking man," but a good listener and a hard worker. Men respected him, and when the flags floated at half mast, it was not an empty honor, but expressed a city's grief.

Early in the nineteenth century, Daniel McCosker fled from his native Ireland for political reasons, first landing in Newfoundland, later coming to Baltimore, where his son, Thomas McCosker, was born at the Columbia avenue home

of the family, in 1834, died at his home in East Baltimore, November 27, 1916. He was educated in St. Patrick's Parochial School, Broadway and Bank streets, and in private schools, becoming quite early in life a ship carpenter's apprentice. He became an expert workman and in five years a master mechanic. Those were the days of clipper ships hewn from white oak, and he helped to construct a number of the vessels that won maritime fame for the United States. In 1874 he started his own yard on the north side of the harbor near the foot of Chesapeake street and there built many hulls. For many years he built every tugboat for the P. Dougherty Company, and of twenty-two tugboats built in Baltimore within a certain period seventeen were constructed in the McCosker yards. Patrick Dougherty, who died a year earlier than his friend, would have his tugs built by no one else, feeling that a McCosker boat could go anywhere and weather any storm. He built his vessels sound and straight, and it was a common saying that his opinions were built the same way. The last hull built by Mr. McCosker was the tug "Albatross," launched in 1908. Soon after her launching he announced his retirement from business and the yard was closed. Many of his closest friends had moved from East Baltimore to the suburbs, but Mr. McCosker said that East Baltimore suited him and that he saw no reason to change his residence, nor did he. When St. Elizabeth's Church was organized, in 1895, he was one of the first members of the new parish and always continued a communicant. In 1872 Mr. McCosker was elected a member of the Maryland Legislature, serving under five elections continuously, until 1882, with the exception of the session of 1876. As a member of the House of Delegates he was loyal to the Democratic party, but he was an independent thinker, quietly protesting when measures were presented of which he did not approve. In 1885 he was the

reform candidate for sheriff of Baltimore, supported by the progressive element, but was defeated. He continued his fight for reform within the party, fought hard, but was "fair and square," and when wrong said so.

Mr. McCosker's great interest was in the public schools, and when, after fourteen years' service, he was retired from the school board he keenly felt it. He was originally appointed a member of the Board of School Commissioners by Mayor Hayes, who declared him to be "one of the best citizens of Baltimore." He completed his fourteenth year of service November 24, 1915, the board at that time unanimously adopting a resolution of congratulation and esteem which expressed the sincere and heart-felt conviction of each of his colleagues. He had long been president of the board and he was regarded with warm affection by each commissioner, and was thoroughly respected. When his term ended he was the last link binding the school board with a turbulent past. All who had been members during the sensational Van Sickle fight, the Semmes-Hooper fight, and the tension following the resignation of General Laurason Riggs, Robert M. Rother and Dr. Hans Froelicher from the board in 1911 had gone. In the fall of 1911 he succeeded General Riggs as president of the board, and from that time his opinions became more conservative and he never grew to be an advocate of modern innovations, which he denounced as "fads." His theory, firmly believed in, was that the public schools should confine their courses to the English branches, and should teach them thoroughly, but when, in 1913, Adjutant General Machlin suggested the introduction of military training, President McCosker expressed himself in favor of the plan. He favored other modern features, and when in the spring of 1916 it began to be whispered that the Mayor would retire him, the Public School Teachers' Association appointed

a committee to call upon the Mayor and ask that President McCosker be retained. Even after his retirement he retained a keen interest in school affairs and through his former colleagues kept in touch with board action. He was a most skilled presiding officer, and expert parliamentarian, and had an intimate knowledge not only of the rules of the board, but the history of their enactment and the underlying causes. He was not a large man but was of robust constitution and bore his years well. A year prior to his death he suffered an attack of heart trouble, and after his retirement from the board he was again stricken. Although weakened physically, there was no faltering of the mental faculties, and he met death with a clear mind, as courageously as he had lived.



MENDES COHEN

AS one of the foremost civil engineers of this country, a distinguished scholar, a man of breadth of mind, cultured tastes, and public spirit, Mendes Cohen will long be remembered in his native city, Baltimore, and in the State of Maryland, whose history his family had borne important part in making and he in preserving. While closely associated with the engineering enterprises of his native city, and particularly related to its early railroad history, it was perhaps his thirty years' valuable connection with the Maryland Historical Society as one of its moving spirits, secretary and president, that was most highly appreciated. How valuable that service was is best expressed in the words of ex-Governor Edwin Warfield, who succeeded Mr. Cohen in the presidency of the society when the latter resigned about a year prior to his death, feeling that a younger man should assume the burden. Said Governor Warfield:

The passing of Mr. Cohen is extremely regretted by all who have learned to know him and know what he has done for the city and State. Mr. Cohen was a man with pride in his State, and probably had more pride in it than any other citizen. His constant, diligent and faithful work in looking out for its interests, and for the preservation of its history, was shown in his activity in the Maryland Historical Society. He never ceased to labor for the organization and during the past year has done some of his best work. His loss will be keenly felt by all of us and his faithful work will be much missed.

Mendes Cohen was a grandson of Israel Cohen, who came from Bavaria in 1787, following his brother Jacob I. Cohen, who came to Pennsylvania in 1773, settling first in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, shortly afterward moving to Charleston, South Carolina, serving in the Revolutionary War from that State. Later he moved to Richmond, Virginia, where

he was joined in 1787 by his brother, Israel Cohen, grandfather of Mendes Cohen. The family remained in Richmond until 1808, when the sons of Israel Cohen located in Baltimore. These sons were members of Captain Nicholson's Company of Fencibles, and rendered service during the second war with Great Britain, aiding in the defense of Fort Henry. Jacob I., one of the sons, was a member of the Baltimore City Council, and was the founder of the banking house, Jacob I. Cohen & Brothers. David I. Cohen, father of Mendes Cohen, was associated with his brothers and others in the projection and organization of the old Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad.

Mendes Cohen was born in Baltimore, May 4, 1831, died in his native city, August 13, 1915, son of David I. Cohen, who was fifth of the six sons of Israel Cohen, who came to Richmond, Virginia, in 1787, to Baltimore in 1808. David I. and Harriet Cohen had several children, two of them, Bertha and Jacob I. Cohen, survive their brother Mendes. After a long course of study in private schools, Mendes Cohen, in 1847, began the study of civil engineering in the locomotive works of Ross Winans, in Baltimore, there continuing until 1851, becoming proficient as an engineer. The course he pursued was practical as well as theoretical, and when he left the Winans works, in 1851, it was to enter the engineering corps of the B. & H. Railroad, so continuing until 1855. He then became assistant superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad, serving in that capacity until 1861. At the outbreak of war between the States, in 1861, Mr. Cohen was placed in charge of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad through the influence of General George B. McClellan, who was acquainted with his engineering and executive quality. From his appointment in 1861 until 1863 he was president and superintendent of the Ohio & Mississippi, then until 1868 was in

special service with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. In 1868 he was appointed assistant to the president of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, also holding the office of comptroller. Three years were passed in that responsible position, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, serving from 1872 until 1875. He then retired from active professional work, although in 1885 he accepted appointment at the hands of President Cleveland as a member of the board to examine and report on a route for the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. He was also chairman of the Baltimore Sewage Commission from 1893 to 1901, and he was often called upon to serve on boards in charge of public improvements. In 1892 he was elected president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and in professional reputation had few equals.

The last thirty years of his life, 1885 to 1915, were largely devoted to work in connection with the Maryland Historical Society, serving as corresponding secretary from 1884 until 1904, and as president from 1904 until 1913, only then laying aside executive burdens, not surrendering active interest until his last illness, his last year of life being one of incessant work, notwithstanding his weight of years. There are permanent monuments erected during his long term of service, and of these two only will be named, the Society records, however, teeming with the results of his public-spirited and deep interest. Perhaps the grandest monument to his memory, and one of greatest of historic importance, was the gathering and presentation to the Society of the letters and papers of Charles Carroll, "of Carrollton," the famous signer of the Declaration. These papers, numbering nearly eight hundred, he found partly in his own family, and by extensive purchases from other sources completed. But they were hopelessly mixed and to himself he assigned the task of sorting and clas-

sifying them. That work completed, they were presented to the Society, a most valuable gift.

In the early part of 1915 Mr. Cohen and others were instrumental in returning to the State of Maryland a replica of the Great Seal of Maryland, which was found in the hands of a second-hand dealer in Edinburgh, Scotland. A great deal of diplomacy and tact was necessary to obtain this valuable relic, but it was finally accomplished, and when the present seal is no longer available for use the replica can be used in actual service. It was but a few months prior to his death that the replica was finally deposited with the State.

Mr. Cohen's long life, which carried him into the ranks of octogenarians, gave him extended opportunity for wide and varied usefulness, his business life rivaling in value the scholarly work of his later years. The two periods round out and fill the measure of a perfect life. His published work on "City Sewers," written while a member of the Baltimore Sewage Commission, is highly regarded as an authority by sanitary engineers throughout the world. As secretary and president of the Historical Society he opened up new fields of activity and imparted to its meetings and its programs a dignity and a value not hitherto attained. In his citizenship he met the highest ideals and best standards of usefulness, and in his private life was a pattern of liberal benevolence. He served as a trustee of Peabody Institute, and as a member of the Municipal Art Commission, and while no persuasion could induce him to enter political life, he was ever ready to serve in such capacities as have been noted. That he deserved well of his city, and that he added additional lustre to her citizenship, is most abundantly proved by the foregoing record of his unselfish public-spirited life.

Mr. Cohen married, in 1865, Justina Nathan, of New York City, who survived him without children.

W. FRANK TUCKER

DURING his years, seventy-one, Mr. Tucker won reputation as a lawyer of learning and ability, and as one of the most ardent advocates of the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic. When a too close application to the duties of his profession brought about an undesirable physical condition, he withdrew, and for about ten years was free to devote his time to any form of recreation or enjoyment he chose. He spent a great deal of that time working for the cause of prohibition, a cause by no means as popular then as now. Mr. Tucker, during his long career as a lawyer, had seen so much of the effect of liquor upon the lives and fortunes of men, that he had formed a very strong opinion on the wisdom of its manufacture and sale, opinions which he was never adverse to expressing. During the campaign which Joseph Levering made for the presidency of the United States as the candidate of the Prohibition party, Mr. Tucker accompanied him on a speaking tour through the Northern States, and made many telling speeches in behalf of the prohibition principle, and its standard bearer. In 1895 he allowed his name to be used as a candidate for Attorney General of Maryland, not with the slightest expectation of election, but that he might show his devotion and interest to the cause he espoused.

W. Frank Tucker was born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, in 1845, son of William and Rebecca (Laughlin) Tucker. He died at his home, No. 1601 John street, Baltimore, Maryland, January 3, 1916. He attended Miller's School in his native county, and, after exhausting the advantages of that school, began the study of law in the office of Judge Revell, at Annapolis, Maryland. He continued under Judge Revell's preceptorship until admitted to the

Maryland bar, then began practice in Annapolis, there remaining several years. He then located in Baltimore, where he successfully practiced his profession until about 1906, when he retired to a well-earned rest, passing ten years of his evening of life in contentment and ease. He is buried in the churchyard of All Hallow's Parish, Anne Arundel county, Maryland.

Mr. Tucker married Helen Dulany, who survives him, both for many years members of the North Avenue Baptist Church, Baltimore. Their children are: ———, married W. G. Robertson; Claude E., of Philadelphia; Benjamin O. H.; Philip W., and Alice S. Tucker.



JOHN FREDERICK LANGHAMMER

AS president of the Appeal Tax Court, and as United States Marshal, Judge Langhammer was best known in his native city, Baltimore, although, until 1900, he was actively engaged as a partner in the firm, E. Langhammer & Sons, wholesale grocers and ship chandlers. His public service was long and varied, and highly valuable, beginning as a member of the Board of Education, in 1888, when thirty-two years of age, and continuing as a member of the First Branch of the City Council, president of the Appeal Tax Court, United States Marshal, chief clerk of the License Board, until his death, at the age of fifty-nine years, five months and two days. His career was one of honor, and to his devotion and public spirit in the cause of education, and to the preservation of law and order, Baltimore owes a debt of gratitude. He will long be remembered for the successful war he waged against those pirates of the Chesapeake bay, known as the "Shanghaiers," a war that was begun immediately upon his appointment to the office of United States Marshal, in 1902, by his personal friend, President Roosevelt. Kidnapping, and even murder, were not infrequent acts of these men, and to their extermination Marshal Langhammer bent his unrelenting efforts. He personally cruised the oyster bed bay district in an armed vessel, and won his fight. In the first year of his administration over three hundred cases of "Shanghaiing" were reported to his office, while in the last year of his term of eight years there were only two. This was, perhaps, his greatest service to his city and State, but much credit is due him for the part he took in breaking up and securing the conviction of eight of a band of desperate Baltimore criminals, known as "yeggmen," long a menace to life and property. Although a stern officer of the law, and uncompromising in

his pursuit of criminals, he was a man of kindest impulse, ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in need, or trying to break away from evil associates and habits. He was charitable to a fault, and it was his greatest pleasure to aid deserving young men to obtain a start in the world. He was the son of Ernest Langhammer, founder of the firm, E. Langhammer & Sons, one of Baltimore's substantial merchants.

John Frederick Langhammer was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 17, 1856, died in the city of his birth, April 19, 1916. He was educated in the public schools, Knights private school, and the Bryant & Stratton Business College, an honor graduate of the last named institution. Thoroughly prepared in theory, he began actual business life in his father's mercantile house, later became a member of the firm, E. Langhammer & Sons, wholesale grocers and ship chandlers. The firm was a prosperous one, the large number of vessels entering the port of Baltimore, and the local bay trade, forming a continuous outlet for immense quantities of goods. In addition, they had a contract for supplying the United States light houses and tenders for eighteen years, and owned a fleet of vessels sailing under their own house flag. In 1900 the father, and founder, wishing to retire, the business was sold.

John F. Langhammer from early life took a deep interest in public affairs, and in 1888, two years prior to his retirement from business, was elected a member of the Board of Education, serving four years. He later was a trustee and director of St. Mary's Industrial School, and there never was a time when he was not an ardent supporter of education's cause. In 1882 he yielded to a popular demand and became the candidate of the Republican party for First Branch of the City Council. His ward was normally Democratic by five hundred majority, but Mr. Langhammer's personal popularity

reversed that majority, and he was elected by one hundred and eighty-six votes over his Democratic opponent. In 1893 he was re-elected by an increased majority, and was appointed by President Hooper, chairman of the important Committee on Ways and Means. When President Hooper was elected Mayor of Baltimore, he appointed his friend, Mr. Langhammer, member of the Appeal Tax Court, and when Mayor Hooper was succeeded by Mayor Maister he retained Judge Langhammer upon the bench. He was chosen president of the court, and served until 1902, one of the most popular officials of the city government, all men acclaiming him fair and just in his rulings and decisions. While in council he was counted among the men of the First Branch whose sole ambition was to so legislate that the city at large would be benefited. He was mainly responsible for the act which resulted in raising the United States flag over every school house in the city, a practice now so well established that the wonder is that there should ever have been any opposition.

Judge Langhammer continued upon the bench of the Appeal Tax Court four years, 1898-1902, then resigned, having been appointed United States Marshal by President Roosevelt, his personal friend. He took the oath of office, July 17, 1902, and served continuously for eight years, compiling a record of activity in the stamping out of crime against Federal law that stands unequalled. The "Shanghaiers" of the Chesapeake learned to fear him, and that they no longer infest the bay, and menace the life and property of the peaceful oystermen and fishermen, is due to the fearless, untiring efforts of Marshal Langhammer, who personally led his men against them. He took an active part in connection with the police department of the city in breaking up the gang of "yeggmen" who had eluded capture so long, eight of the gang being landed in prison for terms varying from five to fifteen

years. The fortune telling case against the notorious Dr. White was handled by him, the doctor receiving a prison sentence of three years. The Marshal also fought the "white slaver," with noteworthy success, and all criminals found in him an unrelenting foe did their crimes come within his authority. In 1912 he succeeded Colonel Washington Bowie as chief clerk of the Baltimore Board of Excise Commission, which office he held until his death. He was one of the most genial and social of men, and his friends were legion. He was a member of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, taking an active interest in all. He was an ardent Republican, strong in his support of party principles, but not blindly partisan, numbering his political supporters and warm personal friends in both parties.

Judge Langhammer married, and is survived by his widow, Emma Virginia; two sons, Karl and John F.; two daughters, Ernestine and Ethel. The family residence is at No. 3502 Fairview avenue, Walbrook, Baltimore, Maryland.



STEPHEN E. PARDEE

FOR seventy-seven years Stephen E. Pardee was known among men, his home for all but the six closing years of his life having been at Sudlersville, a village of Queen Anne county, Maryland, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad. He was a man of prominence in the village, a leader in church and Sunday school work, and, until his removal six years prior to his death, was intimately connected with all phases of the public life of the village. He was a son of Professor Eli S. Pardee, one of the early principals of Washington College, a non-sectarian educational institution of Maryland, located at Chestertown, founded in 1782. During the War of 1812, Professor Pardee led a company of the college students in an attack on the British at the battle of Caulks Field, near Chestertown. Stephen E. Pardee was born in Sudlersville, Kent county, Maryland, in 1841, and died at the home of his son, S. Colquitt Pardee, in Linthicum Heights, near Baltimore, Maryland, March 1, 1918. After completing his education, he made his entrance into the business life of the village, and until his retirement and removal to Linthicum Heights, in 1911, he was a useful and honored resident of the village of Sudlersville. For half a century Mr. Pardee was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and one of the strong pillars of support. The Sudlersville Sunday School was an object of his especial interest, and in addition to being one of its founders and organizers, he was for a score of years its superintendent, and much longer a member of its teaching corps. He was a man of honorable, upright life, true to every obligation of life, public or private. From boyhood he took an interest in all matters of public concern, and until his death, at the age of seventy-seven, he kept in close touch with all current events.

Stephen E. Pardee married Margaret Elliot, who died in 1915, daughter of John and Julianna (Sudler) Elliot, of Sudlersville, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Pardee are buried in the family plot in Sudlersville Cemetery. Four sons and a daughter survive their parents: Charles H. Pardee, of Baltimore, connected with the United States Sub-Treasury, in that city; S. Colquitt Pardee, a member of the Baltimore bar; John Elliot Pardee, formerly a journalist, owning and editing the "Easton Ledger," Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, but now a street paving contractor, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Earnest B. Pardee, a brick manufacturer, of Watertown, Pennsylvania. The only daughter, Mrs. Anna S. Wade, resides in Collingswood, Camden county, New Jersey.



RICHARD H. JOHNS

A MAN of kindly heart and lovable nature, Mr. Johns passed his years, sixty-eight, among the friends and acquaintances of a lifetime, and in their love, respect and confidence continued until his latest breath. At the time of his passing he was president of the Board of Fire Commissioners of the city of Baltimore, and in a general order issued to the department the board said: "In the death of Mr. Johns, the Fire Department of Baltimore has lost a most loyal, efficient and painstaking official, whose whole thought was for the welfare of the department generally." Mr. Johns was a son of Richard H. Johns, of Baltimore, a famed boat builder of former years.

Richard H. (2) Johns was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1848, and died suddenly, being stricken at his home, No. 1303 North Central avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, November 6, 1916. He exhausted the advantages of the public schools of the city, and after finishing the high school course, began the study of law under the direction of William Sheppard Bryan. He was admitted to the bar, practiced his profession for many years, and was an honor to his profession. He was an active worker in the Democratic party from youthful manhood and, during the administration of Governor Carroll, served as magistrate at the Old Central Police Station. When Mr. Preston was first elected Mayor of Baltimore he appointed Mr. Johns president of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and, in 1914, reappointed him to the same position. He gave himself whole-heartedly to the duties of his office, labored diligently, and fully proved by loyal service the depth of his devotion. He earned the respect of his associates and contemporaries, and no man stood higher in public esteem.

Mr. Johns was a member of Holy Innocents Protestant

Episcopal Church for many years, and deeply interested in all good works. He married Bessie Leach, who survives him, with two daughters: Lily, married ——— Register, and has one child; Rosella, a resident of Baltimore. The city officials paid their fallen associate every honor, and his funeral was largely attended. Officers of the Fire Department: Deputy Chief Engineer L. H. Burkhart and District Engineers Michael A. Lind, Frederick Branan, E. Louis Shipley, John Kahl, and James T. Dunn, were pallbearers, while the honorary pallbearers were: Mayor Preston, the department heads at the City Hall, Fire Commissioners Albert Diggs and Sidney T. Manning, John J. Mahon, Marshal of Police Carter, Mayor's Secretary, Robert E. Lee, P. W. Wilkinson, secretary of the Fire Board, Judge Walter I. Dawkins, Dr. J. J. Valentini, Dr. George M. Steck, James B. Yeakie, Joseph Popplein, A. S. Goldsborough, George May, Calvin W. Hendrick, John F. O'Meara, president of the First Branch, City Council; John Hubert, president of the Second Branch; General Laurason Riggs, president of the Police Board; Daniel J. Loden; Chief Engineer August Emrich, of the Fire Department, and former City Collector Jacob W. Hook. His burial took place in Greenmount Cemetery.



ROBERT J. NOONAN

POSSESSING those sterling attributes of character which marked him as "a man among men," Mr. Noonan was one of the most widely known jewelers, and business men, of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, but, moving quietly and unostentatiously among his fellow men, attracted less attention than many of lesser worth to the community. His years, sixty-three, were all spent in his native city, Baltimore, with the exception of those between 1864-1867, his parents moving to New York City when he was eleven years of age. In 1867 he returned to Baltimore, and began his connection with the business which brought him wealth and wide acquaintance. He was of a quiet nature, and kindly, friendly spirit, in personality, charming, and his deeds of charity, quietly performed, will never be known. He was both esteemed and beloved by a wide circle of friends, while his good deeds endeared him to many who only knew him as their generous friend in time of need.

Robert J. Noonan was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1853, died in the city of his birth, March 10, 1916. He was educated at Calvert Hall College, which he attended until 1868, when circumstances arose which compelled him to begin active control of his own fortunes. He entered the employ of Hidges Brothers, jewelers, with whom he remained until 1877, becoming an expert jeweler. In 1877, he established his own store in Baltimore, and, in course of time, became head of a very large wholesale and retail jewelry business. He gained high reputation for honorable dealing, and was known as the "Society" jeweler, the best of Baltimore society becoming his patrons. He also became very well acquainted with the theatrical folk, who carried his fame to every part of the United States, and gave him abundant trade. His wholesale

department was equally well patronized, the combined departments swelling the volume of trade to large proportions. He invested largely in Baltimore real estate, was an expert in valuation of property, and the adviser of many in their real estate investments. He continued in business until the close of life, and passed to the "great beyond," leaving a precious memory.

Mr. Noonan was a devout Catholic, and a generous supporter of its many charities. In his will, he generously provided that his estate, after it shall have passed from the stewardship of his loved sister, Elizabeth Noonan, who is left sole executrix, without bond, shall revert to six institutions, in which he was deeply interested in life. Specific requests are named, which are eventually to go to the Sisters of Mercy, to be used for Mercy Hospital; the Little Sisters of the Poor; the St. Vincent de Paul Society; St. Joseph's German Hospital; St. Agnes Hospital; the Sisters of Bon Secours.



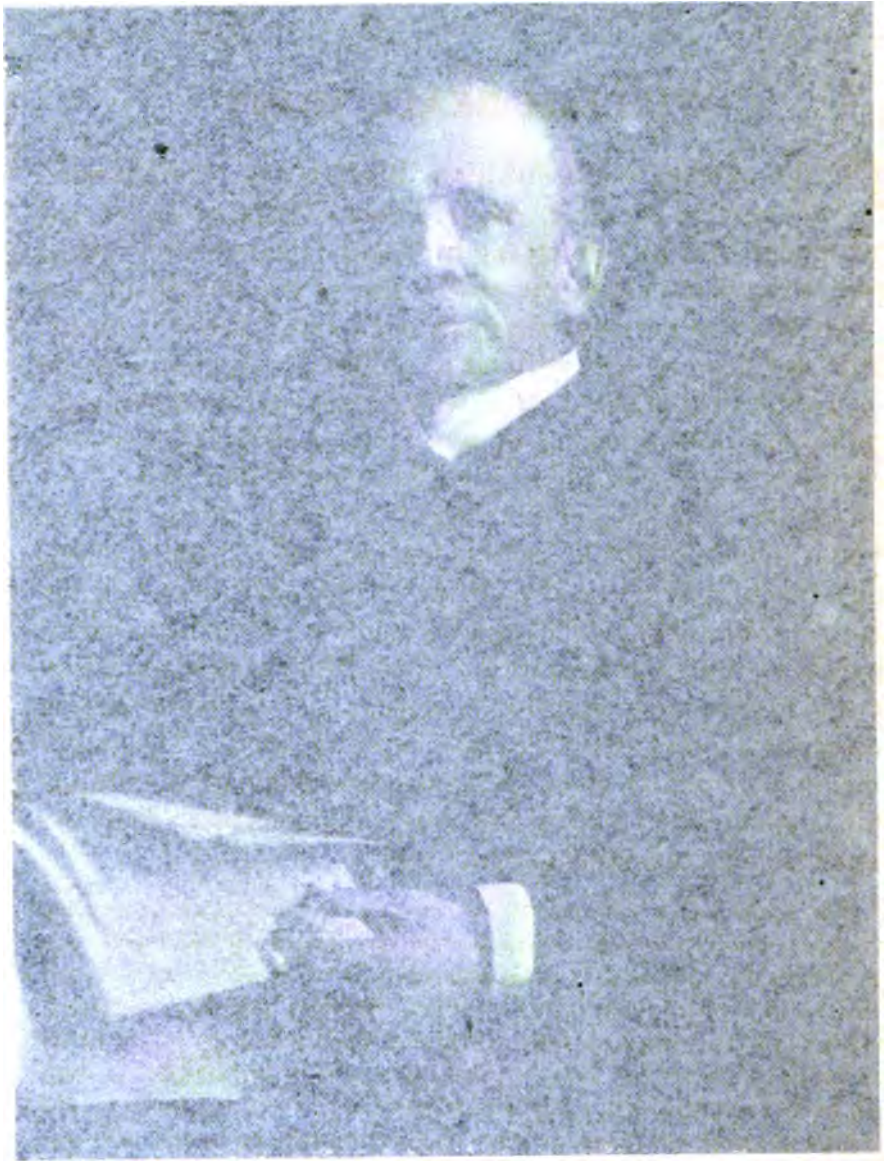


Wm. D. Smith

WILLIAM BEALL HUNT

TO the outside world, William Beall Hunt of Baltimore, was merely the able, efficient man of affairs, so retiring and modest was he concerning his many talents which indeed were unusual in a business man. But to his friends he was a man of great personal charm, a poet, artist, lover of music, birds and flowers, and devoted to children. At the home on Longwood road, Roland Park, which he shared with a brother and three sisters, to whom he was devoted as to bird houses, feeding boxes, and drinking pans; beautiful flower beds, trees, and shrubs, plainly gave evidence of the tastes of the inmates of that home. After he moved his residence in the country, and after his old home church, St. Peter's, had been sold, he became interested in the Sunday schools of the Episcopal churches—the Transfiguration and St. Mary's, near his home. It was his frequent practice to appear at the classes with a flower for each of the children composing them. He taught them much from the Book of Nature, and made them familiar with a great many habits and songs of the birds. After he passed on a friend thus wrote of him:

Mr. Hunt had a rich and full life, the life of a thinker and a dreamer and a poet which was kept hidden in reserve. To his closest friends this was unsuspected until in a favored moment under some provocation of conversation it revealed itself. His courtesy, kindness, sympathy, nobleness, and gentle firmness were constantly in evidence; the depth of the feeling of the man when it showed—it never rushed—was a constant surprise to even those who knew him best. He was a rare and charming person to one in whose presence one could be silent without awkwardness, and who was nevertheless a constant provocateur to conversation. He was a connoisseur of flowers, a lover of birds, and a friend of children. Many a little one will remember through life the loving assurance he had fancifully bestowed on the neck of one as a flower, later placed on one beside the stream of life, dreaming modestly and content with such scribbles as leaked to him from the



W. L. Huck

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the trees, to the careless voyager appearing but as a usual forestry blossom; but to the lover lingering among the vines and ferns it speedily became a rare treasure, both for its own sweetness and for the rich wealth of human association it revealed.

The Hunts were among the early settlers of Calvert and Baltimore counties, Maryland. William Beall Hunt traced his ancestry from Job Hunt, a Presbyterian clergyman, who came from Warwickshire, England, and settled first in Southern Maryland, removing, in 1760, with his family to Baltimore county. There he took up large tracts of land, in the east half of Green Spring Valley, his estate comprising what is now known as Brooklandville, and extending toward Sherwood and Ruxton. He married Elizabeth Chew, who bore his four sons: Henry, born March 5, 1745; Job, born March 16, 1747 (see forward); Samuel, born January 30, 1749, and Phineas, born November 2, 1751. Job Hunt, Sr., died some time prior to 1773, for on July 26th, of that year, Elizabeth Hunt transferred real and personal property to two of her sons, Samuel and Phineas, because of approaching marriage to John Bond. A section of the land which she gave to her sons at this time was called "Beall's Discovery," and it was upon a part of this land that Hunt's church was afterward built, and upon which is located the graveyard where many of the members of the Hunt family are buried, including Mrs. John (Hunt) Bond, three of her sons, the wife of Phineas Hunt, and others. Soon after coming to Baltimore county the Hunts connected with the Garrison-Forest English Church. Job Hunt, Jr., was a warden there in 1771; Samuel, in 1802, and Phineas was elected a vestryman on Easter Monday, March 25, 1799, which position he retained until the year 1809.

When, in 1769, Robert Strawbridge and Robert Williams came to Baltimore county to preach the doctrines of

John Wesley, the Hunt brothers were among the first to accept Methodism. Lednum in his history of Methodism states that Phineas Hunt and his wife Susan became Methodists when the early itinerants came to their neighborhood. Phineas opened his house for preaching and his neighbors gathered to hear the gospel. Phineas Hunt was made leader of the class which met in his home, that class being the foundation of the present Hunt's Episcopal Church. He had preaching in his house long before the first church edifice was built. In the beginning the Methodists did not consider themselves a separate church, but a part of the Church of England. This accounts for Phineas Hunt and his brother Samuel remaining active in the latter church. In about 1780, Phineas Hunt built a small chapel for the Methodists which he called Zoar Chapel, and later, on September 4, 1785, he transferred to William Stine, Marner and Samuel Hunt, Michael Thraner, Joshua Bowen, Daniel Isrig and others, the ground on which the chapel was built for the use of the Methodist Episcopal preachers.

Job Hunt, son of Job and Elizabeth (Chew) Hunt, married Margaret Hopkins, February 7, 1771, and died February 18, 1809. Children of Job Hunt and his wife, Margaret Hopkins, were: Samuel, born January 1, 1772, died February 10, 1779; Elizabeth, born February 2, 1774, died September 10, 1775; Sarah, born November 11, 1777; Miriam, born October 15, 1779; Samuel, born October 5, 1780, died October 5, 1782; Elizabeth, born August 11, 1783, died January 9, 1784; Job (3), see forward; John, born July 2, 1787; Elizabeth, born December 23, 1789; Jesse, born July 3, 1793.

Job Hunt, of Hagerstown, Maryland, son of Job and Margaret (Hopkins) Hunt, was born June 10, 1785. He married Ann Boyd. Their son, Samuel Hunt, married Martha M. Beall, daughter of William Murdock Beall, of Fred-

erick, Maryland. Samuel Hunt was a merchant of long standing of the well-known leather firm of Samuel Hunt & Son, of Baltimore, the business originally being established in the year 1785. This long-established business was carried on for many years by his son, William Beall Hunt, now, too, gathered to his fathers, his useful life and high character being the inspiration of this review.

William Beall Hunt was born in Baltimore, and there spent his life, his death occurring April 10, 1915. After his graduation from Baltimore City College, with high honors of a first prize winner, he began his long and honorable career as a merchant. He began business life in association with his father, Samuel Hunt, a prosperous leather merchant, his first position being in the counting room as bookkeeper. It was not long, however, before he was admitted to a partnership, the firm name then becoming Samuel Hunt & Son. They operated the business until the death of Samuel Hunt, when the two sons continued as Samuel Hunt's Sons. When the great fire swept Baltimore, the firm did not resume, the Hunt brothers then retiring. During those earlier years in business the father, as the years advanced, leaned heavily upon his capable son, and eventually the burden of business management was borne entirely by the younger partner, William Beall Hunt. He developed rapidly and grew with his responsibilities until he had brought the firm into the very front rank among leather merchants. He traveled extensively abroad, his many trips to purchase goods being also trips to all centers where he could indulge his passion for art and music, his love of the beautiful in all things, and his artistic talent which had been cultivated from youth was also a trade asset, for many of the beautiful designs for the handles of the leather bags, and other goods the firm dealt in, were designed by him. While Nature in all her phases was a joy

to him, and growing things made a particular appeal, his cultured mind responded as eagerly to the beauties of art, music, and literature. He was a graceful writer, giving a great deal of his spare time to writing, the current magazines publishing many short stories from his pen. He was a member of the Historical Society, of the Churchman's Club, of the Oratorio Society, and a subscriber for many years to the Peabody concerts. Like his father, he was a member of old St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Samuel Hunt having served that parish as vestryman for a number of years. The son's connection with the Sunday school has been noted, and he had many warm friends among the clergy and laity of the church. He never married.

As a tribute to his memory the following poem was written by the Bentztown Bard:

His sleep is sweet
That fell on him too soon,
Who at November
Wore the heart of June;
I mind the Spring more closely than I did,
Because it is the season when we hid
His dust in slumber near the little town
Where all life's boyhood fancies wander up and down.

He was a breath
Of joyous spring in life
Touched in cold death
So brave and still for the strife
The winds of March blow mournfuller than ever
Across the memories of the years that sever
A boyhood faith in him who always seemed
A brother like the brothers men have dreamed.

In rest he lies
Who never thought of rest

Until he'd sown some joy
In someone's breast;
The noblest truth is in the lives men give
That they may help dependent ones to live—
And he gave all-love, sacrifice, devotion
And kept his youth through grayhaired years in motion.

He should have lived,
That to himself might come
Of all he gave
A more proportioned sum;
Proportioned to his goodness—for this soul
That wore the sunlight, though the clouds might roll
And kept a frolic nature to the end
For those he loved, and for each gentle friend.



GENERAL WILLIAM DORMAN GILL

GENERAL WILLIAM DORMAN GILL, one of the best known men in Baltimore, died February 9, 1915, in that city.

Born in Baltimore, on May 1, 1867, he was the son of William Dorman and Isabelle (Paddington) Gill. His father was the founder of the lumber firm, which later became William D. Gill & Son, and of which the son was the head at the time of his death. General Gill was educated in the public and private schools of the city, and later attended a private school in Charlottesville, Virginia. At the age of twenty-one years he left school to enter his father's business establishment, as a clerk, and after having mastered its details became a member of the firm on January 1, 1894. It is understood that the business under his direction has been very prosperous. General Gill was also interested in a number of other profitable enterprises. In the spring of 1894 he was re-elected president of the Builders' Exchange, and had also been a director of the Lumber Exchange. As a member of the executive committee of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, he had charge of the campaign for a larger membership, carried on some time ago, and was successful in increasing its numbers. He was a director and secretary of the Freeport Smokeless Coal and Coke Company, and was a director and member of the executive committee of the Maryland State Bank. As one of the vice-presidents of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, he attended all of its meetings and took a pronounced interest in all that was said and done. He was appointed by Governor Austin T. Crothers, October 21, 1909, delegate to the meeting of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, held at Norfolk, Virginia, November 17, 1909, and received credentials as delegate to the same from the Merchants' and

Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore. Again, in 1910, he was appointed delegate to the next annual meeting, held in Providence, Rhode Island. At several subsequent meetings he sat as a delegate from Maryland. In 1907 he was elected a member of the National Geographic Society. He was appointed by Governor Goldsborough as a member of the Maryland Commission to the San Francisco Exhibition.

In politics, General Gill was a staunch Republican, but had a host of friends in the other political parties. He was a close personal friend of Governor Goldsborough. Although he never ran for office, he was always ready to join in any movement toward civic betterment. He was a member of the City Charter Committee of One Hundred, in 1910, and was a member of the Greater Baltimore Committee of 1913-1914. He was also a prominent member of the Builders' Exchange and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and as chairman of the membership committee of the latter organization aided in bringing the membership of that body up to 1,000. He also served in an official capacity in these organizations. In 1896 Governor Loundes appointed him a colonel on his staff, but as he had recently entered the firm his father opposed the acceptance of the appointment, and it was declined. He, however, accepted when Governor Goldsborough appointed him inspector-general on his staff, and took much interest in the State troops. He accompanied the Maryland National Guard to Camp Phillips Lee Goldsborough, near Westminster, in 1912, and led the soldier's life there. General Gill had the welfare of the Maryland National Guard at heart. Convinced that the employers of young men should urge their employees to take an interest and become members of the militia, he was instrumental in having the Builders' Exchange and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association send investigating committees to the Belair encampment

last summer a year ago to see just what the Guard meant to young men in the way of instruction and training. He was always ready to lend aid to any of the organizations in the Guard, and was always to be seen at the regimental social functions.

General Gill was a member of many clubs and organizations, and was noted as a *bon vivant* and *raconteur*. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, was former president of the Rotary Club, and of the Mount Washington Athletic Club, and a member of the Merchants' Club, Baltimore Athletic Club, Baltimore Country Club, Union League, Maryland Country Club, Baltimore Yacht Club and the Maryland Society of New York.

Governor Goldsborough said of him: "General Gill was a whole-hearted, generous and true man, warm and loyal in his friendships. He was deeply interested in the upbuilding of Baltimore city and the entire State and gave of his best energy and thought toward that end. I feel that I have lost a strong personal friend, one whose companionship was kindly and genial and whose sincerity was beyond question."

Considerably over six feet in height, and of a massive physique, General Gill was a striking figure in any company. Of a genial disposition, companionable, obliging and ready at all times to put his shoulder to the wheel in any undertaking for the improvement of the city and State, General Gill had many friends, among whom he was generally known as "Billy" Gill. He had the jolly, hearty disposition that so often characterizes a man of his big, robust build, and to know him was to become attached to him. General Gill was a man of broad interests. Not only was he closely identified with the business life of the city, for in addition to his duties as head of the wealthy firm of William D. Gill & Son, lumber merchants,

he kept in close touch with all matters pertaining to civic development.

General Gill had a big capacity for friendship, and it was his staunchness and loyalty, as well as his joviality, that endeared him to so many people. He was very democratic in his tastes, his friends having included all classes, and he was always willing to go out of his way to perform a kind act.

General Gill married Florence Eugenia Scarlett, November 21, 1888, who survives. One of the intimate friends of General Gill, whose death (February 9, 1915) brought sorrow to many hearts, said, when talking about him: "If I were writing his epitaph I would make it simply 'Billy Gill, Good Fellow'".

Minute of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association on the death of General William Dorman Gill:

It is with unfeigned sorrow that the Executive Committee meet to-day to testify, as far as words may, to their loss in the death of General William Dorman Gill, their fellow member and friend. He was one of the most active and useful members of this association. Its present numerical strength is a witness to his energy and the unsparing devotion of his time; and his genial manliness, which attracted everyone whom he met and made it a pleasure to oblige and associate with him.

A successful business man, a public-spirited citizen, with exalted notions of civic duty, having firm convictions as to what he believed to be right, no one ever heard an unkind word from him about his opponents.

The City of Baltimore and the State of Maryland have lost in him one who was active in every movement having their betterment for its object.

In our Association we relied upon his judgment, appreciated his energy and business success, and found him always a diligent and able co-worker, but it was as a broadminded, generous man that he bound himself most closely to us, and these ties are the hardest to sever.

We will miss him in our work, but as a true man and friend he will live the longest in our memories.

RESOLVED, That this minute be spread upon the records of the Association and a copy sent to the family of the deceased and published in the daily papers.

BE IT FURTHERMORE RESOLVED, As a further mark of respect that the Executive Committee, as a whole, attend the funeral in a body.

CHARLES E. FALCONER, President.

ANDREW C. TRIPPE, Counsel.

ROBERT J. BEACHAM, Secretary.

Builders' Exchange of Baltimore City.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Builders' Exchange, held this 10th day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, recognizing in the death of our esteemed and respected president, General William D. Gill, the will of Divine Providence, we, the Board of Directors of the Builders' Exchange of Baltimore City, do hereby

RESOLVE, That in the death of Mr. Gill this community has lost one of its most progressive and beloved citizens. It is further

RESOLVED, That by his death this Exchange will feel the loss of his counsel and advice in the administration of its affairs. It is also

RESOLVED, That this Board of Directors on behalf of the Exchange tender to his family in their bereavement our most sincere sympathy; and it is further

RESOLVED, That this Board attend the funeral in a body, and that a page be set aside in the memorial Book to his memory and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Minute of the Executive Committee of the Maryland Commission to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition on the death of William Dorman Gill.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maryland Commission of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, held February 10, 1915, the following minute was adopted unanimously:

General William D. Gill, our friend and associate, comrade and counsellor, yesterday crossed the Mountains of Endeavor and passed to the Valley of Reward.

We shall miss his sunny presence, his warm regard, his honest manliness, his sturdy soul and his conscientious counsel at our board.

We feel that the City of Baltimore has lost a master builder who wrought greatly with the true joy of labor and that the State of Maryland has been deprived of the fruits of such service as only its best sons may give.

At a meeting of the Lumber Exchange of Baltimore, held this 10th day of February, the following minute was adopted and placed on the records of the Exchange:

Our Heavenly Father has in His wise Providence taken from us our esteemed friend, William D. Gill.

The death of Mr. Gill brings sorrow to his associates in the lumber trade. As a member of this Exchange for many years his work and influence in the organization was to maintain the best traditions and the best methods of the business, and in his personal place, he was equally conspicuous as an honorable merchant.

He was a generous and genial companion and loyal friend, and identified with the many and varied interests in our city and State; to none of these will his passing come as a greater loss than to those of the lumber fraternity.

Our sympathy goes out to his bereaved family, and we share with them their sorrow.



EDWARD I. CLARK

WHEN finally Edward I. Clark had argued his last case, made his last motion and uttered his last plea, a wave of sadness passed over the city of Baltimore, for he was well-known and highly-esteemed far beyond professional and political circles. He was a native son of Baltimore, a member of the law firm, Clark & Clark, from 1882 until his death, and a leading Democrat. He was a great criminal lawyer, and an eminent citizen, but men loved him for his genial, generous, kindly nature, his humor and unfailing friendliness, his integrity and his willingness to serve. He was one of the oldest practitioners at the Baltimore bar, his service covering a period of forty-five years, 1872-1917. His service to his fellowmen extended far beyond the confines of city lines, for during his years at the bar he served on several commissions whose duty it was to revise the laws of the State. He was a son of James A. and Eliza Wilson Clark, of Baltimore.

Edward I. Clark was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 23, 1851, and died at his home in that city, September 28, 1917. He was educated at Calvert Hall and Loyola College, his studies during this period being directed with the law in view. He prepared for the legal profession under the preceptorship of Judge William J. O'Brien, of the Baltimore bar, and in 1872 passed the required examinations successfully, and was admitted to the bar. He practiced privately during the first ten years of his legal career, then formed a partnership with his brother, Joseph A. Clark, which was never broken until death dissolved the bond which united them. He became famous in his profession, ranking with the leading criminal lawyers of the State, and until 1913 was actively engaged in practice. He was then stricken with paralysis, but in time recovered sufficiently to perform some legal duty, but was

greatly enfeebled in all but his mental powers, only losing consciousness a few minutes before entering upon the long sleep.

During his earlier professional career he became interested in various building associations, both as legal adviser and member, and in 1883 was elected to the State Legislature. In 1903 he was defeated by a narrow majority for the office of judge, and in 1911 announced himself as a candidate for the judgeship, but later withdrew his name. He served on various commissions to revise State laws, but the law was his great love and all else was secondary. He was a lifelong Democratic, and in the councils of the party wielded considerable influence. During the Progressive storm of 1912 he was swept by the strength of the Roosevelt sentiment, and like many others followed that one-time invincible leader to defeat. He was one of the local leaders of the Progressive party and put forth his best efforts to achieve success. He was a member of the City, State and National Bar associations, and a communicant of St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church. He was connected with other organizations of the city, social, professional and religious, taking a deep interest in all that concerned the welfare of his fellowmen.

When the death of Mr. Clark became known, most of the courts of the city adjourned in respect to his memory. The announcement and motion to adjourn were made by James Fluegel in Circuit Court No. 2, and Part 2 of the Superior Court and the Orphans' Court, Richard B. Tippet seconding the motion in the Circuit Court, and George W. Cameron in Part 2 of the Superior Court and in the Orphans' Court. Judge Duffy, sitting in the Circuit Court No. 2, adjourned the meeting. In the last named circuit, William H. Lawrence made the motions, Albert Ecke seconding. In Part 2 of the City Court, B. H. Hartogensis and Eldridge Hood Young were

the speakers. Judge Henisler adjourned the City Court upon being informed of the death of Mr. Clark. The funeral was largely attended at St. Ignatius Church, and following the service, Mr. Clark was laid at eternal rest in Greenmount Cemetery.

Mr. Clark married (first) Emma Reed, of Norfolk, Virginia. He married (second) Frances A. Bell, of New York, who survives him and is a resident of Baltimore city.

Thus an earnest, useful life was passed, there being no blank spaces or wasted periods in its years, sixty-six. When legal age was attained, Mr. Clark was ready for his responsibilities, had completed both classical and professional study, and at the time of assuming adult honors also took his place among his townsmen as a member of the Baltimore bar. Life to him was real and earnest, and as he prepared so he continued, always at his post, answering every call of duty or friendship. He fought well the battle of life, shared his full share of victory, and was not unduly elated, met his share of defeat and was not cast down nor discouraged. He was a good lawyer, a loyal citizen, a true friend and a manly man.



CHARLES M. CAUGHY

FOR a score of years, 1893-1913, connected with the United States Consular service, appointed by President Cleveland, Charles M. Caughy, of Baltimore, Maryland, through his adaptability, courtesy and diplomatic handling of the questions submitted to him, won the approbation of the State Department and the universal good will and respect of the people to whom he was accredited. At all times and in all places he upheld the dignity of the great Nation he represented, yet was so kindly, considerate, hospitable, and just, that he was considered in the light of a friend.

Charles M. Caughy was a son of S. Hamilton and Alice (Prendergast) Caughy, of Baltimore, and was born June 5, 1850, and died in Richmond, Virginia, August 27, 1913. After completing advanced courses of study, he embraced journalism and became known as one of the most brilliant men of his profession. He traveled in Europe for several years as correspondent for the Baltimore "Bulletin," edited by W. Mackey Laffin, and later founded "Every Saturday," a weekly journal published in Baltimore, devoted to literature, art and dramatic affairs, and later he became a well-known and popular lecturer on European travel. He was the author of a number of plays, one, "Love and Duty," which was very favorably received upon the Baltimore stage and elsewhere.

In 1893 he was appointed United States Consul to Messina, Italy, by President Cleveland, and for fourteen years he remained there, being transferred to Malaga, Spain, just before the great earthquake, which destroyed the consulate and cost the lives of the newly-appointed Consul and his wife. He remained at Malaga two years, and was then transferred to Milan, Italy, where he remained about four years before sailing for home stricken with a disease which baffled the

Italian specialists. A few days after reaching the home of his wife's father in Richmond, he fell and fractured his hip, this complicating his already serious condition and hastening his end. As Consul, Mr. Caughy came under the operation of the merit system, and had he lived would have risen to higher rank in the diplomatic service. He spoke several languages fluently, and was very popular with all classes.

Mr. Caughy married, January 20, 1880, M. Alice Higgins, daughter of John M. and Kate C. Higgins, of Richmond, Virginia, the ceremony being performed in the Cathedral there by Archbishop Keanes, their wedding being the occasion of the first nuptial mass the Archbishop celebrated after his consecration to that high dignity. Mrs. Caughy survives her husband and is a resident of Baltimore. Their two children: Clinton Norbert, deceased, and Mary Kathleen, who married a Mr. Edwards.



JOHN HENRY KEENE

CONTEMPORARY with the group of lawyers, Robert Goldsborough Keene, Severn T. Wallis, R. Stockett Matthews, Colonel John L. Thomas and others, who made the history of the Baltimore bar glorious, John Henry Keene added to his own fame as a lawyer prominence in Maryland politics, and through his work "Justice and Jurisprudence," dealing with problems of the negro race, gained a national and international audience. He was a grandson of Dr. Samuel Young Keene, of Talbot county, Maryland, a surgeon of the Revolution, serving from the beginning until the end of the struggle for liberty, and descended from an illustrious English family of statesmen, ecclesiastics, and lineal descendant of Richard Keene, of Richard's Manor, on the Patuxent, who was son of Henry Keene, of Wordstown, Surrey, England. Dr. Samuel Young Keene married Sarah Goldsborough, daughter of Howes and Rebecca Goldsborough, of Talbot county, Maryland. Their son, John Henry (1) Keene, born in Talbot county, married Sally Dorsey Lawrence, daughter of Levin Lawrence, of the "Flying Camp of '76," and granddaughter of "Wild Caleb" Dorsey, of Howard county. They were the parents of two sons, Robert Goldsborough, and John Henry (2) Keene, both of whom were eminent members of the Baltimore bar.

Robert Goldsborough Keene, the younger brother, at the first call of the Confederacy for men, enlisted in the First Regiment, Virginia Cavalry, but later was transferred to Company A, First Regiment, Maryland Cavalry, serving with that command until the war closed. He was engaged at Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Antietam, served through the West Virginia campaign, was in the famous charge at Greenland Gap, was courier for General Jackson in the Valley of Vir-

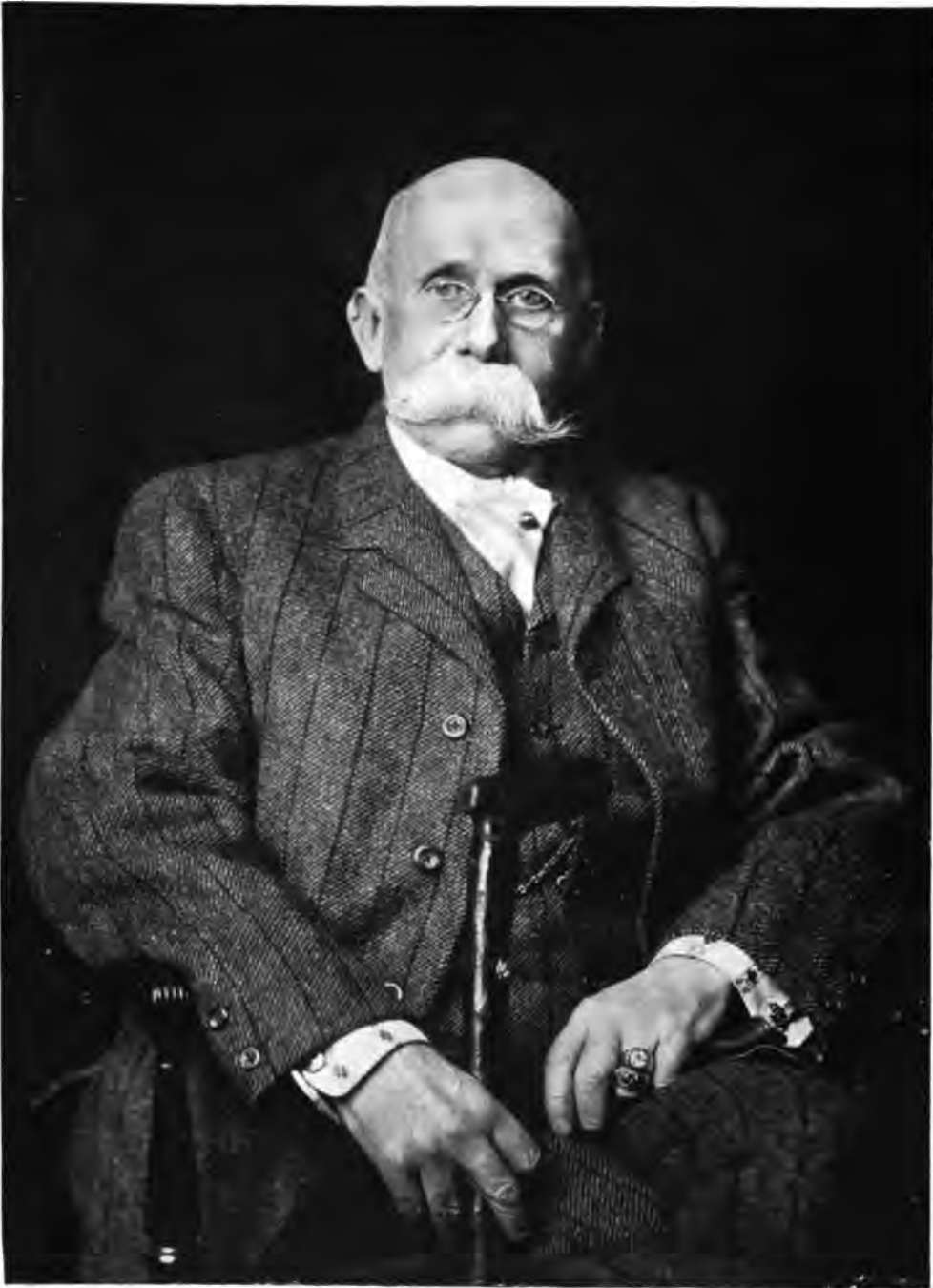


John Henry Kane

JOHN HENRY KEENE

CONFIDGARY with the group of lawyers, Robert Goldsborough Keene, Severn T. Wallis, R. Stacker, Thomas Keene and John T. Inman and others, who are members of the Baltimore bar. John Henry Keene has been here in a lawyer prominence in Maryland and through his work "Justice and Jurisprudence" with positions of the negro race, gained a national reputation of influence. He was a grandson of Dr. Samuel Young Keene of Talbot county, Maryland, a surgeon of the Revolution serving from the beginning until the end of the struggle for liberty and descended from an illustrious Maryland family of statesmen, scholars, men and lineal descendants of Robert Keene of Richard's Manor on the Patuxent. He was son of Henry Keene of Wand town, Surrey, England. Samuel Young Keene married Sarah Goldsborough, daughter of John's of Goldsborough, Goldsborough of Talbot county, Maryland. Their son, John Henry Keene, born in Talbot county, married Sally Dorsey Lawrence, daughter of Levin Lawrence, of the "Flying Camp of '76" and grand daughter of "W. C. C. N. J." of Howard county. They were the parents of two sons, Robert Goldsborough, and John Henry (A) Keene, both of whom were eminent members of Baltimore bar.

Robert Goldsborough Keene, the younger brother, at a first called the Confederate Army, enlisted in the First Regiment, Virginia Cavalry, but later was transferred to Company A, First Kentucky Maryland Cavalry, serving with that company until the war closed. He was engaged at Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Antietam, served through the West Virginia campaign, was in the famous charge at Greenland Gap and a member for General Jackson in the Valley of Virginia.



John Henry Keene

ginia, and fought with the Army of Northern Virginia in many of its hardest campaigns. He was taken prisoner at Luray after the burning of Chambersburg, and for several months was confined at "Camp Chase," in Ohio, finally, however, was exchanged, returned to his regiment, and was in the service when the end came. After the war he resumed his law study begun under the eminent George T. Gill, and in 1867 was admitted to practice, locating in Baltimore, and there practicing for thirty years. He was a Democrat in politics, took an active part in many campaigns, but never accepted office for himself. He was largely interested in real estate operations, and the chief promoter of that popular seaside resort, "Ocean City," on the Atlantic coast of Maryland. He had a pew at Christ Episcopal Church, was a member of the Maryland Club, the Elkridge Fox Hunting Club, and the Aheneum Club. Mr Keen married Mrs. Abbie P. Breese, daughter of George W. Patterson, of Virginia.

John Henry (2) Keene, oldest son of John Henry and Sally Dorsey (Lawrence) Keene, was born at the Keene homestead on the Harford road, east of Lauraville, Maryland, the post office being named for the estate, and died at "Glymalira," the old Carroll estate, near Glencoe, Baltimore county, Maryland, May 6, 1914, aged seventy-eight years. After preparation in private schools he entered Harvard University for a classical course, and after its completion entered Harvard Law School, whence he was graduated LL.B., with special honors. After his return to Baltimore, he began practice in association with his brother, Robert G. Keene, and together they conducted a very successful law business in all State and Federal courts of the district. The Keenes were well known in and outside the profession as men of ability, honor and integrity, and worthily bore the name at an exceptionally brilliant bar.

After retiring from active practice, John Henry (2) Keene gave himself principally to literary pursuits, writing and publishing "Justice and Jurisprudence," a work which was devoted to a discussion of the problems confronting the negro race. That book obtained a wide circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, and brought its author a great deal of favorable comment. An ardent Democrat, and a close friend of Senator Arthur P. Gorman, he took an active part in city and State politics, principally as a writer of campaign literature for committees and for the party candidates. He was an extremely forceful writer, and this political work brought him a great deal of satisfaction, not less for the real pleasure it gave him than from the many words of commendation received from the press and from individuals. He also employed his able pen to further the cause of Christian Science, though never uniting with the church.

He possessed considerable landed interests, his handsome residence at the corner of St. Paul and Preston streets finally being razed to make way for the Earl Court Apartments, of which he was the principal owner. For some years prior to moving to that location, he occupied the residence at No. 8 West Hamilton street, his sisters, Laura and Mary Keene, still residing there. His latest residence was "Glymlira," the old Carroll estate, near Glencoe. He also had another sister, Mrs. Craig, widow of the late Dr. John A. Craig, of Ravenswood, Govans, Maryland. Aside from his legal and literary prominence, Mr. Keene was one of Baltimore's most interesting figures. He dressed with a great deal of care, his clothes always imported from England, being made invariably from cloth of a design which attracted attention. His was a familiar figure on the downtown streets of the city, and nearly everybody knew the courtly, dignified gentleman, but none ever spoke of him as "Mr. Keene" or even as "John

H. Keene," but invariably as "John Henry Keene." Horse-back riding was his favorite recreation and he often rode along Charles street, his riding clothes of English make and of striking design and color.

During Mr. Keene's legal career he developed a strong attack, and in the many famous cases with which he was connected (for the Keenes were one of the leading law firms of the city) he was an antagonist to be dreaded. After his retirement, in addition to the writings mentioned heretofore, he discussed every public movement or question of importance through the medium of the daily papers in much the same clear, forceful, logical style that he formerly used before the courts in behalf of his clients. He was exceedingly tenacious, and contested his argument to the end. He was opposed to the location of the statue of S. Teackle Wallis, in Mt. Vernon Square, and earnestly contended for a different site even after the statue had been erected. He frequently wrote in scathing criticism of various civic projects, and was an equally strong advocate for the man, or cause, he espoused. He was loyal in his friendship, and as a lawyer, noted for his devotion to a client's cause. His was a strong character, unmarred by anything petty or unworthy. He fought his battles in the open, and never resorted to any of the tricks of the pettifogger nor the demagogue, was a fair foe, and a trustworthy friend. His great sense of humor was most amusing, and he was a delightful conversationalist.

John Henry (2) Keene married, in middle age, Fannie Howell Cook, daughter of a wealthy New York banker.



EDWARD LIVINGSTON PALMER

BORN in the State of Maryland, Mr. Palmer from the age of fifteen years was identified with the business life of the city of Baltimore, and he never relinquished his interest until the end of his life, although he was numbered among the octogenarians of Baltimore. He was a typical Southern gentleman, lovingly referred to as of the "old school," and while holding views on slavery radically different from neighbors and associates, he kept through storm and sunshine the love and esteem of all. While a successful business man and a heavy contributor to the commercial greatness of his city, Mr. Palmer's life was not lived sordidly, but the obligations of home, the demands of religion and the responsibilities of citizenship were most carefully considered and scrupulously met. He was a man of most pleasing personality, which drew to him the admiration, confidence and companionship of the finest men and women. But in his home he was at his best, and home was the center of the universe to him. There, too, he was most deeply appreciated, for he was of such great modesty that it was only through personal intimacy that it was possible to really know him. A characteristic of his nature was a deep love of nature as expressed in the fields and forest. His care of fine timber amounted almost to veneration, and early in life he taught his children in their walks to distinguish the different trees by their bark and foliage. Cheerful and sunny in disposition, he found good in everything, while to the unfortunate his purse was ever open. In his home a generous hospitality was dispensed, host and hostess vieing with each other in their desire to have each guest feel that they were welcome.

In the Palmer records it is stated that the name came from the early ancestor who made the pilgrimage of the Holy Land,

and the meaning of the palm was strength and ability to return to normal position no matter how bowed or crushed. In America this branch springs from John and Mary (Southery) Palmer, of Concord, then in Chester, now Delaware county, Pennsylvania. They came from England in 1682, John Palmer having been born in that country in 1660, died 1742. A photograph of the "Deed of William Penn's Agents to John Palmer, 1688" is published in the "History of the Palmer Family" (by Lewis Palmer, of Concordville). The Palmer homestead, in good preservation, was built by Moses Palmer, grandson of John Palmer, "the settler," on the site of the original house.

At this homestead in Concord, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, Pennell Palmer, father of Edward Livingston Palmer, and a direct descendant of John and Mary (Southery) Palmer, was born 4 mo. 15, 1798. From his father he learned the hatter's trade, and remained at home until of age, then located at Alexandria, Virginia, where he married Rebecca Neal McPherson, born 8 mo. 2, 1804, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Grubb) McPherson, of Virginia. Soon after his marriage, 4 mo. 30, 1828, he returned to Concord, where two of his ten children were born. He remained in Concord two years, then purchased a farm in Howard county, Maryland, to which he removed. There eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pennell Palmer, several of whom died in infancy. Later in life he bought a farm in Montgomery county, Maryland, near Sandy Spring, a Friendly settlement, and there he and his wife resided until their death. His wife, Rebecca Neal (McPherson) Palmer, died 8 mo. 6, 1867, at Sandy Spring; he died 7 mo. 19, 1883, at the home of his son, Charles, in Baltimore, and both are buried in the graveyard of Sandy Spring Meeting. Mrs. Palmer was a direct descendant of the McPhersons, who came to this country early in

1600, and could trace her ancestry back through many generations of sturdy Highlanders. Her son, Edward L. Palmer, was always proud of his Scotch blood, loved the songs and poets of Scotland, and when traveling in that land eagerly sought for mementos, and was deeply interested in all tales of history concerning his mother's people, the McPhersons. She was a woman of fine mind, and reared her children carefully, encouraging them in their reading and study, and exerting a wise, broad-minded policy in their upbringing.

Edward L. Palmer, son of Pennell and Rebecca Neal (McPherson) Palmer, was born near Simpsonville, Howard county, Maryland, 8 mo. 8, 1833, and died at the home of his daughter, Eleanor (Palmer) Williams, 12 mo. 17, 1917. He remained there until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to Baltimore, Maryland. He entered the office of Crosby & Company, foreign fruit importers, of Baltimore, as a clerk, and continued his connection with that firm until it was dissolved, when he reorganized it under the name of E. L. Palmer & Company. Edward L. Palmer, in association with his brother, John M. Palmer, were importers and wholesale dealers in foreign fruits, raisins, etc. The business was located at No. 107 West Lombard street, Baltimore, until the great fire of 1904, but immediately established themselves at No. 113-115 Cheapside, in a very substantial structure, and continued the business there. His rise from clerk to owner in so comparatively a short time was due to his own ability under the spur of the influence, encouragement, and affection of his uncle, John D. McPherson, of Washington, D. C., a distinguished lawyer, who practiced before the Supreme Court of that city, who was a loved guide to the young lad who left home at so early an age. He read and studied under his uncle's suggestion, and in this way more than made good the advantages he had been deprived of by so early leaving school.

The firm, E. L. Palmer & Company, owned and operated in partnership with others some of the clipper ships which made Baltimore famous in the days when sail power only was employed in navigating ships. Their vessels brought cargoes of fruits and nuts to Baltimore wharves, Mr. Palmer distributing them through his store organization to the retail merchants of the city and section. He continued his personal, active interest in the firm until the fire of 1904, then surrendered the management to younger shoulders, but always retained his financial interest in the business he entered as a lad of fifteen and left a veteran of seventy-one years. He lived thirteen years after retirement at the modern mansion he built at No. 112 Elmhurst Road, Roland Park, a suburb of Baltimore, but after the death of his wife, in 1911, he resided with his son, Edward L., Jr., until increasing infirmities made it necessary that he be near his daughters. For two years he divided his time between his three daughters, the end coming at the home of one of them in Philadelphia, after some months' illness.

Mr. Palmer belonged to that distinguished class of old-time merchants who, while bearing many business obligations, were able by foresight and ability to weather all financial storms and retained the confidence of customers and banking concerns throughout a long career without a single break. He was instrumental in establishing and was president of the first cold storage company in Baltimore. Yet he was always considered conservative, and toward the close of his life a bit "old fashioned," but he held the esteem and trust of his associates, the merchants of Baltimore and elsewhere, to the very highest degree. Success was written large on all his business undertakings, and in no less a degree was his private life an unequalled success.

Reared by his parents in the Orthodox branch of the

Society of Friends, of which his father was a member, he continued in that faith all his life. He was a friend to any movement tending to promote the welfare of his city, and in civic affairs always upheld the cause of good government. He loved music and the arts, was fond of travel, tastes shared by his wife, and together they enjoyed the refinements of culture and education to which their means entitled them. They were united in their desires for the education of their children, and the college training was given them which Mr. Palmer had been unable to secure for himself. He was an ardent Republican, and kept fully abreast with the politics of county and State.

Edward L. Palmer married, 10 mo. 25, 1859, Susan Catherine Boyd, born 10 mo. 25, 1836, died 1 mo. 27, 1911, daughter of Hiram and Matilda (Harbaugh) Boyd, of Adamstown, Maryland. Her Grandfather Boyd voluntarily freed his slaves long before many of his Maryland neighbors and before the agitation concerning slavery had become general. He deemed slavery a wrong, and willingly sacrificed his property investment for conscience sake. Matilda Harbaugh was of Swiss ancestry, the Swiss ancestor who first came to this country, to escape religious persecution, finding a location in a beautiful valley near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, which to this day bears the name of Harbaugh Valley. Mrs. Susan Catherine Palmer, while she attended the services of the Society of Friends for many years with her husband, was more in sympathy with the Unitarian faith, and toward the end of her life affiliated with that church. She was a constant help to her husband and together they trod life's pathway for fifty-two years. Their union was a perfect one, each seeking the other's happiness, and in the search finding their own deepest joy. Five children came to the Palmer home, all of whom survive the parents, as do fifteen of their sixteen

grandchildren who came into their lives at that period when the love of little children is precious beyond price. Children: Albert G., of Sandy Spring, Maryland, a graduate Ph.D. of Hopkins University; Eleanor, married Carroll R. Williams, of Philadelphia; Mrs. T. Janney Brown, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. R. E. Robinson, of New York; Edward L. (2), the only one of the family remaining in Baltimore. He is an architect, intimately connected with suburban development, especially in the Roland Park district. The remains of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer were interred at Druid Ridge Cemetery, Baltimore.



GEORGE WASHINGTON SADTLER

IN the year 1800, Philip Benjamin Sadtler founded, upon Baltimore street, in Baltimore, Maryland, the jewelry and optical business to which his grandson, George W. Sadtler, succeeded, developed so successfully, and continued its able executive head until his death in 1916, at the age of sixty-eight.

George W. Sadtler was a son of George T. Sadtler, who received the business from his father, and to which he admitted his sons, conducting it under the firm name, G. T. Sadtler & Sons, opticians and jewelers. The business was incorporated under that name, and as its president George W. Sadtler was long the responsible head. He was a man of strong character, and aided by a natural business ability won a commanding position in the business life of his city. Upright and honorable, he bore himself manfully under all conditions, and went to his last home unafraid and unashamed. He played well his part in the drama of life, and the curtain never fell upon a more worthy man. He came from a long line of military ancestors. His great-grandfather, Captain Frederick Reese, (who married Anna Margaret Ulrichson, of Frederick county), held a commission in both the Revolutionary and the Indian War of 1795. His grandfather, Captain John Reese (who married Mary Zacharias, of Frederick county), was in the War of 1812, being promoted for bravery. Philip Benjamin Sadtler (who married Katharine Capito Sanerwine) was captain of a company called the Baltimore Yaegers during the War of 1812. Mr. Sadtler saw service, but his fame is founded upon his business success and the high place he attained in the jewelry and optical line, with which the Sadtler name has been connected for one hundred and sixteen years, 1800-1916, grandfather, father, and son having

successively been the responsible heads. While the business will be continued under the old name, there is no son to succeed the father, the descent now being through the female line.

George W. Sadtler, son of George T. and Sarah (Reese) Sadtler, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 22, 1848, and died at his home, No. 26 East Twenty-fifth street, in the same city, October 2, 1916. He was educated under the instruction of the famed Dr. Dalrymple, and upon leaving school began business life as an employee of his father, who was head of the Sadtler optical business. After mastering the details of the business and acquiring expert optical knowledge, he was admitted to a partnership with his brothers, Herbert and Frank R., the firm name becoming G. T. Sadtler & Sons. In time he succeeded to the presidency of the corporation bearing the same name, and was one of the strong, influential business men of his city. He was one of the founders of the Maryland Optical Association, was chosen its first president, and until ill health compelled him to desist from all unnecessary work he remained its executive head.

Mr. Sadtler was a member of the Maryland National Guard, holding an officer's commission in the Fifth Regiment. In 1877 he served with his regiment in the quelling of the riots which in August threatened life and property through the strike of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad men, a general strike prevailing all over the country. He was wounded and promoted for bravery. After his resignation, in 1879, he became a member of the Fifth Regiment, Veteran Corps, of which he was a member until his death. He was a member of Mount Moriah Lodge and the Maryland Commandery of the Masonic Order, and when the last rites of the Episcopal church had been performed his brethren of the order conducted the impressive Knights Templar burial service according to the ritual of the commandery. He belonged to other

organizations, including Boumi Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, and the Seventeen Club, composed originally of seventeen members, who from 1886 had met annually to dine, the number constantly diminishing until, thirty years after its founding, but five men remain.

Mr. Sadtler married, November 29, 1877, Delia Cromwell Banks, who survives him, daughter of Judge Thaddeus Banks, of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, an eminent jurist of the Pennsylvania bar, now deceased, and Delia Cromwell (Reynolds) Banks, of Maryland. Two daughters also survive their father: Kathleen Cromwell, who married Dr. Houston Boyd Hiatt, of Clinton, North Carolina, and Sophia P. B., who married Edwin Uhthoff Heslop, of Baltimore.



GEORGE A. POPE

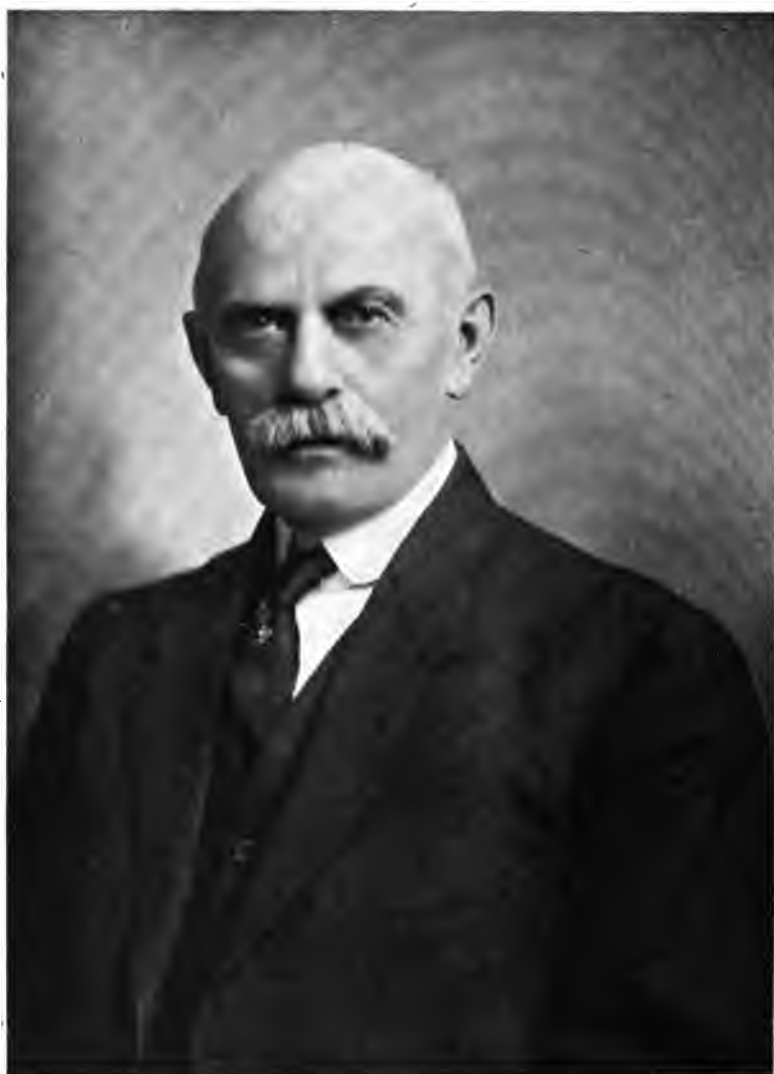
ALTHOUGH his years numbered eighty-seven, George A. Pope spent them all in Baltimore, his business life beginning as a clerk at the age of fifteen and terminating with retirement half a century later. Important as were his business connections and literary taste, he was best known for his long association with Sheppard Asylum, afterward the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, an institution which he served as trustee thirty-six years, as president thirty-one years, and whose growth and present usefulness is largely due to his able guidance and broad vision. In fact, after his retirement from business in 1896, he gave himself unreservedly to the affairs of that institution, and continued its faithful, deeply-interested friend until the last. This was but one of his philanthropies, however, his generous heart finding many outlets for his unfailing kindness and charity. Although he had been in failing health for several months and was bearing an unusual weight of years, he retained his mental vigor to a remarkable degree until the very last. He was one of the pioneers of the copper refining industry in Baltimore, and one of the best known of the older business men in the city.

George A. Pope was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 23, 1830, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Julian Stuart Jones, Fortieth and Oak streets, Baltimore, February 4, 1918. He attended Hallowell's School, in Alexandria, Virginia, until fifteen years of age, then became a clerk with Thompson & Oudesluys, and continued in mercantile life until 1858, when he became interested in the refining of copper and other metals, a business with which he was connected in varied form and manner until his retirement in 1896. He was the senior partner of Pope & Cole until the dissolution of that firm, and then was manager and head of the Canton Copper Works, also of its successor, the Baltimore Copper Smelting and Refining Company. He was a pioneer in the

business and won both reputation and fortune through his long connection therewith. For several years he was a director of the Savings Bank of Baltimore and of the Maryland Casualty Company.

His literary tastes were cultivated and given free rein, his interest increasing with his years. He was first a director and later, for a great many years, president of the Mercantile Library Association, and made that association a real benefit to the public, not only as a library, but as an educational centre through his medium of entertaining and instructive courses of lectures. After the close of the war he was active in providing school advantage for the newly-made freedmen, and accomplished a great deal of good in their behalf. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, connected with the Baltimore Meeting, Park avenue and Laurens street. He was a member of the Maryland Club and of the Maryland Historical Society. His greatest interest was displayed toward the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, an institution with which he was connected from 1882 until his death. He served five years as a member of the board of trustees, 1882-1887, and as president of the board, 1887-1918.

Mr. Pope married (first), in 1857, Hannah L. Betts, of Philadelphia, who died in 1868, leaving a daughter, Eba, now a resident of Baltimore. He married (second), in 1871, Zayde A. Hopkins, who died in 1891, leaving two daughters: Mrs. Charles Sydney Winder, and Mrs. Julian S. Jones, both residents of Baltimore, and a son: George A. (2) Pope, an enlisted member of Battery D, 110th Regiment, United States Field Artillery, who was in training for foreign service at Camp McClellan, Alabama. For a quarter of a century the family has spent their summers at their cottage, "Ninigret," at Watch Hill, Rhode Island, Mr. Pope being deeply interested in the success and development of that beautiful seaside resort.

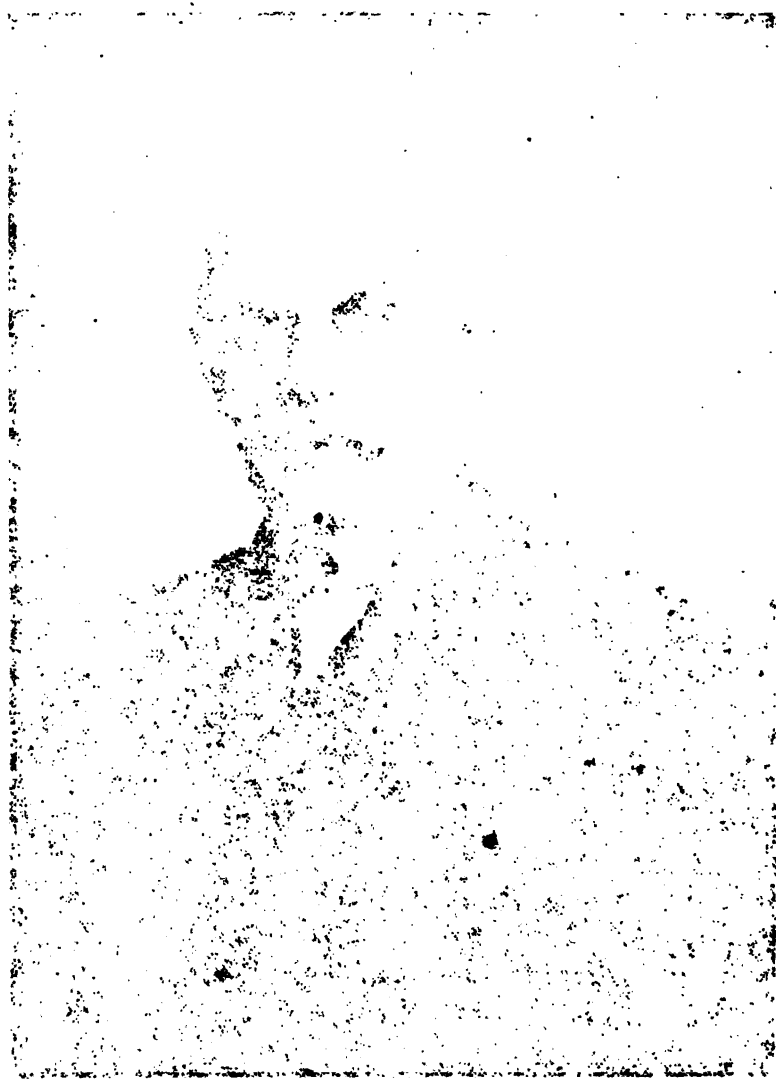


Captain John Baker

CAPTAIN JOHN BAKER

SEVENTY years, the full Biblical period of his allotted term, was vouchsafed Captain John Baker, and although not in another land than this, he was brought here so early in life that he knew no divided interest. Nearly one-half of his life was devoted to the service of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, as a policeman, during which period he served in every position from patrolman to captain, only retiring from his position reaching the legal limit of age. Even after severing his connection with the Department of Public Safety, he continued in police and detective work privately, being employed by the Baltimore Trust Company. He was one of the best known, vigorous and efficient members of the force, and his friends, as legion, among them some of the most influential and prominent men of his city. He was the soul of fidelity to duty, moral, upright and honorable in his private life, cheerful and courteous even under the most trying circumstances. His charity knew no bounds, he gave freely according to his means and was ever ready with a hand to the unfortunate who sought his aid. He was active in church work, a true Christian in the fullest sense of the word.

Captain John Baker was born in Germany, February 27, 1826, and died in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, January 2, 1906. He was brought by his parents to Baltimore in 1850, and received his education in the public schools of the city which was ever his American home. After completing his studies he was variously employed, learning both the cigar making and baking trades. He was twenty-one years of age when, on June 22, 1867, he was appointed patrolman by the Baltimore Board of Police Commissioners and assigned to duty in the Second Police District. He early displayed a devotion to duty which enabled him to gain promotion, which came to him



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Captain John Baker was born in Germany, February 27, 1846, died in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, January 2, 1916. He was brought by his parents to Baltimore in 1852, and acquired his education in the public schools of the city which was ever his American home. After completing his studies he was variously employed, learning both the cigar making and baking trades. He was twenty-one years of age when, on May 22, 1867, he was appointed patrolman by the Baltimore Board of Police Commissioners and assigned to duty in the Western Police District. He early displayed a devotion to duty which marked him for promotion, which came to him

through merit alone, September 24, 1875, when he was awarded a sergeantcy on the force. In that rank he served until October 31, 1882, when he was promoted lieutenant. He fully justified the expectations of the appointing powers in both the positions, and on July 17, 1884, he was raised to the grade of captain. All these years he had been retained in the Western District, but two years after his appointment to a captaincy he was transferred to the Southwestern District, going to his new post, October 14, 1886, there remaining ten years. On September 5, 1896, he was transferred to the Northwestern District, there serving until his retirement on half pay, September 12, 1902, after a service of thirty-five years. After his retirement he was connected with several enterprises, then entered the service of the Baltimore Trust Company as private detective, so continuing until his death.

Captain Baker was a deacon of the Christian Temple, the Grand Army Club, the Royal Arcanum and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Thus in usefulness his life was passed and the record of efficiency and honor shown by the books of the Police Department is not cleaner nor more honorable than that of his private life. Captain Baker married Mrs. Martha E. Close, who survives him.



ALEXANDER FRIDGE MURDOCH

ALEXANDER FRIDGE MURDOCH was a son of Alexander Murdoch, who was born in Scotland, later came to this country, locating in Baltimore, Maryland, to go in business with his uncle, Alexander Fridge, already established in the wholesale dry goods business. Fridge & Murdoch gave way to Alexander Murdoch & Company, the firm consisting of Alexander Murdoch, Alexander F. Murdoch and Charles McCoy. The business of the house was commission wholesale dry goods, and both father and son held prominent place among Baltimore commercial houses.

Alexander Fridge Murdoch was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 4, 1833, and died at his apartments in The Anneslie, Baltimore, January 31, 1917. He was educated at Mr. McNally's, a large, private school at that time, after which he began business life with his father, Alexander Murdoch, advancing from assistant to a partnership in the firm, Alexander Murdoch & Company. After the death of his father the firm was dissolved, but Alexander F. Murdoch continued the business under his own name at No. 17 West Baltimore street until his health failed, in the spring of 1916, when he retired from active pursuits, being then the oldest merchant in the city active in the wholesale dry goods trade. He was a director of the Bank of Baltimore for a number of years, and was identified with many charitable movements. He was one of the charter members, and until his death treasurer of the Baltimore Free Summer Excursion Society, formed in 1875, which owed its inception to his efforts. The Boys' Home also appealed to him and for a number of years he was a member of its board of directors. He was a loyal and devoted member of the First Presbyterian Church, and of St. Andrew's Society, an organization of which his father was for many years president.

In 1858 Mr. Murdoch married Florence Davies, daughter of Colonel Jacob G. Davies, of Baltimore, who died April 1, 1888. He is survived by three children: Davies Murdoch, Susan Turnbull Murdoch, and Mary Davies, who married Edward T. Norris; and three grandchildren: Louise McKim Murdoch, daughter of Davies, and Alexander Murdoch and Edward Taylor Norris, sons of Mary Davies and Edward T. Norris.



HERBERT DALTON THOMPSON

THE career of Herbert Dalton Thompson was one which every young man may regard with profit, and its lesson should stimulate and encourage them. He rose from the ranks to a high position of trust with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and during his thirty-three years' connection with that road never took a backward step, but steadily progressed, until he reached the responsible position of treasurer. To begin at the bottom and to reach so commanding a position that the flags of a great railroad system flew at half mast in respect to his memory, until after his funeral, was the achievement of his life, and when men of his craft mention the name of Herbert Dalton Thompson it is with the respect gladly rendered to one regarded as among the best informed railroad men of the country. Although a resident of Baltimore from youthful manhood, Mr. Thompson was not a "native son," but was born in Wilmington, North Carolina. He was the second son of John W. and Louise Exum Thompson, and came from a family of railroad men, his father and grandfather both having been pioneer railroad builders of the South. His father was for many years treasurer of the Wilmington and Weldon, Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta roads, afterwards merged into the Atlantic Coast Line; and it was in his office that Mr. Thompson received his early business training.

Herbert Dalton Thompson was born December 24, 1860, while the dark storm clouds were gathering which were so soon to burst and pour their dread storm of woe over the entire country and lay waste his own city and State. But, blissfully unconscious of the bitter struggle being waged, he grew to boyhood, and then to manhood, acquiring a good education and choosing the profession of an accountant. His

preparatory education was acquired at Jewett's, a school justly famous in that section and one which has the proud record of having educated some of the most successful and distinguished men of the South. Later he was graduated from Burgess and Catletts Military Academy.

He located in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1882, there securing a clerical position with the Northern Central Railway Company, then, as now, a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. He was advanced as his ability was made manifest, and in each position he but demonstrated that he was capable of mastering deeper problems and carrying greater responsibilities. He was finally promoted to the post of assistant treasurer of the Northern Central Railway Company, and at the time of his death was filling that position. In addition, he was assistant treasurer of the Union Railway Company, of Baltimore city, assistant treasurer of the Elmira and Lake Ontario Railroad Company, and treasurer of the Central Elevator Company. During his thirty-three years' connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad he won not only official position but high reputation among railroad men for his wide knowledge of railroad problems of management, not only those of his own financial department but of operating and managerial questions which required expert handling. His acquaintance among railroad men was very large, and when his death was made known, Gamble Latrobe, superintendent of the Baltimore division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, ordered that all flags of the road be displayed at half mast. This order was endorsed by higher officials, and all flags of the road in Baltimore and Philadelphia were so displayed until after the funeral. He died in Baltimore, December 29, 1915, and is buried in Leake Cemetery, Rockingham, Richmond county, North Carolina.

Mr. Thompson married Cecelia Covington, daughter of

Edwin Poythress and Louise (Coleman) Covington, who survives him. Their children are: Nora Louise, who married Robert Peel Dicks, of New York; Herbert Dalton Thompson, Jr., who married Marguerite LeCron; Marguerite Vertner, wife of Warren A. Stewart, of Baltimore, and Edwin Covington Thompson, student in the Episcopal High School of Alexandria, Virginia.



GEORGE BUNNECKE

WITH George Bunnecke passed from life one of the best-known and highly-esteemed German citizens of Baltimore, a man whose worth and charity was known all over the city, one whose fatherly ways and gentle hand, that was wont to give so willingly and liberally, is greatly missed.

George Bunnecke was born near Quakenbruck, in the former Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, August 28, 1839, died at his home in the city of Baltimore, March 19, 1916. He was well educated in his native land, and there learned his trade, coming to the United States in 1864, a young man of twenty-five. He located in Baltimore, Maryland, and for several years was engaged in the building trade, and in 1871 established in the contracting and building business under his own name, but later admitted his sons, operating under the firm name George Bunnecke & Sons. He continued in business until his death, but as years added their weight the heavier burdens were transferred to the stalwart shoulders of his sons, Henry G. and Julius G. Bunnecke, who were ever anxious to relieve their honored father of every burdensome duty. The firm transacted a very large business and in addition to the many fine private houses which were erected by Mr. Bunnecke, or under his supervision, he built Zion parish house, Odd Fellows Hall, the German Bank building, the Nurses' Home of the Hebrew Hospital, Levering Hall, several buildings at the Insane Asylum, at Bay View, many warehouses in our city, among them the five-story warehouse of A. Spear, on Eutaw street, "The Bourse," on Water street, the "German Correspondent" building, and several of the large buildings belonging to the Crown Cork & Seal Company. He was also a director of the German Fire Insurance Company and, besides, had many minor interests in Baltimore. His reputation as an



Gen. Thompson

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WITH George Bunnecke passed from life one of the best known and best-esteemed German citizens of Baltimore, a man whose worth and charity was known all over the city, one whose fatherly ways and gentle hand, that was so giving so willingly and liberally, is greatly missed.

George Bunnecke was born near Quakenbrück, former Hanover, of Hanover, Germany, August 18, 1818. He came to the city of Baltimore, March 18, 1844. He was well educated in his native land, and there learned the trade, coming to the United States in 1864, a young man twenty-five. He located in Baltimore, Maryland, and for several years was engaged in the building trade, and then established in the contracting and building business. He continued in this line, but later admitted his sons, operating a firm called George Bunnecke & Sons. He continued in this line until his death, but as years added their weight the business was transferred to the sturdy shoulders of his two sons, Edward and Julius G. Bunnecke, who were ever anxious to have their father's name and every hard earned dollar go into the city's welfare. His sons were in the business and in addition to the many buildings which were erected by Mr. Bunnecke, the following are some of the buildings which he built: The German Bank Building, the Nurses' Hospital, the City Hospital, Levering Hall, several buildings on the waterfront at Bay View, many warehouses in Germany, the five story warehouse of A. Spear, on the corner of The Block, on Water street, the "German Hotel" on the corner of the large building, the building of the Crown Cork & Seal Company. He was also a member of the German Fire Insurance Company and had many minor interests in Baltimore. His reputation as



Gen. Amnicot

honorable and capable contractor was very high and his name was a guarantee of honest, faithful performance of every contract he undertook, even though it may have turned out to be an unprofitable one.

In social life Mr. Bunnecke was well known and popular, and in philanthropy his interest was unbounded. He was for many years a director of the German Orphan Asylum; president of the Unkel Braesig Verein; member of the Architects' Exchange; the German Historical Society; the Germania Mannerchor; the Technical Association; the Orphan Asylum Association; charter member and vice-president of the German Aged People's Home; director and vice-president of the German Society of Maryland; director of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Permanent Building and Loan Association. At a meeting of the last named organization the following resolutions were inscribed on their minutes as tribute to the memory of the dead associate:

In memory of George Bunnecke who departed this life, March 19, 1916, in his seventy-sixth year.

By unanimous vote of the officers and Board of Directors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Permanent Building and Loan Association it was resolved, upon the twentieth day of March, 1916, to set aside this page of its minutes as a tribute to the memory of one whose fidelity, untiring interest and openhanded, unvarying assistance had contributed in unmeasurable degree to the successful activities of this Association.

George Bunnecke, himself a man of domestic tastes, was unfailing in his belief that the fireside is the foundation stone of the nation and he was ever ready to lend material aid to those who sought to begin maturer responsibilities by the establishment of a home.

By further unanimous vote of the officers and Board of Directors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Permanent Building and Loan Association, it was resolved that a copy of this minute be sent to the family of George Bunnecke.

George Bunnecke was one of the oldest members of Zion

Church, was for sixteen years, during the most critical period, president of the Church Board, and upon his resignation was made its first honorary president. He had also been a director of Old Zion School. In Masonry he was a member of Germania Lodge, No. 160, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Monumental City Commandery, Knights Templar, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite held the thirty-second degree. In all the foregoing orders he took a deep interest and in his life exemplified their best tenets and most exalted principles. He was a good man, big-hearted and sympathetic, generous in all things, and left to his children an honored name.

Mr. Bunnecke married, August 28, 1865, Miss Anna M. J. Cordes, born August 21, 1839, died May 3, 1911, preceding her husband to the grave. Six children survive their parents: Henry G. and Julius G., of George Bunnecke & Sons, their father's successors in business and for many years his partners; George, Jr.; William G.; Theodore G., and an only daughter, Bernhardina, married, March 2, 1918, John Thomas Spicknall, resides at the old home, No. 104 Patterson Park avenue, Baltimore.



WILLIAM LEROY RUSSELL

IN 1877 William Leroy Russell, a young Southerner, aged twenty years, came to Baltimore and for forty years was a resident, thirty of those years having been spent in the service of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, as agent at Westminster, Fulton and Arlington. His home was in West Arlington for many years, and there he was best known. His life was one of earnest effort, his responsibilities beginning at the age of thirteen years, when the death of his father left him the support of his mother and younger brother. That trust was held sacred and was only relinquished when, in 1888, his mother passed beyond his loving care. He ranked high in public and private regard, continuing in active business until two years prior to his death, holding the office of police magistrate until the last. He was a descendant of the English Russell family, the founder coming to America at an early date. His father, Samuel Owens Russell, was an Alabama cotton dealer operating in both that State and Mississippi. He served the cause of the Confederacy in uniform, and spent his last years in Mississippi, where he died in 1870. Samuel Owens Russell married Eleanor Otten, and by her had the following children: Allen, died in childhood; William Leroy, subject of this sketch; Charles, a railroad man, who lived in Mississippi; Jennie, who married William D. Martin, and made her home in Mississippi; Ellen, wife of A. B. Chase, of Alabama; Delphia Anne, who married J. A. Wimbish, and resided at Moselle, Mississippi. All of these are deceased excepting Mrs. William D. Martin.

William Leroy Russell was born in Mobile, Alabama, October 11, 1857, and in the schools of Waynesboro, Mississippi, he obtained his education. At the age of thirteen he lost his father, and at the age of fifteen was given a position

by his brother-in-law, a merchant of Jackson, Tennessee. There he remained four years, resigning his position as manager of a department, and coming to Baltimore in 1877. The first three years he was in the employ of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, in 1880 beginning a term of service with the Western Maryland Railroad Company, which terminated thirty years later, in 1910. He was at first carried as an "extra," but in a very short time he was appointed agent at Westminster, was transferred nine months later to Fulton station, and later to Arlington, where he continued agent until control of the road passed to other hands. During his thirty years with the Western Maryland he compiled a record of faithfulness barely, if ever, equalled, never being absent from his post a single day when it was his duty to have been there. Not only was he faithful, but efficient, his whole energy being always given to the duty in hand and every effort put forth to perform it well.

After leaving railroad employ Mr. Russell established a real estate and fire insurance business, which he conducted until 1915. He was then appointed police magistrate by Governor Harrington, and during his two remaining years of life he gave himself entirely to the duties of that office. West Arlington was his home for many years and he contributed largely to the development of that suburban town. He was a Democrat on national issues, but in local affairs very independent, choosing his candidate regardless of party. He was a member of Washington Camp, No. 69, Patriotic Order Sons of America; charter member, and for more than twenty years treasurer of Arlington Council, Junior Order of American Mechanics; The Order of Railway Telegraphers; and from May 22, 1891, postmaster at Arlington station. He was connected with the Arlington branch of the Commercial Bank of Maryland; with the Arlington Improvement Association,

and was a charter member and vice-president of the Arlington Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Russell married, in 1877, Annie Martin Granniss, who survives him, with four daughters: Lottie Louise Granniss, married William Biggs; Emma May, married William E. Churm; Eleanor Leroy, married T. Walter Bell; Anna Doline, married Edwin R. Greasley. The family home was No. 4101 Groveland avenue, West Arlington, Baltimore, Maryland, and there Mr. Russell died, July 8, 1917, aged sixty years.

The funeral of Mr. Russell was conducted at his home by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Lamar, pastor of McKendree Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., assisted by the Rev. G. Pitt Beers, pastor of Liberty Heights Baptist Church. The pallbearers were members of the organizations to which he belonged, delegations from those bodies also attending, and later resolutions of respect and condolence were passed and sent to Mrs. Russell. Burial was in Druid Ridge Cemetery.



OLIVER L. RHODES

FOR forty years Mr. Rhodes was a resident of Baltimore, prominent in business life, a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and a citizen of sterling worth: A man of attractive personality, lovable in character, loyal in his friendships and upright in all things, he had many friends, these including bishops and other dignitaries of the church. Rev. Sam P. Jones was his close friend, and it was due to the efforts of Mr. Rhodes that that great Southern Evangelist was able to hold his first meeting in Baltimore. A man of quiet, domestic taste, he was best appreciated by those who knew him intimately, and to that inner circle was revealed those noble traits of character which marked him as the true Christian gentleman.

Oliver L. Rhodes was born at Bridgewater, in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, in 1850, died at his home at Forest Park, Baltimore, Maryland, May 27, 1915. When a mere boy he entered the Confederate service, serving the last two years in the cavalry under Colonel Mosby. He was but fifteen when the war closed, and from military he returned to school life. After completing his studies he remained in Virginia until 1875, then located in the city of Baltimore, ever afterward his home. For eighteen years he was engaged in business as a wholesale dealer in hats, but later he became interested in other business activities of importance.

He was a staunch Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, was for two years chief engrossing clerk of the Maryland Legislature during Governor Crothers' administration, and at the time of his death was assessor to the Appeal Tax Court, a position he had held four years, and to which he had just been re-appointed by Mayor Preston. While he had ever been an active party worker, he never sought office for him-

self, the above being the only public positions he ever accepted.

He was a prominent figure in Baltimore Methodism, devoted to the interests of his church, serving for twenty-five years on the official board of Emmanuel Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was very proud of his church, attended many of the annual conferences, and delighted in the friendships he held among the clergy, many of whom he entertained most enjoyably at his hospitable home. Said one writer who had been entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes in "princely style": "An atmosphere of culture and refinement threw about the home an indescribable charm. There a guest for weeks the memories of that stay still linger with us as an evening benediction."

Mr. Rhodes married, in 1882, Mary Cochran, a resident of Baltimore, who survives him, with one son, E. Oliver Rhodes.



JAROSLAV J. ROKOS

A RESIDENT of Baltimore from 1899, Mr. Rokos was the most prominent of men and most successful merchant of Northeast Baltimore, known to all his twenty thousand countrymen in the city as the "King of Bohemia." He took a deep interest in public community affairs, and in all movements that tended to better civic conditions. He was a public-spirited, progressive citizen, allied with the progressive section of the Democratic party, and labored ardently for President Wilson's election.

Jaroslav J. Rokos was born in Caslav, Bohemia, and came to the United States when twenty-six years of age. He was a baker by trade, and for ten years after coming to this country, conducted a bakery in New York City. About 1899 (or 1897), he located in Baltimore, Maryland, and here again established a bakery, making a specialty of rye bread. Through his business acumen he built up a lucrative business, and his bakery became one of the best known in the city. His first stores on Barnes street proved inadequate and were enlarged, but in turn they too were outgrown, and at the time of his death, in 1913, he was perfecting plans for the construction of one of the largest bakeries in the city. He prospered abundantly, but not for himself alone, for he was most charitable, and gave thousands upon thousands of loaves to the poor, and was their staunch friend in winter and summer, through evil and good repute. He subscribed liberally to all propositions for the betterment of the people, and labored in season and out of season for those causes which promised better things.

While strong in his belief in the principles of the Democratic party, he was independent, and above political trickery, always in touch and sympathy with the progressive spirit, active in the political and industrial welfare of his city. He

had open to him the whole field of opportunity given by Democratic institutions, and, in 1909, he entered the political arena as an anti-organization candidate in the primaries for a seat in the City Council. He was defeated that year, but in 1911 again was a candidate, but the Democratic organization was strong in its support of another candidate, and Mr. Rokos was defeated. He was to have made a third attempt, which would undoubtedly have been successful, as he had won to his cause in the two previous campaigns legions of followers. He was one of the committee of party advisers to the Democratic State Central Committee, and a delegate to the Maryland State Democratic Convention of 1912, which declared in favor of the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for the presidency. He was a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Improved Order of Heptasophs; Sekol Jednota Blesk, and other Bohemian societies. Mr. Rokos married Katherine Sesula, who survives him with six children: Ella Ree, Katherine, Ernestine, Amelia, Birdie P. and William J. Rokos.

In every field of endeavor he entered, Mr. Rokos was active, and knew what it was to work out for himself the problems which, when solved, brought him success. His heart, mind, service, and his ambitions were always in the service of the people he so much loved and trusted, and their love in turn for him was strikingly attested when, at the time of his death, on every street corner in Northeast Baltimore, groups gathered and discussed the sad event. He died August 2, 1913, and is buried in the Bohemian National Cemetery, his funeral the largest ever held in Northeast Baltimore.



AUGUST CARL WEBER

WHEN a child of three years, Mr. Weber was brought to the United States by his parents from their native Germany, and with the exception of an interval of but a few years, his after life was spent in Baltimore. He loved the city of his adoption and was always actively interested in its development. The branch of the Weber family in Germany to which he belonged was distinguished for its service in the cause of religion and the church, and in recognition of that distinguished service, any theological seminary of the Lutheran Church in Germany was open to any male member of the family, free of charge.

August Carl Weber was born at Lassphe, Westphalia, Germany, October 5, 1862, died in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, July 30, 1915, son of Carl Christian and Christina (Loos) Weber. He was brought to this country by his parents in 1865, the family locating in Baltimore, where Carl Christian Weber (father) became a prominent business man. In 1867 young August C. Weber was taken back to Germany and there remained until twelve years of age, then was returned to his parents in Baltimore, which was ever afterwards his home. He attended school in Germany, and after his return to Baltimore, completed the full course of the schools of the city. Later he pursued a four years' course at Baltimore City College, whence he was graduated, class of 1883.

After graduation he began business life as clerk with Kahn & Schloss, merchant tailors, remaining in that employ for several years. His next position was with the Torsch Packing Company, then began his long connection with the George Gunther Brewing Company. He was engaged until 1900 as their bookkeeper, but when the company was reorganized as a corporation in that year, he became a stockholder,



Angelo B. ...

JOHN CARL WILBER

[illegible]

John August Weber was born at Lüsspitz, West Prussia, October 21, 1861, and in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, July 1, 1886, son of Carl Christian and Christiana Weber. He was brought to this country by parents in 1865, the family residing in Baltimore, where Christian Weber engaged in a prominent business. In 1877 young John C. Weber was taken back to Germany, and there remained until twelve years of age, then was returned to his parents in Baltimore, which was ever afterwards home. He attended school in Germany, and after his return to Baltimore, completed the full course of the schools of the city. Later he pursued a four years' course at Baltimore College, whence he was graduated, class of 1884.

After graduation he began business life as clerk with Kahn & Schlois, merchant tailors, remaining in that employment for several years. His next position was with the Tailor Making Company, then began his long connection with the George Gantner Sewing Company. He was engaged and acted as their bookkeeper, but when the company was reorganized as a corporation in that year, he became a stockholder.



Sam O. McKee

and secretary, of the George Gunther, Jr., Brewing Company, filling that office until his death. He was also secretary of the Germania Building and Loan Association for sixteen years, and of the Lloyd Permanent Building and Savings Association for twenty-one years, having been one of the organizers and charter members of the latter association.

Mr. Weber was a member of Monumental Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Phoenix Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; member of Baltimore Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, and a past eminent commander of the last named body. He was an active member of Zion Lutheran Church and ever one of its generous supporters. He was a careful, systematic business man, his books and accounts models of neatness and accuracy. He was highly regarded as a man of strictest integrity and possessed the perfect confidence of his associates in business. In private life he was genial, friendly and companionable, possessing many warm friends, and in fraternity and church was both active and useful. He was bountiful in his charity, but gave quietly, none ever being turned away were they in need of assistance. The directors of the Lloyd Permanent Building and Savings Association, of which he was a founder, adopted the following resolutions at a meeting held after his death:

WHEREAS it has pleased the Great and Only Giver of Life to remove from our midst our friend and secretary, August C. Weber, and

WHEREAS by his demise we have lost a true and valued friend and the Association an earnest and conscientious worker;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That we bow to the Will of God who shapes all destinies.

RESOLVED, That by his death we mourn one, who by his integrity, his straightforwardness, his firmness of character and sense of duty, commanded the respect of all.

RESOLVED, That we extend the family of the deceased our most heartfelt sympathy in this, the hour of their bereavement.

RESOLVED, That a copy of the resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Association.

Mr. Weber married Miss Lena Kohlhepp, of Baltimore, who survives her husband with one daughter, Ruth. The family residence is No. 2612 East Baltimore street.



BENJAMIN C. NICOLL

AT the age of seventy-three years, Benjamin C. Nicoll passed to the reward which awaits the just man, and a life of great usefulness closed. He was born in 1842, and died March 2, 1915, being yet the able and capable president of Charles F. Eareckson & Company, one of Baltimore's leading commercial houses. He had been a resident of Baltimore all his life, and was a descendant of an ancient English family. During the War between the States he enlisted and served in the United States Navy, and was a part of the attacking force at Fort Fisher. He was a member of the Veteran Naval Corps and the Royal Arcanum. He is survived by three brothers, one of them, Rev. William Nicoll, now living at York Road and Hutchins avenue, Baltimore.



INDEX

INDEX

- Abell, Anna T., 66
Arunah S., 13, 42, 66, 428
Caleb, 13
Charles S., 430
Edwin F., 20, 39, 66
Elizabeth M., 42
George W., 21, 428
Jane F., 430
Margaret, 42
Mary, 20
Preserved, 13
Robert, 13
W. W., 42
Walter K., 21
Agnus, Annie E., 12
Felix, Gen., 12
Ashby, John, Col., 437
Mary, 442
Nathaniel, Capt., 438
Thomas A., Dr., 437, 438

Baker, John, Capt., 723
Martha E., 724
Bernard, Alfred D., 271
Richard, 271
Richard C., 273
Theresa E., 273
Blakiston, George, 470, 473, 477
James T., 474
John, 471, 472, 473
Marmaduke, Rev., 470
Maud B., 478
Nehemiah, 471
Nehemiah H., 473
Teackle W., 474

Bland, John, 595
Richard, 595
Richard, Col., 595
Theodorick, 595
Bond, Christiana, 52
John, 50
Peter, 48, 49
Thomas, 49, 51
Thomas E., Dr., 48, 51
Bowdoin, George E., 68
Katherine G., 70
William G., 68
William G., Jr., 70
Bowie, Alice, 398
John, 386
Oden, Gov., 386, 394
Walter, 388
William, 391
William, Capt., 386
William D., 391
Brashears, James H. B., Lieut.,
412
James R., 406, 409
John W., 409
Matilda, 412
Brooke, James, 233, 234
Thomas, 229
Richard, 229
Robert, 230
Roger, 232, 233
Brooks, Chauncey, 546
Chauncey, Lieut., 546
Marilla, 550
Mary, 550
Walter B., 374

- Brown, Alexander, 371, 414, 415
George, 371, 414
George S., 414
Harriet, 415
Isabella, 372
Bryan, William S., 294
William S., Jr., 293, 294
Bunnecke, Anna M. J., 732
George, 730
George, Jr., 732
Henry G., 732
Julius G., 732
Theodore G., 732
William G., 732
Cabell, Nicholas, 94
Nicholas, Col., 95
Robert G., 94
William, Dr., 94
William H., 95
Caughy, Charles M., 706
M. Alice, 707
S. Hamilton, 706
Clark, Edward I., 703
Emma, 705
Frances A., 705
James A., 703
Clautice, Alice, 302
George, 301
George J., 302
Peter, 301
William F., 301
Cohen, Bertha, 676
David I., 676
Israel, 675
Justina, 678
Mendes, 675, 676
Cole, Elizabeth, 153
James, 152
Robert C., 152
William, 152
Dawkins, James, 419
James A., 420
Joseph, 417, 418, 419
Walter I., 417, 420
William, 418, 419
Young P., 420
Donnelly, Daniel, 297
Edward A., 300
Francis X., 300
Mary H., 300
Dorsey, Edward, 610
Edward, Col., 611
Joshua, 612
Philemon, 613
Dugan, Charles N, 670
Cumberland, 668, 669
Cumberland, Jr., 670
Emily C., 670
Ferdinand C., 670
Hammond J., 670
Harriet, 670
Thomas B., Gen., 670
Duvall, Barton, 138
Gabriel, 136
Marcen, 132, 136
Richard I., 132, 138
Richard M., 140
Samuel, 137
Eaton, Abijah H., 268
Clarence J., 270
Emma, 270
Francis, 268
Friend, 268
Harriet E., 270
Nathaniel, 268

- Ellicott, Andrew, 235
George, 236
Elliott, Lily, 229
Marshall, Dr., 229
Ely, Eliza J. C., 457
Jesse F., 454, 456
Judah, Rev., 454
Lois A., 457
Ensor, Irma, 206
John S., 202
Fisher, Charles D., 34
David, 34
James I., 443
Louise, 545
Margaret, 444
Nannie P., 37
Richard D., 443
William, 34, 542
William A., 542
Frick, Anne E., 628
James S., 628
John C., 620
Mary, 621
Peter, 621
William, 620, 621
William F., 626
Friez, Cordelia, 336
Frederick J., 336
Jean J., 333
Joseph, 332
Julien M., 336
Julien P., 332, 333
Lucien L., 336
Fulton, Albert K., 12
Caroline, 12
Charles C., 1, 4
Charles C., Jr., 12
Emily J., 12
George, 2
Gaither, Daniel, 572
George R., 572
Sophia B., 575
Thomas H., 572, 574
Thomas H., Jr., 575
Gallagher, Charles W., Rev., 166,
167
Emily A., 169
Evangeline, 169
John C., 167
Samuel C., 167
Gans, Daniel, Rev., 638
Edgar H., 637, 638
Elizabeth V., 642
Hilary W., 642
J. Edgar, 642
James D., 642
Garrett, Alice, 24
John, 359
John W., 23, 359, 364
Mary E., 369
Rachel A., 369
Robert, 359
Thomas H., 23
Gill, Agnes, 76
Florence E., 700
John, 631
John, Gen., 631, 633
Louise W., 636
Nicholas R., 75
Richard W., 632
William D., 697
William D., Gen., 697
Gilpin, Bernard, 480, 483, 484
Bernard, Jr., 485
Frank, 485
Gideon, 483

- Henry B., 485
Joseph, 482, 483
Mary, 485
Thomas, 482
Gorman, Arthur P., 347
- Hambleton, Anna B., 512
Frank S., Gen., 505, 511
John, 505, 506
Thomas E., 506, 507
William, 505
- Harvey, Roland B., 316
William P., 316
- Hayes, Julia, 65
Thomas C., Rev., 60
Thomas G., 58, 60
- Hill, Bancroft, 178
Charles E., 170
Eben C., Dr., 178
Ebenezer, 170
John P., 178
Joseph B., 170, 173
Kate, 174
Ralph, 170
Samuel, 170
- Holloway, Charles T., 446
Ella V., 446
Reuben R., 445, 446
Robert, 446
- Homer, Charles C., 184, 185
Charles C., Jr., 188
Christopher, 185
Frances M., 187
Francis T., 188
Henry L., 188
Robert B., 188
- Hopkins, Johns, 337
Samuel, 337
- Hunt, Job, 692, 693
- William B., 691, 694
- Hurst, Edward, 498
John E., 498, 500
Mary R. S., 504
Samuel E., 499
Stephen, 500
- Hutzler, Albert D., 292
David, 286, 288
Ella J., 292
Joel G. D., 292
Moses, 288
- Iglehart, James D., Dr., 518
Monterey, 518
- Jenkins, Charles C., 113
George C., 113
Joseph W., 113
Mary I. P., 116
Michael, 111, 113
Thomas C., 112
- Johns, Bessie, 688
Richard H., 687
Richard H., Jr., 687
Rosella, 688
- Johnson, John, 342
Reverdy, 342
- Jolliffe, John, 237, 239
John, Capt., 238
Joseph, 237
William, 237, 238
- Kealhofer, Elizabeth L., 307
George, 305
Henry, 305
Theobald, 305
William, 305
- Keene, Fannie H., 711
John H., 708

- John H., Jr., 708, 709
Laura, 710
Mary, 710
Robert G., 708
Samuel Y., Dr., 708
Keyser, Dirck, 487, 488
Mary H., 497
Robert B. (R. Brent), 497
Samuel, 488
Samuel S., 488
William, 486, 489, 497
Kirk, Albina, 281
Eliza, 282
Godfrey, 274
Henry C., 281
Henry C., Jr., 282
Isaac, 275
John, 274, 275
Joseph, 276
Lucy S., 282
Samuel, 274, 280
Virginia E., 282
Knott, Aloysius L., 519
Edward, 519
James, 519
Regina M., 533
Zachary, 519

Lanahan, Annie R., 109
Charles M., 109
William, 109
Lane, Alexander M., 45
Charles S., 43
Charles S., Jr., 45
Hetty, 45
John C., 43, 46
John M., 45
Langhammer, Emma V., 684
Ernest, 682

John F., 681, 682
John F., Jr., 684
Karl, 684
Latrobe, Benjamin H., 561
Charlotte V., 565
John H. B., 561
Maria, 565
Lawrason, James, 614
Thomas, 614
Levering, Jacob, 617
Rosier, 614
Septimus, 618
Wigard, 615

McCosker, Daniel, 671
Thomas, 671
McKim, John, 161
Mary S., 164
Robert, 163
Robert V., Dr., 161, 164
Thomas, 161
William D., 163
William J. A., 165
McLean, Catherine, 469
Colin, 466, 467
George, 469
Machen, Arthur W., 577, 580
Lewis H., 577
Minnie J., 584
Thomas, 577
Malcolm, James, 403
Peter, 403
Rachel C., 404
Marriott, Aline T., 267
John, 267
William H., 266
Mergenthaler, Emma, 571
Eugene G., 571
Herman, 571

- John G., 568
Ottmar, 567, 568
Miller, Daniel, 535
 Daniel, Jr., 537
 Edward R., 537
 Henry C., 537
 Mary W., 537
Morris, John T., Col., 71
 Virginia C., 73
Morrow, Amanda C., 182
 George, 179
 Kathry A., 183
Munnikhuysen, Bessie A., 401
 Howard, 399
 W. T., Dr., 399
Murdock, Alexander, 725
 Alexander F., 725
 Davies, 726
 Florence, 726
 Susan T., 726

Newbold, David, 322
 David M., 320, 323
 David M., Jr., 325
 Eliza, 324
 Eugene S., 325
 Francis, 322
 James B., 325
 James F., 322
 Thomas, 320
Newcomer, Amelia L., 385
 Benjamin F., 378, 379
 Henry, 378
 John, 378
 Sidonia, 385
Nicolai, Charles D., 539
 Charles H., 539
 Charlotte R., 541
Nicoll, Benjamin C., 743
 William, Rev., 743

Noonan, Elizabeth, 690
 Robert J., 689
Norris, Edward T., 726
 Mary D., 726

Ould, Elizabeth C., 255
 Henry, 250
 Henry L. S., 250
 Marion H., 255
 Mary S., 255

Palmer, Albert G., 717
 Edward L., 712, 714
 Edward L., Jr., 717
 John, 713
 Pennell, 713
 Susan C., 716
Pardee, Charles H., 686
 Eli S., Prof., 685
 Ernest B., 686
 John E., 686
 Margaret, 686
 S. Colquitt, 686
 Stephen E., 685
Parsons, Alfred V., Dr., 652
 Benjamin W., 652
 Eliphalet, 650
 Eliphalet, Jr., 652
 Jonathan, 650
 Luther M., Dr., 652
 Susanna A., 652
 William E., 652
Patterson, George F., 86, 87
 William, 86
Peirce, George, 252
 Isaac, 254
 Job, 255
 Joshua, 253, 254
Pitts, Ellen L., 660
 Sullivan, 659

- Sullivan, Jr., 560
Thomas G., 659
Tighlman G., 660
Poe, George, 193
 Jacob, 194
 John, 193
 John P., 193, 196
 Neilson, 195
Polk, Anderson, 426
 Charles P., 424
 David P., 426
 Lou E., 426
 Robert, 423
 Robert, Capt., 424
 William S., 422, 424
Pope, George A., 721
 George A., Jr., 722
 Hannah L., 722
 Zayde A., 722
Porter, James, 447
 Robert, Lieut., 447
Preston, Emma L., 315
 James, 313
 James O., 315
Radcliffe, George L., 261
 James S., 258, 261
 John, 257
 John A. L., 257, 258
 Rebecca, 260
 Richard, 257
 Sophie D., 261
 Thomas B. T., 261
Reed, Andrew, 120
 Emilie, 131
 John, 119
 Joseph, 120, 121, 129
 Thomas, 119
 William, 118, 131
William B., 130
Rhodes, E. Oliver, 737
 Mary, 737
 Oliver L., 736
Riggs, Alice, 607
 Clinton L., 609
 Elisha, 599, 607
 John, 605
 Lawrason, 607
 Mary A., 607
 Mary A. J., 610
 Samuel, 599, 606
 William H., 607
Ritchie, Albert, 89
 Albert, Dr., 89
 Albert C., 94
 Elizabeth C., 93
Rokos, Ella R., 739
 Jaroslav J., 738
 Katherine, 739
 William J., 739
Rouse, Beekman O., 169
 E. Louisa, 169
Russell, Annie M., 735
 Samuel O., 733
 William L., 733
Sadtler, Delia C., 720
 George T., 718
 George W., 718, 719
 Philip B., 718
Schley, Anna R., 358
 John T., 356
 Thomas F., Lieut., 358
 Winfield S., Admiral, 356
 Winfield S., Dr., 358
Shriver, Andreas, 661
 Andrew, 662
 David, 661, 662

- Elizabeth R., 666
Joseph, 661
Joseph N., 667
Robert T., 667
Thomas H., 661, 664, 665
William, 663
William H., 667
Shryock, Catherine B., 558
Henry, 555
Henry S., 555
Jacob, 555
Maria, 558
Thomas J., Gen., 555, 557
Smith, Alexander, Rev., 283
Emma B., 285
Frances R., 285
Franklin H., 285
Helen A., 210
Henry, 283
James H., 283, 284
Robert, 207
Robert H., 207, 208
Snowden, Philip, 107
Richard, 105
Richard, Capt., 102, 104
Richard H., 108
Samuel, 106
Samuel P., 108
Spence, Charlotte, 159
Mary A., 159
William W., 154, 157
William W., Jr., 160
Spicknall, Bernhardina, 732
John T., 732
Stabler, Carrie E., 85
Edward, 81, 83
Ellen W., 85
Jordan, 81, 83
William, Dr., 82
Stanley, Charles H., 245, 246
Ella L., 249
Harvey, Rev., 245
John, 245
John W., 245
Margaret, 249
William, 249
Stump, Bertram N., 649
Herman, Col., 643, 647
Johann, 643
John, 644
John W., 645
Mary F., 649
Swan, James, 630
John, Gen., 629
Sweeney, Margaret, 304
Peter, 303
Swindell, Margaret A., 256
Walter B., 256
Taneyhill, Caroline A., 151
G. Lane, Dr., 149
G. Lane, Jr., 151
Ruth H., 151
Thomas, Rev., 149
Thom, Alexander, 587
Catherine G., 592
Ella L., 592
Hunt R. M., 592
J. Pembroke, 592
John W. T., Col., 587
Joseph P., Dr., 587, 588
Pembroke L., 592
William H. D. C., 592
Thomas, Allison, 148
Armstrong, 148
Carroll, 148
Douglas H., 190
Douglas H., Jr., 189, 190

- Eliza S., 243
Elizabeth L., 192
Fantelina, 147
James W., 142, 143, 146
John, 143
John C., 97
John C., Dr., 99
John H., 240
Lawrence B., Rev., 96, 99
Mary B., 101
Mary T., 242
Philip, 96
Richard, 145
Samuel, 96, 97
Thomas, 142
William, Maj., 143, 144
Thompson, Cecelia, 728
 Edwin C., 729
 Herbert D., 727
 Herbert D., Jr., 729
 John W., 727
Todd, Bernard, 449
 Thomas, 447, 448, 449
Torsch, Charles B., 461
 Charles H., 458
 Emma M., 461
 Henry F., 458
Tottle, James, 451
 Mollie E., 453
 Morton P., 453
 William A., 451
Travers, Elisabeth, 264
 Thomas, 263
 Thomas B., 262, 263
Trippe, Andrew C., 53, 55
 Andrew N., 56
 Caroline A., 56
 Edward, 54
 Henry, Lieut.-Col., 53
 James, 54
 James M., 56
 Joseph E., 54
 William, 54
Trundle, Anne M., 32
 David, 26
 Harris W., 33
 John, 27
 Otho, 28
 Otho W., 28
 Wilson B., 26, 31
Tuck, Dorcas V., 80
 Grace G., 80
 Philemon H., 77, 78
 William, 77
 William H., 77
Tucker, Alice S., 680
 Benjamin O. H., 680
 Claude E., 680
 Helen, 680
 Philip W., 680
 W. Frank, 679
 William, 679
Tyson, Elisha, 224
 Frances E., 229
 Frances H., 229
 Isaac, 223
 James E., 221, 227
 Mathias, 222
 Nathan, 225
 Reynear, 221
Wagner, James V., 99
 Julia, 99
Wallis, Philip, 349
 Samuel, 349
 Severn T., 349
Warfield, Albert G., 216
 Benjamin, 214

- Benjamin, Capt., 214
Edwin, 212, 219
Edwin, Jr., 220
Emma, 219
John, 214
Joshua, 216
Richard, 213
Watson, Sarah A., 518
Thomas A., 513
William H., Col., 513
Ways, Charles E., 326, 327
Elizabeth V., 331
Margaret E., 331
Max, 331
Thomas F., 331
Weber, August C., 740
Carl C., 740
Lena, 742
Ruth, 742
White, Benjamin, 30
John, 29
Nathan S., 30
William, 30
William S., 29
Wilde, George C., 165
Mary A., 165
Williams, Cecelia, 553
Georgeanna, 312
Henry, 308, 309, 310
Henry, Rev., 308
John, 552
John T., 552
Nellie C., 554
Winans, Julia, 355
Ross, 354
Thomas D. K., 355
William L., 355
Winder, Charles S., 722
Witzenbacher, Catherine, 436
Nannie, 436
William, 431
William J., 431
Wright, Nathaniel, Capt., 596
Robert, 597
Solomon, 596
William H. D. C., 597
Wylie, Douglas M., 462, 463
Robert M., 462
Young (Youngs), Abram V. E.,
Maj., 657
Alice G., 658
Benjamin, 656
Calvin, 657, 658
Douglas E., 653
John, Rev., 656
Seth, 657
Walter D., Maj., 653, 658



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

1. *Introduction*
 2. *Background*
 3. *Methodology*
 4. *Results*
 5. *Discussion*
 6. *Conclusion*
 7. *References*
 8. *Appendix*
 9. *Notes*
 10. *Tables*
 11. *Figures*
 12. *Supplementary Materials*
 13. *Correspondence*
 14. *Conflict of Interest*
 15. *Acknowledgments*
 16. *Author Contributions*
 17. *References*
 18. *Appendix*
 19. *Notes*
 20. *Tables*
 21. *Figures*
 22. *Supplementary Materials*
 23. *Correspondence*
 24. *Conflict of Interest*
 25. *Acknowledgments*
 26. *Author Contributions*
 27. *References*
 28. *Appendix*
 29. *Notes*
 30. *Tables*
 31. *Figures*
 32. *Supplementary Materials*
 33. *Correspondence*
 34. *Conflict of Interest*
 35. *Acknowledgments*
 36. *Author Contributions*
 37. *References*
 38. *Appendix*
 39. *Notes*
 40. *Tables*
 41. *Figures*
 42. *Supplementary Materials*
 43. *Correspondence*
 44. *Conflict of Interest*
 45. *Acknowledgments*
 46. *Author Contributions*
 47. *References*
 48. *Appendix*
 49. *Notes*
 50. *Tables*
 51. *Figures*
 52. *Supplementary Materials*
 53. *Correspondence*
 54. *Conflict of Interest*
 55. *Acknowledgments*
 56. *Author Contributions*
 57. *References*
 58. *Appendix*
 59. *Notes*
 60. *Tables*
 61. *Figures*
 62. *Supplementary Materials*
 63. *Correspondence*
 64. *Conflict of Interest*
 65. *Acknowledgments*
 66. *Author Contributions*
 67. *References*
 68. *Appendix*
 69. *Notes*
 70. *Tables*
 71. *Figures*
 72. *Supplementary Materials*
 73. *Correspondence*
 74. *Conflict of Interest*
 75. *Acknowledgments*
 76. *Author Contributions*
 77. *References*
 78. *Appendix*
 79. *Notes*
 80. *Tables*
 81. *Figures*
 82. *Supplementary Materials*
 83. *Correspondence*
 84. *Conflict of Interest*
 85. *Acknowledgments*
 86. *Author Contributions*
 87. *References*
 88. *Appendix*
 89. *Notes*
 90. *Tables*
 91. *Figures*
 92. *Supplementary Materials*
 93. *Correspondence*
 94. *Conflict of Interest*
 95. *Acknowledgments*
 96. *Author Contributions*
 97. *References*
 98. *Appendix*
 99. *Notes*
 100. *Tables*
 101. *Figures*
 102. *Supplementary Materials*
 103. *Correspondence*
 104. *Conflict of Interest*
 105. *Acknowledgments*
 106. *Author Contributions*
 107. *References*
 108. *Appendix*
 109. *Notes*
 110. *Tables*
 111. *Figures*
 112. *Supplementary Materials*
 113. *Correspondence*
 114. *Conflict of Interest*
 115. *Acknowledgments*
 116. *Author Contributions*
 117. *References*
 118. *Appendix*
 119. *Notes*
 120. *Tables*
 121. *Figures*
 122. *Supplementary Materials*
 123. *Correspondence*
 124. *Conflict of Interest*
 125. *Acknowledgments*
 126. *Author Contributions*
 127. *References*
 128. *Appendix*
 129. *Notes*
 130. *Tables*
 131. *Figures*
 132. *Supplementary Materials*
 133. *Correspondence*
 134. *Conflict of Interest*
 135. *Acknowledgments*
 136. *Author Contributions*
 137. *References*
 138. *Appendix*
 139. *Notes*
 140. *Tables*
 141. *Figures*
 142. *Supplementary Materials*
 143. *Correspondence*
 144. *Conflict of Interest*
 145. *Acknowledgments*
 146. *Author Contributions*
 147. *References*
 148. *Appendix*
 149. *Notes*
 150. *Tables*
 151. *Figures*
 152. *Supplementary Materials*
 153. *Correspondence*
 154. *Conflict of Interest*
 155. *Acknowledgments*
 156. *Author Contributions*
 157. *References*
 158. *Appendix*
 159. *Notes*
 160. *Tables*
 161. *Figures*
 162. *Supplementary Materials*
 163. *Correspondence*
 164. *Conflict of Interest*
 165. *Acknowledgments*
 166. *Author Contributions*
 167. *References*
 168. *Appendix*
 169. *Notes*
 170. *Tables*
 171. *Figures*
 172. *Supplementary Materials*
 173. *Correspondence*
 174. *Conflict of Interest*
 175. *Acknowledgments*
 176. *Author Contributions*
 177. *References*
 178. *Appendix*
 179. *Notes*
 180. *Tables*
 181. *Figures*
 182. *Supplementary Materials*
 183. *Correspondence*
 184. *Conflict of Interest*
 185. *Acknowledgments*
 186. *Author Contributions*
 187. *References*
 188. *Appendix*
 189. *Notes*
 190. *Tables*
 191. *Figures*
 192. *Supplementary Materials*
 193. *Correspondence*
 194. *Conflict of Interest*
 195. *Acknowledgments*
 196. *Author Contributions*
 197. *References*
 198. *Appendix*
 199. *Notes*
 200. *Tables*
 201. *Figures*
 202. *Supplementary Materials*
 203. *Correspondence*
 204. *Conflict of Interest*
 205. *Acknowledgments*
 206. *Author Contributions*
 207. *References*
 208. *Appendix*
 209. *Notes*
 210. *Tables*
 211. *Figures*
 212. *Supplementary Materials*
 213. *Correspondence*
 214. *Conflict of Interest*
 215. *Acknowledgments*
 216. *Author Contributions*
 217. *References*
 218. *Appendix*
 219. *Notes*
 220. *Tables*
 221. *Figures*
 222. *Supplementary Materials*
 223. *Correspondence*
 224. *Conflict of Interest*
 225. *Acknowledgments*
 226. *Author Contributions*
 227. *References*
 228. *Appendix*
 229. *Notes*
 230. *Tables*
 231. *Figures*
 232. *Supplementary Materials*
 233. *Correspondence*
 234. *Conflict of Interest*
 235. *Acknowledgments*
 236. *Author Contributions*
 237. *References*
 238. *Appendix*
 239. *Notes*
 240. *Tables*
 241. *Figures*
 242. *Supplementary Materials*
 243. *Correspondence*
 244. *Conflict of Interest*
 245. *Acknowledgments*
 246. *Author Contributions*

JUN 24 1930

